Part-2-Financial Subsidiaries

SR. NO.	NAME OF SUBSIDIARY
9.	CENTRUM WEALTH LIMITED
10.	IGNIS CAPITAL ADVISORS LIMITED
11.	MODULUS ALTERNATIVES INVESTMENT MANAGERS LIMITED
12.	UNITY SMALL FINANCE BANK LIMITED
13.	CENTRUM ALTERNATIVES LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CENTRUM WEALTH LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Centrum Wealth Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report and Management Discussion and Analysis, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The Director's Report and Management Discussion and Analysis are expected to be made available to me after the date of this auditor's report.

My opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the Ind AS financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information identified above, when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or my knowledge obtained during the course of my audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When I read the Director's Report and Management Discussion and Analysis, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of 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 Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 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 this Ind AS financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, I am also responsible for expressing my opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

I 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.

I have also provided those charged with governance with a statement that I 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 my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

d) In my opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Ind AS prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

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

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure 2";

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

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31st March, 2025 in its financial statements – Refer Note No. 32.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts. Hence, the question of any material foreseeable losses does not arise.

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 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or 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 aggregate) have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to my notice that has caused me to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i)(i) and (i)(ii) above, contain any material mis-statement.

v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year; therefore, no reporting is required about compliance to Section 123 of the Act.

vi. Based on my examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 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 systems. Further, during the course of my audit I did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For R V J & Associates
Chartered Accountant
Firm Registration No: 144039W

____
Raveena V Jain
Proprietor
Membership No. : 164224
UDIN: 25164224BMJGXT7277
Date : 24.04.2025
Place : Mumbai

Annexure 1 to the Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the section "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Centrum Wealth Limited on the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Based on AS financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by me in the normal course the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the Ind of audit, I report that:

i. (a)(A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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

(b) As per the information and explanations given to me, the Property, Plant and Equipment was physically verified during the period by the management as per its program. The frequency of verification is reasonable and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) According to information and explanations provide by the management and audit procedures performed, the company does not hold any immovable properties and hence the requirements under clause 3(i)(c) of the said Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year. The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use Assets) and Intangible Assets. Consequently, the question of my commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use of assets) or intangible assets does not arise.

(e) According to the information and explanations provided by the management, the company did not have any proceedings initiated nor pending under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) As explained to me, the company does not own any inventory and therefore the reporting under paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The company has not availed any working capital limits from banks or financial institutions and therefore the reporting under paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. (a)According to information and explanations given to me, during the year, company has provided loans and made investments in companies.

(A) During the year, company has not provided loans or advances in the nature of

Loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

(B) During the year, company has provided loan to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, the details of which are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Loans
Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year - Others	3,474.00
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above - Others	Nil

(b) The terms and conditions of the grant of such Loan are, in my opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the company's interest.

(c) In respect of such loans & advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular except for the below case

(Rs in Lakhs)

Name of the Entity	**Interest overdue**	**Due Date**	**Extent of Delay (In days)**
Standard Financial Consultants Pvt Ltd (Principal & Interest)	5.83	31-03-2020	1827
	12.50	30-06-2020	1736
	29.77	30-09-2020	1644
	45.80	31-12-2020	1552
	45.00	31-03-2021	1462
	45.50	30-06-2021	1371
	46.00	30-09-2021	1279
	46.00	31-12-2021	1187
	45.00	31-03-2022	1097
	45.50	30-06-2022	1006
	46.00	30-09-2022	914
	46.00	31-12-2022	822
	45.00	31-03-2023	732
	124.95	01-04-2023	731
	45.5	30-06-2023	641
	124.95	01-07-2023	640
	46	30-09-2023	549
	124.95	01-10-2023	548

	46	31-12-2023	457
	124.95	01-01-2024	456
	45.5	31-03-2024	366
	124.95	01-04-2024	365
	45.50	30-06-2024	275
	124.95	01-07-2024	274
	46.00	30-09-2024	183
	124.95	01-10-2024	182
	46.00	31-12-2024	91
	124.95	01-01-2025	90
	45.50	31-03-2025	1

(d) In respect of loans, principal amount and interest overdue for more than ninety days amounted to Rs.1,824.00 lakhs.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

No. of Cases	Principal Overdue	Interest Overdue	Remarks
1	999.60	869.90	Company is regularly following up with the party to regularize the Interest overdue.

(e) There were no loans or advances in the nature of loans which fell due during the year and were renewed/extended. Further, no fresh loans were granted to same parties to settle the existing overdue loans/advances in nature of loan.

(f) The company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iii)(f) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company

iv. In my opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans and advances given, investments made and guarantees, and securities given have been complied with by the Company to the extent applicable.

v. According to information and explanations provided to me, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under.

vi. The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to me and the records of the Company examined by me, in my opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Goods and Service Tax (GST), cess or any other statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

viii. As explained to me, the Company did not have any dues on account of Sales tax, Service tax, Value added tax, duty of customs and duty of Excise. According to the information and explanations given to me, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income tax, Goods and Service Tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to the company were in arrears as at 31st March, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except provident fund of Rs. 31,828.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to me and based on my examination of the records of the company, there were no material amounts due as on 31st March, 2025, in respect of Income tax, Goods and Service tax, cess and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. However, according to the information and explanations given to us, the following dues of income tax have not been deposited by the company on account of disputes:

Name of Statute	**Nature of Dues**	**Amount (Rs in Lakhs)**	**Period to which it relates**	**Forum where dispute is pending**	**Remarks, if any**
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	970.66 Lakhs	FY 2021-22	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	-
Income Tax Act, 1961	TDS	33.55 Lakhs	FY 2019-20	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	-
Goods and Service Tax, 2017	Penalty	207.90 Lakhs	FY 2017-18 to FY 2021-22	-	Appeal pending to be filed and time limit to file appeal is yet to lapse.

ix. According to the information and explanations given to me and the records of the company examined by me, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. I have been informed by the management that the company does not have any undisclosed income and therefore the provisions of Clause 3(viii) of said Order are not applicable to the company.

x. (a) In my opinion and according to information and explanations provided to me, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(b) According to information and explanations provided to me, the company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to me and based on the documents and records examined by me,- the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year and therefore, provisions of Clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(d) According to information and explanations provided to me and the procedures followed by me and an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, I report that no funds raised on short - term basis have been used for long term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to information and explanations provided to me, the company has not raised any funds on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of any security held in its subsidiary company and therefore the provisions of Clause 3(ix)(f) of said Order are not applicable to the company.

xi. (a) According to the information and explanations given to me and the records of the Company examined by me, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, provisions of Clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to me and the records of the Company examined by me, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible optionally convertible) during the year and therefore, provisions of Clause 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

xii. (a) During the course of my examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to me, I have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the period, nor have I been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of my examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to me, a report under Section 143(2) of the Act, in form ADT – 4, as prescribed under Rule 13 of The Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of my examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to me, and as represented to me by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(xi)(c) of said Order are not applicable to the company.

xiii. In my opinion and according to information and explanations provided to me, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiv. In my opinion and as per information and explanations provided to me by management all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with the provisions of sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

xv. (a) In my opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) I have considered the report of Internal Auditor for the period under audit while forming an opinion on the Financial Statements.

xvi. According to the records of the Company examined by me and the information and explanation given to me, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvii. (a) According to information and explanations provided to me and audit procedures performed, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) According to the information and explanations given to me and the records of the Company examined by me, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the company, the Group does not have more than one CIC which is part of the Group. I have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xviii. According to the information and explanations given to me, and the records of the company examined by me, the company has not incurred any cash losses during the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

xix. There has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xx. According to the information and explanations given to me by the management and the records of the Company examined by me, on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities and other information accompanying the financial statements, and management plans and based on my examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to my attention which causes me to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of audit report that the company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. I, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. I further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and I 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.

xxi. (a) In my opinion and according to the information and explanation given to me, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project other than ongoing projects. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has transferred the unspent amount of Rs. 33,80,000 to a special account (CSR Unspent Account) on 22.04.2025 i.e., within a period of 30 days from the end of the financial year in compliance with section 135(6) of the Act (Refer Note 27.2 of the financial statements).

xxii. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For R V J & Associates
Chartered Accountant
Firm Registration No: 144039W

Raveena V Jain
Proprietor
Membership No. : 164224
Date :
Place : Mumbai

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in my Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **Centrum Wealth Limited** on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025]

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

I have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Centrum Wealth Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with my 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 Board of Directors of the Company are 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act,2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that I 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.

My audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. My 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

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 standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In my opinion, to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, 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 March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For R V J & Associates
Chartered Accountant
FRN Number: 144039W

Raveena V Jain
Proprietor
Membership No. 164224
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24.04.2025

Centrum Wealth Limited
Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	2	187.43	182.90
Other Intangible assets	3	334.77	332.48
Intangible assets under development	3	-	22.50
Right of use of assets	4	732.18	689.51
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	4,049.26	4,049.26
(ii) Loans and Advances	6	-	-
(iii) Other financial assets	7	54.24	42.18
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	661.50	565.77
Other Non-Current Assets	9	346.31	663.33
		6,365.70	6,547.94
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	10	1,667.36	1,312.14
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	552.70	174.02
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		-	-
(iv) Loans and Advances	6	743.66	1,043.66
(v) Other financial assets	7	12.12	14.87
Other current assets	12	2,166.02	1,103.28
		5,141.86	3,647.97
Total		**11,507.56**	**10,195.91**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	2,000.00	2,000.00
Other equity	14	5,350.40	4,520.39
		7,350.40	6,520.39
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	16	476.33	492.54
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	73.76	35.34
Provisions	18	500.48	468.61
		1,050.56	996.50
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	-	1,050.00
(ia) Lease Liabilities	16	303.59	216.21
(ii) Trade Payables			
(a) total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	19	-	-
(b) total Outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		247.58	53.67
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	651.34	299.90
Provisions	18	1,307.50	588.42
Other current liabilities	20	596.59	470.82
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	21	-	-
		3,106.60	**2,679.02**
Total		**11,507.56**	**10,195.91**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements
As per our report of even date

For R V J & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 144039W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Centrum Wealth Limited

Raveena V Jain
Proprietor
Membership No.: 164224

Sandeep Das
Managing Director & CEO
DIN:02889521

Sriram Venkatasubramanian
Non Executive Director
DIN:00169087

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24 April, 2025

Mayank Jalan
Chief Financial Officer

Centrum Wealth Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	**Note No.**	**Year ended 31-Mar-25**	**Year ended 31-Mar-24**
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	22	16,687.32	12,836.14
Other Income	23	149.48	300.68
Total Income		**16,836.80**	**13,136.82**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefit expenses	24	11,267.95	8,692.96
Finance costs	26	259.26	330.12
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	456.87	305.56
Other expenses	27	3,991.47	3,669.83
Total expenses		**15,975.55**	**12,998.48**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**861.25**	**138.34**
Income tax expense	28		
- Current tax		344.69	225.26
- Tax expenses/(credit) relating to earlier years		4.81	57.13
- Deferred tax		(72.39)	(278.52)
Profit/(Loss) for the Year- A		**584.13**	**134.48**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
I. Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation		(92.74)	(109.67)
II. Income Tax relating to above items		23.34	27.60
Other comprehensive income for the Year- B		**(69.40)**	**(82.06)**
Total comprehensive income for the Year (A+B)		**514.73**	**52.42**
Earning per Equity Share (in INR)			
Basic		2.92	0.67
Diluted		2.89	0.67

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements
As per our report of even date

For R V J & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 144039W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Centrum Wealth Limited

Raveena V Jain
Proprietor
Membership No.: 164224

Sandeep Das
Managing Director & CEO
DIN:02889521

Sriram Venkatasubramanian
Non Executive Director
DIN:00169087

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24 April, 2025

Mayank Jalan
Chief Financial Officer

Centrum Wealth Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	861.25	138.34
Adjustments for :		
Interest expenses on borrowings measured at amortised cost	129.52	216.06
Interest on lease liability	87.63	57.39
Depreciation and amortization	456.87	305.56
Loss on Write off of Property Plant and Equipment	-	1.12
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost	(68.88)	(223.22)
Unwinding of Interest on Security Deposits	(5.87)	(6.35)
Changes in Fair Value of Investments held for trading	-	0.87
Allowances for Doubtful debts	106.98	57.63
Refund Liabilities	-	(5.00)
Allowance for loans and Security deposits	363.92	483.90
Receivables Written off	12.33	-
Modification Gain / (Loss)	(5.17)	(6.44)
Employee Stock Option Expense	315.28	207.94
Operating Profit/ (loss) before working capital changes	**2,253.86**	**1,227.82**
Movement in working capital:		
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade receivable	(444.70)	126.78
Decrease/ (Increase) in Financial instruments held for trading	-	69.41
Decrease/(Increase) in Other financial assets	(3.44)	(140.83)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other assets	(1,041.38)	314.87
Increase/(Decrease) Provisions	658.20	(558.05)
Increase/(Decrease) Trade Payable & Other financial liabilities	583.77	(172.54)
Increase/(Decrease) other liabilities	125.78	33.98
Net cash generated/ (used) in Operations	**2,132.09**	**901.42**
Taxes paid Net of Refund	(88.97)	(278.47)
Net cash generated / (used) in Operating Activities (A)	**2,043.12**	**622.96**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property Plant and Equipment	(91.02)	(82.00)
Sale of Property Plant and Equipment	6.70	-
Purchase of Intangible assets	(40.60)	(33.75)
Loans and advances given	(3,474.00)	(1.75)
Collection from loans and advances	3,474.00	1.75
(Investment) in / Redemption of Fixed Deposits	-	2,000.00
Interest Received	3.31	48.11
Net cash generated / (used) in Investing Activities (B)	**(121.60)**	**1,932.36**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	31,360.00	43,695.00
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(32,410.00)	(45,664.02)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(275.69)	(152.17)
Interest paid	(217.15)	(273.45)
Net cash generated / (used) from Financing Activities (C)	**(1,542.84)**	**(2,394.63)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**378.68**	**160.69**
As at the beginning of the year	174.02	13.33
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**552.70**	**174.02**
As at the end of the period		
Cash in hand	2.26	1.54
Balance with scheduled banks-Current accounts	550.43	172.48
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**552.70**	**174.02**

The above cash flow statements have been prepared under the indirect method set out in Indian Accounting Standard (AS) -7 'Cash Flow Statement' issued by ICAI.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements
As per our report of even date

For R V J & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 103886W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Centrum Wealth Limited

Raveena V Jain
Proprietor
Membership No.: 164224

Sandeep Das
Managing Director & CEO
DIN:02889521

Sriram Venkatasubramania
Non Executive Director
DIN:00169087

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24 April, 2025

Mayank Jalan
Chief Financial Officer

Centrum Wealth Limited
Statement of changes in equity as on 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	**31-Mar-25**	**31-Mar-24**
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	2,000.00	2,000.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting year	2,000.00	2,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the current reporting year	**2,000.00**	**2,000.00**

B. Other Equity

As on 31st March,2025

Particulars	**Reserves and Surplus**			**Money received against share warrants**	**Total**
	Securities Premium	**Retained Earnings**	**Share Options oustanding**		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**1,197.00**	**3,105.46**	**207.94**	**10.00**	**4,520.39**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-		-	**-**
Restated balance at the beginning of the year	1,197.00	3,105.46	207.94	10.00	**4,520.39**
Employee Stock Option Expense			315.28		**315.28**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	514.73	**-**	**-**	**514.73**
Balance at the end of the year	**1,197.00**	**3,620.19**	**523.22**	**10.00**	**5,350.40**

As on 31st March,2024

Particulars	**Reserves and Surplus**			**Money received against share warrants**	**Total**
	Securities Premium	**Retained Earnings**	**Share Options oustanding**		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**1,197.00**	**3,053.04**		**10.00**	**4,260.04**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-		-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the year	1,197.00	3,053.04		10.00	**4,260.04**
Employee Stock Option Expense			207.94		**207.94**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**52.42**		**-**	**52.42**
Balance at the end of the year	**1,197.00**	**3,105.46**	**207.94**	**10.00**	**4,520.39**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For R V J & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 144039W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Centrum Wealth Limited

Raveena V Jain
Proprietor
Membership No.: 164224

Sandeep Das
Managing Director & CEO
DIN:02889521

Sriram Venkatasubramanian
Non Executive Director
DIN:00169087

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24 April, 2025

Mayank Jalan
Chief Financial Officer

Corporate Information

Centrum Wealth Limited ('Company' is a Public Limited Company incorporated and domiciled in India. The Company is registered with AMFI as Mutual fund distributor. It is also registered as a Corporate Agent (Composite) with Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI). The Company is engaged in the business of Wealth Management of its clients and offers a comprehensive suite of financial products including Mutual Funds to suit client objectives and risk- return profiles based on time tested principles of Asset allocation and diversification. Asset classes offered include Equity, Insurance, Fixed Income and Debt offerings, Real Estate and Alternative Assets. The company also deals in securities. The Company's registered office is in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

The company is a subsidiary company of Centrum Retail Services Limited (CRSL) which holds 1,49,66,094 shares aggregating to 74.83% of shareholding.

1.0 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis of accounting except for the following

- certain financial instruments (including Derivative Instruments) which are measured at fair value and
- defined benefit plan – plan assets measured at fair value.
- Share Based Payments

The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (The 'Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

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 Indian Rupees ('INR') and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh, except otherwise indicated.

1.2 Presentation of financial statements

The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Division II to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows". The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in the Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the financial statements along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified accounting Standards.

1.3 Current/ Non-current classification:

An asset is classified as current if:

(a) it is expected to be realised or sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle;
(b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
(c) it is expected to be realised within twelvemonths after the reporting period; or
(d) it is cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current if:

(e) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
(f) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
(g) it is expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
(h) it has no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets/liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company's normal operating cycle is twelve months.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation amortization and accumulated impairment losses if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner and purposes. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the same are capitalised and old component is derecognised.
Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When a Property plant and Equipment is replaced, the carrying amount of replaced asset is derecognized.
Property, plant and equipment are derecognised from financial statement on disposal. Gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment
Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided on straight line method over the useful lives of assets as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or on the basis of useful lives of the assets as estimated by management, whichever is lower.
The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Depreciation on Additions to Assets or where any asset has been sold or discarded, is calculated on a Pro-rata basis from the date of such additions or up to the date of such sale or discard as the case may be. Leasehold improvements are amortized over a period of lease or useful life whichever is less. Useful Life of the assets is tabulated below:

Nature of Assets	Estimated useful life
Computers- End Users such as Desktops, Laptops, etc	3 years
Computers- Servers and Networks	6 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Electric Installation and Equipments	10 years
Motor Cars	8 years
Leasehold Improvements	Over the Lease period of the property

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Acquired intangible assets are initially capitalised at cost, which includes the purchase price (net of any discounts and rebates) and other directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. Costs associated with maintaining the computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the estimated useful economic life of the assets by using straight line method and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Other Expenses incurred relating to Software during the development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as software development expenditure and disclosed under Intangible Assets under Development.

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life of 10 years

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which it relates. All other expenditures are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

Intangible assets under development

The cost of computer software not ready to use before year end are disclosed under Intangible Assets under Development are carried at cost, comprising direct cost and related incidental expenses. They are transferred to Intangible assets once those assets are ready to use.

1.5 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs include interest expense calculated using the effective interest method. General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

1.6 Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Consideration is given at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment of the carrying amount of the Company's each class of the property, plant and equipment or intangible assets. If any indication exists, an asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For this purpose, the impairment loss recognized in respect of a cash generating unit is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the cash generating unit on a pro-rata basis. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

1.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at transaction price (net of variable consideration) based on the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, the Company recognizes as revenue the amount of the transaction price (excluding estimates of variable consideration) that is allocated to that performance obligation.

The Company applies the five-step approach for recognition of revenue:

- Identification of contract(s) with customers;
- Identification of the separate performance obligations in the contract;
- Determination of transaction price;
- Allocation of transaction price to the separate performance obligations; and
- Recognition of revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied

Brokerage and commission income

Revenue is recognised at point in time when performance obligation is satisfied as per the contractual terms with the customers. Revenue, where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration but invoicing has not been completed are recognised as unbilled revenues.

Business support services

Revenue is recognised at point in time when performance obligation is satisfied as per the contractual terms with the customers.

Refund Liabilities:

Revenue from brokerage is recognised as per the rate specified in the contract and revenue is only recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. Refund liability (included in other current liabilities) is recognised for expected amount of clawback in relation to the upfront income received. Accumulated experience is used to estimate claw back amount as per the expected value method.

Income from trading in securities

Income from trading in securities is accounted for when the control of the securities is passed on to the customer, which is generally on sale of securities or at the time of redemption in case of bonds.

Income from Derivative instruments

Realized Profit/Loss on closed positions of derivative instruments is recognized on final settlement or squaring-up of the contracts. Outstanding derivative contracts are measured at fair value as at the balance sheet date.

Interest income

Interest income from financial Assets is recognised using effective interest rate method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument.
The calculation of the EIR includes all transaction cost and fees that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition of a financial asset.
The interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of non-credit impaired financial assets (i.e. at the amortized cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance). For credit-impaired financial assets the interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortized cost of the credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. the gross carrying amount less the allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs)). The Company assesses the collectability of the interest on credit impaired assets at each reporting date. Based on the outcome of such assessment, the Interest income accrued on credit impaired financial assets are either accounted for as income or written off.

Profit and Loss of Sale of Investments

Profit / Loss earned on sale of Investments are recognized on trade date basis. Profit / Loss on sale of Investments are determined based on weighted average cost.

Dividend Income

Dividend Income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

Other operational revenue
Other operational revenue represents income earned from the activities incidental to the business and is recognized when the right to receive the income is established as per the terms of the contract.

1.8 Employee benefits

Short term obligations
All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months rendering services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences and cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognised during the period in which the employee renders related service.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of Ind AS 37 and involves the payment of terminations benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

Defined contribution plans

Retirement benefits in the form of Provident Fund are a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year when the contributions to the fund is due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the fund.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Long-term employee benefits:

These obligations are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method.

The benefits are discounted using the appropriate market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

1.9 Taxation

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

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 are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT)

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and included in deferred tax assets. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

1.10 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.

A. Financial assets

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Debt Instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective. Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company’s business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Companies classify its debt instruments:

Classification, recognition and measurement

The company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

a) Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
b) Those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the company's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Business model: The business model reflects how the Company manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Company's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows from the sale of asset. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL. Factors considered by the Company in determining the business model for a Company of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how risks are assessed and managed. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL. The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account.

Cashflow Characteristics Test: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

Measurement:

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

• **Business model test**: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes).

• **Cash flow characteristics test**: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

• **Business model test**: The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

• **Cash flow characteristics test**: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Even if an instrument meets the two requirements to be measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

All other financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Equity Instruments

Equity instruments is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all its liabilities. The Company subsequently measures all equity investments, other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, under the scope of Ind AS 109 at fair value. Changes in the fair value of these instruments are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTPL are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

All equity investments are measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with value changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for those equity investments for which the entity has elected to present value changes in 'other comprehensive income'.

If an equity investment is not held for trading, an irrevocable election is made at initial recognition to measure it at fair value through other comprehensive income with only dividend income recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Type of instruments	Classification	Rationale for classification	Initial measurement	Subsequent measurement
Debt instruments	Amortized cost	Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding are measured at amortised cost.	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Amortized cost is calculated using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method, taking into account interest income, transaction cost and discount or premium on acquisition. EIR amortization is included in finance Income. Any gain and loss on de-recognition of the financial instrument measured at amortised cost recognised in profit and loss account.
	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Changes in carrying value of such instruments are recorded in OCI except for impairment losses, interest income (including transaction cost and discounts or premium on amortization) and foreign exchange gain/loss which is recognized in income

		interest on principal amount outstanding, are measured at FVOCI.		statement. Interest income,transaction cost and discount or premium on acquisition are recognized in to income statement (finance income) using effective interest rate method. On de-recognition of the financial assets measured at FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is classified from Equity to Profit and Loss account in other gain and loss head.
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain and loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit orloss in the period in which arise.	At fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets expensed to income statement	Change in fair value of such assets are recorded in income statement as other gains/ (losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in the Interest income.
Equity instruments	FVOCI	The Company's management has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment (On an instrument by instrument basis) at fair value through other	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Change in fair value of such instrument are recorded in OCI. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

		comprehensive income. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.		Dividend income from such instruments are however recorded in income statement.
	FVTPL	When no such election is made, the equity instruments are measured at FVTPL	At fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets expensed to income statement	Change in fair value of such assets are recorded in income statement.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures
The Company has elected to measure investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at cost as per Ind AS 27 – Separate Financial Statements, accordingly measurement at fair value through statement of profit and loss account and related disclosure under Ind AS 109 does not apply.

(i) Impairment:

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The method and significant judgements used while computing the expected credit losses and information about the exposure at default, probability of default and loss given default have been set out in Note 32.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The measurement of ECL reflects:
- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money;
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

(ii) Derecognition of financial assets:

A financial asset is derecognised only when
- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset.

Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the assets carrying amount and the sum of consideration received and receivable is recognised in Profit or loss.

Write-off policy

The Company writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

(i) Financial liabilities and equity instruments :

Debt and equity instruments issued by entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Classification, recognition and measurement:

(a) Equity Instruments:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the net assets of an entity. Equity instruments issued by the company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(b) Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Subsequent measurement:

The financial liabilities are classified for subsequent measurement into following categories:

- at amortised cost
- at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

(i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

The company is classifying the following under amortised cost;

- Borrowings
- Trade and other payables

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 60 days of recognition. 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.

(ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk) and partially profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability).

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Derecognition:

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

Derivative financial Instruments:

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Reclassification of financial instrument

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent.

After initial recognition, equity instruments and financial liabilities are not reclassified.

(ii) Offsetting financial instruments :

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the group or the counterparty.

1.11 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions for are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

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 Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent liabilities are recognised at their fair value only, if they were assumed as part of a business combination. Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognised as an asset. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. The same applies to contingent assets where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

1.12 Cash and cash equivalent:

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Cash flows comprise cash at bank and n hand and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade Receivables:

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value.
The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

1.13 Earnings per share:

The basic Earnings Per Share ("EPS") is computed by dividing the net profit after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding are adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares from the exercise of options on unissued share capital. The number of equity shares is the aggregate of the weighted average number of equity shares and the weighted average number of equity shares which are to be issued in the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

1.14 Foreign Currency Transactions:

Functional currency

The functional currency of the company is Indian Rupees (‘INR’). These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees and the all values are rounded to the nearest Lakh, except otherwise indicated.

Transactions and translations

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the Statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of profit and loss on a net basis.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currency are not retranslated at reporting date.

1.15 Lease

As a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

(1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset

(2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and

(3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset (“ROU”) and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Transition

Effective 1st April , 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116, "Leases". Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of a low value.

1.16 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) of the Company. The Managing Director of the Company acts as the chief operating decision maker (CODM) of the Company in accordance with Operating Segment (Ind AS 108), for purpose of assessing the financial performance and position of the Company, and make strategic decisions.

1.17 Employee Stock Option Plan

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services that are granted by the Company are measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the 'Share Option Outstanding Account' under other Equity. In cases where the share options granted vest in instalments over the vesting period, the Company treats each instalments as a separate grant, because each instalment has a vesting period, and hence the fair value of each instalment differs. In situation where the stock option expires unexercised, the related balance standing to the credit of the Employee Share Options Outstanding Account is transferred within equity.

1.18 Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2023

Significant accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances existing when the financial statements were prepared. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year affected. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in next financial years.

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

a. **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:** Determination of the estimated useful life of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalised. Useful life of tangible assets is based on the life specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and also as per management estimate for certain category of assets. Assumption also needs to be made, when company assesses, whether an asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the assets may be capitalised.

b. **Defined benefit plan:** The costs of the defined benefit gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

c. **Allowances for uncollected accounts receivable and advances:** Trade receivables do not carry interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not collectable. Impairment is made on the expected credit loss model, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets. The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumption about the risk of default and expected loss rates. Judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation are based on past history, existing market condition as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

d. **Contingencies:** Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/ claim/ litigation against company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

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

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

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

g. Revenue: The application of Accounting Standard on Revenue Recognition is complex and use of key judgments with respect to multiple deliverables, timing of revenue recognition, accounting of discounts, incentives etc. The management has reviewed such accounting treatment and is satisfied about its appropriateness in terms of the relevant IND AS.

h. Leases: The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of IND AS 116.The Company uses judgements in assessing whether a contract (or a partof contract) includes a lease, the lease term (including anticipated renewals), the applicable discount rate, variable lease payments whether in-substance are fixed. The judgment involves assessment of whether the assets included in the contract is fully or partially identified asset based on the facts and circumstances, whether a contract included a lease and non-lease components and if so, separation thereof for the purposes of recognition and measurement, determination of lease term basis, inter-alia the non-cancellable period of lease and whether the lessee intends to opt for continuing with the use of the asset upon the expiry thereof, and whether the lease payments are fixed or variable or a combination of both.

i. Stock Appreciation Rights: Compensation costs in respect of stock appreciation rights (SAR) granted during the year have been determined using the Black Scholes option valuation model. The said model requires the Company to input certain assumptions / variables to determine the fair value of the SAR granted. The Company has applied appropriate levels of judgements in determining these assumption / variables basis the information available as at the measurement date, the details of which are more fully described in note 43.

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

2. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Leasehold Improvement	Electric installation & equipments	Furniture & fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computer	Total
Gross Block							
As at 31st March,2023	**69.18**	**0.04**	**9.97**	**-**	**25.25**	**235.00**	**339.44**
Additions	61.35		0.59		5.65	14.41	**82.00**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments						(7.23)	**-7.23**
As at 31st March,2024	130.53	0.04	10.56	-	30.90	242.18	**414.21**
Additions	13.05				5.21	72.76	**91.02**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments					(0.33)	(6.38)	**-6.70**
As at 31st March,2025	**143.58**	**0.04**	**10.56**	**-**	**35.79**	**308.56**	**498.52**
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at 31st March,2023	**13.71**	**-0.00**	**3.59**	**0.00**	**18.11**	**136.46**	**171.87**
Additions	22.70		0.97		1.98	36.81	**62.47**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments						(3.02)	**-3.02**
As at 31st March,2024	**36.40**	**-0.00**	**4.56**	**0.00**	**20.09**	**170.26**	**231.31**
Additions	32.33		0.98		2.56	46.87	**82.75**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments						-2.96	**-2.96**
As at 31st March,2025	**68.74**	**-0.00**	**5.54**	**0.00**	**22.65**	**214.16**	**311.09**
Net Block							
As at 31st March,2025	**74.84**	**0.04**	**5.01**	**-0.00**	**13.14**	**94.40**	**187.43**
As at 31st March,2024	**94.12**	**0.04**	**6.00**	**-0.00**	**10.81**	**71.93**	**182.90**

3. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Particulars	Computer software	Intangible assets under Development	Total
Gross Block			
As at 31st March,2023	**431.14**	**152.50**	**583.64**
Additions	163.75	32.50	**196.25**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments	-	(162.50)	**-162.50**
As at 31st March,2024	**594.89**	**22.50**	**617.39**
Additions	63.10	29.00	**92.10**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments	-	(51.50)	**-51.50**
As at 31st March,2025	**657.99**	**-**	**657.99**
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at 31st March,2023	**204.34**	**-**	**204.34**
Additions	58.07		**58.07**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments			**-**
As at 31st March,2024	**262.41**	**-**	**262.41**
Additions	60.81		**60.81**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments			**-**
As at 31st March,2025	**323.22**	**-**	**323.22**
Net Block			
As at 31st March,2025	**334.77**	**-**	**334.77**
As at 31st March,2024	**332.48**	**22.50**	**354.98**

4. Right of use of assets

Particulars	Vehicles	Office Premises	Total
Gross Block			
As at 31st March,2023	**-**	**658.77**	**658.77**
Additions	333.42	178.07	**511.49**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments	-	(116.95)	**(116.95)**
As at 31st March,2024	**333.42**	**719.88**	**1,053.30**
Additions	376.88	61.76	**438.64**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments	(92.69)	(40.12)	**(132.80)**
As at 31st March,2025	**617.61**	**741.52**	**1,359.14**
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at 31st March,2023	**-**	**237.19**	**237.19**
Additions	53.38	131.73	**185.11**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments	-	(58.51)	**(58.51)**
As at 31st March,2024	**53.38**	**310.41**	**363.79**
Additions	175.72	137.25	**312.97**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments	(26.10)	(23.69)	**(49.80)**
As at 31st March,2025	**202.99**	**423.97**	**626.96**
Net Block			
As at 31st March,2025	**414.63**	**317.56**	**732.18**
As at 31st March,2024	**280.04**	**409.47**	**689.51**

Note: Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible assets during the year

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		Subsidiary / Joint Venture / Others	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
5.	**INVESTMENT**			
	Current			
	Quoted	Others	-	-
	(No of Debentures: NIL, PY(NIL))			
	Investment in Mutual funds	Others		
	Investment in Mutual funds	Others		
	Investment in Equity Instruments at FVTPL			
	Quoted	Others	-	
	Unquoted	Others	-	
	Aggregate Value of Quoted Investments at market value			-
	Aggregate Value of Unquoted Investments			-
	Aggregate Provision of dimunition in value of investments			-
	Non Current			
	Investment in Equity Instruments at Cost			
	Unquoted Fully Paid up Equity shares of Centrum Investment Advisors Limited Face Value : Rs. 10/-, No of Shares : 21,13,000 (PY: 21,13,000)	Subsidiary	4,049.26	4,049.26
	Investment in Equity Instruments at FVTPL			
	Quoted	Others	-	-
	Unquoted	Others	-	-
	Investment in Limited Liability Partnerships (LLP) at FVTPL			
	Unquoted	Others	125.50	125.50
	Aggregate Value of Quoted Investments at market value			-
	Aggregate Value of Unquoted Investments		4,174.76	4,174.76
	Aggregate Provision of dimunition in value of investments			
	Total Current		**-**	**-**
	Total Non-Current		**4,174.76**	**4,174.76**
	Less: Allowance for Impairment Loss - Current			
	Less: Allowance for Impairment Loss - Non-Current		(125.50)	(125.50)
	Total Net Current Investments		**-**	**-**
	Total Net Non-Current Investments		**4,049.26**	**4,049.26**

		As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
6.	**LOANS AND ADVANCES** (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Current		
	Loans to fellow subsidiaries	-	-
	Loans to others - Secured*	-	-
	Loans to others - Unsecured	2,252.43	2,186.90
	Loans which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
	Loans - Credit Impaired	-	-
	Less : Loss allowance	(1,508.77)	(1,143.24)
	Non current		
	Loans to others - Unsecured	-	-
	Loans which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
	Loans - Credit Impaired	-	-
	Less :Loss allowance	-	-
	Total Current	**743.66**	**1,043.66**
	Total Non-Current	**-**	**-**

		As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
7.	**OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**		
	Current		
	Interest Receivable	-	-
	Security Deposits	11.28	13.67
	Other receivables	0.88	2.87
	Less : Loss Allowance	(0.04)	(1.67)
	Non current		
	Security Deposits	55.45	43.38
	Less : Loss Allowance	(1.21)	(1.19)
	Total Current	**12.12**	**14.87**
	Total Non-Current	**54.24**	**42.18**

8. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Deferred tax asset on account of:		
Business Loss		-
Employee related Provisions and liabilities	193.80	175.76
Other Liabilities and Provisions		
Loss Allowance for Debtors and loans	453.79	335.27
Refund Liabilities		-
Others		-
Fair valuation of Financial Instruments	29.24	29.24
Deferred tax liability on account of:		
Depreciation/Amortisation on property plant and equipments and Intangible assets	(27.33)	30.35
Others	12.01	(4.84)
Total	**661.50**	**565.77**

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	**Opening Balance**	**Charged /(Credited) to Profit & Loss**	**Closing Balance**
Property, plant & equipment	30.35	-57.68	-27.33
Business Loss	-	-	-
Employee related Provisions and liabilities	175.76	18.04	193.80
Other Liabilities and Provisions	330.43	135.37	465.80
Investments at FVTPL	29.24	-	29.24
Total	**565.77**	**95.73**	**661.50**

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	**Opening Balance**	**Charged /(Credited) to Profit & Loss**	**Closing Balance**
Property, plant & equipment	(23.91)	54.26	30.35
Business Loss	-	-	-
Employee related Provisions and liabilities	90.91	84.85	175.76
Other Liabilities and Provisions	163.42	167.02	330.43
Investments at FVTPL	29.24	-	29.24
MAT Credit Entitlement	-		
Total	**259.65**	**306.12**	**565.77**

9. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Advance Tax [Net off Provision for Tax -Rs.2119.02 lakhs, (Previous year -Rs. 1766.60 Lakhs)]	345.93	606.46
Other Advances	-	51.66
Prepaid Expenses	0.38	5.21
Total	**346.31**	**663.33**

10. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Secured		
Unsecured, Considered good - Related Party	736.58	442.96
Unsecured, Considered good - Others	1,169.78	1,031.03
Receivables with significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-
Less : Loss Allowance	(239.00)	(161.85)
Total	**1,667.36**	**1,312.14**

During the Current Year, Company has written off bad debts of Rs. 12.32 Lakhs against old outstanding receivables. Loss Allowance has been reversed to the extent of Bad debts written off .

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31 March,2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1654.68	68.49				1,723.17
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	99.71	50.15	33.33	183.19
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-				-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-				-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-				-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-				-
ECL - Simplified Approach	(28.11)	(27.69)	(99.71)	(50.15)	(33.33)	(239.00)
Net Carrying Amount	1,626.57	40.80	-	-	-	1,667.36

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31 March,2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1320.12	56.15				1,376.27
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	51.14	15.32	31.26	97.73
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-				-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-				-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-				-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-				-
ECL - Simplified Approach	(48.41)	(15.71)	(51.14)	(15.32)	(31.26)	(161.85)
Net Carrying Amount	1,271.71	40.44	-	-	-	1,312.15

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Cash on hand	2.26	1.54
Balances with banks -In current accounts	550.43	172.48
Total	**552.70**	**174.02**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regards to Cash and cash equivalents as at the reporting periods and earlier reporting periods.

12. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Balances with government	10.44	15.08
Prepaid Expenses	38.22	53.82
Contract assets	2,003.69	974.48
Advance Bonus	84.03	-
Loans and Advances to Employees	0.13	1.04
Capital Advance	-	3.38
Other Advances	83.53	79.68
Less: Loss Allowance	(54.02)	(24.19)
	2,166.02	**1,103.28**

13. SHARE CAPITAL

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Authorised Share Capital		
3,00,00,000 equity Shares (PY: 3,00,00,000)	3,000	3,000
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each		
10,00,000 class B equity Shares (PY: 10,00,000) Equity shares of ` 10/- each		
Total	**3,000**	**3,000**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up Share Capital		
2,00,00,000 equity Shares (PY: 2,00,00,000) of Rs. 10 each	2,000	2,000
Total	**2,000**	**2,000**

13.a Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at 31-Mar-25		As at 31-Mar-24	
Particulars	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	No of shares
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year - Class A equity	2,00,00,000	2,000	2,00,00,000	2,000
Add : Shares issued	-	-	-	-
Less : Shares Bought back	-	-	-	
Equity Shares at the end of the year - Class A equity shares	**2,00,00,000**	**2,000**	**2,00,00,000**	**2,000**

13.b Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has two classes of shares - Class A and Class B both of Rs.10 each.

The Company has issued only one class of equity shares - Class A shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

Class B equity shares, shall have differential voting rights (DVR equity shares) of the Company such that the DVR Equity Shares shall carry voting rights in all general meetings (including extraordinary and annual

meetings) of at least 74% (Seventy Four Percent) of the total paid up voting share capital of the Company on a fully diluted basis.

Any dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting. The Company has not declared/ proposed any dividend in the current year and previous year.

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

13.c Particulars of shares held by Holding Company

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Class A Equity Shares		
Centrum Retail Services Limited	1,49,66,100	1,46,09,780

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

13.d Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% of aggregate shares

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-25		As at 31 March 2024	
	No of shares	% Held	No of shares	% Held
Class A Equity Shares				
Centrum Retail Services Limited *	1,49,66,100	74.83%	1,46,09,780	73.05%
Centrum Financial Services Limited	31,80,000	15.90%	31,80,000	15.90%

*Out of 1,49,66,100 Shares, 6 shares are held by nominees on behalf of Centrum Retail Services Limited.

13.e Shareholding of promoters

Promoter Name	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		-
Class A Equity Shares	No of Shares	%of total Shares	No of Shares	%of total Shares	
Centrum Retail Services Limited *	1,49,66,100	74.83%	1,46,09,780	73.05%	-

*Out of 1,49,66,100 Shares, 6 shares are held by nominees on behalf of Centrum Retail Services Limited.

14. OTHER EQUITY

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Securities premium	1,197.00	1,197.00
Retained earnings	3,620.19	3,105.46
Money received against warrants	10.00	10.00
Share Options Outstanding	523.22	207.94
	5,350.40	**4,520.39**

Movements in Reserves
Securities premium

Securities Premium is used to record premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised as per the provisions of the companies Act 2013

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,197.00	1,197.00
Movement during the year		
Balance at the end of the year	1,197.00	1,197.00

Retained earnings
Retained Earning are the profit of the company earned till date net of appropriations

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,105.46	3,053.04
Remeasurement of Post Employment benefits obligations (net of tax)	(69.40)	(82.06)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	584.13	134.48
Equity Instrument through OCI	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	3,620.19	3,105.46

Money received against warrants	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Balance at the beginning of the year	10.00	10.00
Movement during the year		
Balance at the end of the year	10.00	10.00

The company had issued 1 (One Only) warrant convertible into Equity Shares, to the holding company Centrum Retail Services Limited in FY 2018-19. Each Warrant is convertible into either i) 1,00,000 equity share of Rs. 10 each pari – passu in all respect including dividend & voting rights with existing equity shares of the company or ii) into 1,00,000 equity shares having Differential Voting Rights of the company having face value of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten Only) each ("DVR Equity Shares"). (such that the DVR Equity Shares shall carry voting rights in all general meetings (including extraordinary and annual meetings) of at least 74% (Seventy – Four Percent) of the total paid up voting share capital of the company on a fully diluted basis being valid for a period of 5 (five) years or such other maximum period as permissible under the applicable law.
Members of the Company at the Extra-ordinary General Meeting (EGM) held on March 22, 2024, had approved modification of Tenor of 1 (one) Share Warrant issued by the Company and currently held by Centrum Retail Services Limited under from 5 (five) years to 10 (ten) years i.e. upto March 28, 2029 with no change in any other terms and conditions.

The company had issued 1 (One Only) warrant convertible into Equity Shares, to the holding company Centrum Retail Services Limited. Each Warrant is convertible into either i) 1,00,000 equity share of Rs. 10 each pari – passu in all respect including dividend & voting rights with existing equity shares of the company or ii) into 1,00,000 equity shares having Differential Voting Rights of the company having face value of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten Only) each ("DVR Equity Shares"). (such that the DVR Equity Shares shall carry voting rights in all general meetings (including extraordinary and annual meetings) of at least 74% (Seventy – Four Percent) of the total paid up voting share capital of the company on a fully diluted basis being valid for a period of 5 (five) years or such other maximum period as permissible under the applicable law. In case of non-exercise of warrant within the period of 5 years, the same shall stand forfeited and the money received against the same shall not be refunded by the company.

As at 31st March, 2025 the Warrant was pending to be converted into Equity Shares of ₹. 10/- each.

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15. BORROWINGS

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Current (unsecured)		
Loan from related parties	-	1,050.00
Loan from others	-	-
Current Maturities of long term debt	-	-
Note : Loans from related parties		
(Short Term loan - Interest Rate - 14%, repayable at the end of the term on 31st March,25)		
Current (secured)		
Bank Overdraft	-	-
Less : Interest Accrued	-	-
Non-current (unsecured)		-
Total Current	**-**	**1,050.00**
Total Non-Current	**-**	**-**
Note : Loans from related parties	-	1,050.00
(Short Term loan - Interest Rate - 14%, repayable at the end of the term on 31st March,25)		

16. Lease Liabilities

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Non Current		
Lease Liability	476.33	492.54
Current		
Lease Liability	303.59	216.21
Total Non-Current	**476.33**	**492.54**
Total Current	**303.59**	**216.21**

17. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Current		
Expenses Payable	604.57	289.50
Payable to Staff	22.75	10.40
Employee Stock appreciation Right liability	24.02	-
Non-current		
Employee Stock appreciation Right liability	73.76	35.34
Total Current	**651.34**	**299.90**
Total Non-Current	**73.76**	**35.34**

18. Provisions

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Provision for Gratuity		
Current	315.84	238.73
Non current	350.74	317.25
Provision for Compensated Absences		
Current	37.73	32.50
Non current	149.74	151.36
Provision for other employee benefits		
Current	953.93	317.19
Non current	-	-
Total Current	**1,307.50**	**588.42**
Total Non-Current	**500.48**	**468.61**

19. TRADE PAYABLES

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	247.58	53.67
Total	**247.58**	**53.67**

As on 31-Mar-25	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2- 3 Years**	**More than 3 Years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	245.66	1.92	-	-	247.58
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

As on 31-Mar-24	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2- 3 Years**	**More than 3 Years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	51.91	1.76	-	-	53.67
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

20. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Statutory Dues	595.71	429.74
Other Payables	0.89	41.06
Advance from Customers	-	-
Total	**596.59**	**470.82**

22. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Revenue from contract with customers		
Brokerage & Commission	14,090.48	11,170.68
Business Support Service Fees	181.50	991.85
Adjustments for : Refund liabilities (created) /Written back	-	5.00
Revenue from trading in financial instruments		
Profit /Loss from Trading in Securities (Net)	2,415.33	668.60
Profit / Loss from Trading in Derivative Instruments (Net)		
Total	**16,687.32**	**12,836.14**

23. OTHER INCOME

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Interest Income from financial assets at ammortised cost	68.88	223.22
Interest on Income Tax Refund	68.58	57.07
Unwinding of Interest on Security Deposits	5.87	6.35
Miscellaneous Income	0.99	8.49
Other non-operating Income		
Fair Value Gain / (Loss) on Investments held for trading	-	(0.87)
Fair Value Gain / (Loss) on Other Investments	-	-
Modification Gain / (Loss) on Lease	5.17	6.44
Total	**149.48**	**300.68**

24. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Salaries	10,346.16	7,973.68
Contributions to provident and other funds	512.05	451.56
Share Based Payments to Employees	377.72	243.28
Staff welfare expenses	32.02	24.44
Total	**11,267.95**	**8,692.96**

25. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Depreciation and Amortization expense	456.87	305.56
Total	**456.87**	**305.56**

26. FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Interest on Borrowings	129.52	216.06
Bank Charges	1.89	0.93
Interest on Employee Benefit Expense	39.98	35.53
Interest on delay in payment of statutory dues	0.25	20.21
Interest on Lease Liability	87.63	57.39
Total	**259.26**	**330.12**

27.	**OTHER EXPENSES**	**Year ended 31-Mar-25**	**Year ended 31-Mar-24**
	Payments to Auditor	10.50	12.30
	Business Promotion Expenses	183.33	154.93
	Commission and Brokerage	1,150.56	853.69
	Communication and Internet Expenses	15.13	15.76
	IT repairs and Maintenance	182.63	155.05
	Electricity Expenses	44.17	36.01
	Legal & Professional Fees	299.62	485.79
	Director Sitting Fees	16.80	14.40
	Business Support Services	752.07	654.92
	Data Subscription expenses	20.89	37.78
	Office Expenses	107.16	85.16
	Membership & Subscription	10.74	11.73
	Rent Rates & Taxes	282.02	258.80
	Repairs & Maintenance	9.73	6.59
	Travelling & Conveyance	127.33	73.46
	Insurance	61.16	55.54
	Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure	43.80	39.35
	(Recoveries) / Allowances for trade receivables and loans	483.22	541.53
	Foreign Exchange gain/loss (Net)	1.28	8.32
	Seminar & Conference Expenses	168.69	165.10
	Stamp Duty Expenses	19.03	0.99
	Miscellaneous Expenses	1.62	2.60
	Total	**3,991.47**	**3,669.83**

27.1	**Note: Payments to Auditor**		
	For Audit	8.00	8.00
	For Taxation and Company Matters	1.50	3.30
	For Other Services	1.00	1.00
	Total	**10.50**	**12.30**

27.2	**CONTRIBUTION FOR CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)**	**Year ended 31-Mar-25**	**Year ended 31-Mar-24**
	As per the provisions of Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013		
	Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	43.80	39.35
	Amount spent during the year on		
	I Construction/acquisition of any assets	-	-
	II On purpose other than (i) above	43.80	39.35
	i) In cash	10.00	39.35
	ii) Yet to be paid in cash	33.80	-
	Total (I + II)	**43.80**	**39.35**
	(a) amount required to be spent by the company during the year,	43.80	39.35
	(b) amount of expenditure incurred,	10.00	8.23
	(c) shortfall at the end of the year,	33.80	31.12
	(d) total of previous years shortfall,	-	-
	(e) reason for shortfall,	-	-
	(f) nature of CSR activities	Refer Note Below	Refer Note Below
	(g) details of related party transactions		
	(h) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual		-

obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately.

Note : The Company has transferred Rs. 33.80 lakhs (PY:31.12 lakhs) to Unspent CSR Account for FY 23-24 as per section 135(6) on 22nd April 2025

Nature of Activities

Name of the Project	**List of Activities**	**Location**	**Implementing Agency**
Feed the Needy	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition.	Mumbai	Centrum Foundation
Healthcare Hope	Promoting health care including preventive health care	Mumbai	Centrum Foundation
Educate & empower	Promoting education	Mumbai	Centrum Foundation

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

28. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Current tax	344.69	225.26
Tax expenses/(credit) relating to earlier years	4.81	57.13
Total Current Tax Expense	349.50	282.38

Deferred tax	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets	(72.39)	(306.12)
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities		
Total Deferred Tax Expense	(72.39)	(306.12)
Total Income Tax Expense	**277.11**	**(23.74)**

The reconciliation of estimated Income tax at Statutory income tax rate to Income tax expense report in the statement of profit and loss is as follows

Profit / (Loss) before taxes	861.25	138.34
Indian Statutory Income tax Rate - 25.168% (2023-24: 25.168%)	216.76	34.82
Tax effect of allowed / disallowed expenses as per Income Tax Act, 1961	11.34	-
Rate change impact on deferred tax	2.35	-
Adjustment in tax of previous years	-	(32.97)
Reversal of excess Deferred Tax Asset / Liability	40.83	-
Deferred Tax Asset not created on temporary differences	-	(20.48)
Others	5.83	(5.11)
Total Income tax expense	277.11	(23.74)
Effective Tax rate	32.18%	-17%

29. Analytical Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24	Variance	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.66	1.36	22%	Reduction in Current provisions
Debt- Equity Ratio	Borrowings	Equity	-	0.16	-100%	Reduction in debt
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	NA	1.10	NA	Reduction in debt
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit After Tax	Average Shareholder Equity	8.42%	2.10%	300%	Increase in Earnings for the year
Inventory turnover Ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit sales for the year	Average Trade receivables	8.44	7.91	7%	Increase in Turnover
Trade Payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	41.66	36.19	15%	
Net Capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	11.11	27.47	-60%	Increase in Working Capital
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit After Tax	Net Sales	3.50%	1.05%	234%	Increase in Turnover, Comparatively operating expenses have increased at lesser rate
Return on capital employed	Earnings before Interest & Taxes	Equity +Borrowings	15%	6%	170%	Impact of Increase in turnover

30. Earnings Per Share (EPS) – Ind AS 33

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March , 2025	For the year ended 31st March , 2024
Face Value per equity share in Rupees	10	10
Basic Earning per share	**2.92**	**0.67**
Net profit after Tax as per statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	584.13	134.48
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
Diluted Earnings per share	**2.89**	**0.67**
Net profit after Tax as per statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	584.13	134.48
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	2,02,16,238	2,01,81,392
Reconciliation of Weighted average number of shares outstanding		
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
Total Weighted Average potential Equity Shares*	2,16,238	1,81,392
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	2,02,16,238	2,01,81,392

*Dilutive Impact of Employee Stock Option Plan & Share Warrants

31. Disclosure regarding dues to Micro, small and Medium Enterprises

Based on the information available with the Company, there is no outstanding amounts payable to suppliers confirmed to be registered under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development ('MSMED') Act, 2006".Accordingly, no disclosures relating to principal amounts unpaid as at the period ended March 31, 2025 together with interest paid /payable are required to be furnished.The aforementioned is based on the responses received by the company to its inquiries with suppliers with regard to applicability under the said Act.

32. Contingent liabilities and Commitments

Contingent Liabilities (Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts*	1,212.11	970.66
Total	**1,212.11**	**970.66**

Description of Claims	Financial Year	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Assessment Proceedings under Income Tax Act,.1961 disallowances of expenditure and loans	2021-22	970.66	970.66
Proceedings us 201 - Demand for non deduction of Tax deduction at Source in case of foreign payments	2019-20	33.55	-
Penalty Order under Goods & Services Act ,2017-Passing of Input Credit without provision of services	2017-22	207.9	-
		1212.11	970.66

As at March 31, 2025 claims against Company not acknowledged as debt is in respect of Income tax and GST proceedings. The Income Tax matters are pending with CIT-Appeals and the management expects that ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations. Similarly, for GST penalty demand Company expects a favourable outcome and will have not material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

Capital Commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for is Rs.NIL lakhs for 31st March 2025 (PY:Rs.35.88 lakhs as on 31st March, 2024).

33. Capital

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management policy are to ensure that the Company complies with externally imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and requirements of the financial covenants. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities or sell assets to reduce debts. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years. However, they are under constant review by the Board.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio: Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by Total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet).

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through loans and operating cash flows generated.

34. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of its financial risk such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company has in place a mechanism to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate various risks to key business objectives. Major risks identified are systematically addressed through mitigating actions on a continuing basis.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligation as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking in to account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limit are set accordingly.

The company considers the possibility of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, loans, favourable derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

Credit Risk Management

The Company assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board.

Definition of Default

For Trade receivables, definition of default has been considered at 365 days past due after looking at the historical trend of receiving the payments.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 180 days of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which Company operates and other macro-economic factors.

Impairment of Financial assets

The Company has following assets that are subject to expected credit loss model:

- Trade receivables for provision of services.
- Loans carried at amortised cost.
- Other receivables.

Trade & Other Receivables:

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before the reporting date and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables as per the Internal Valuation with a management overlay.

Cash and Bank balances:

The Company held cash and bank balance of INR 552.70 Lakhs at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: INR 174.02 Lakhs). The same are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating therefore have limited exposure to credit risk.

Loans:

All of the entity's debt investments and certain loans at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk, and the loss allowance recognised during the period was therefore limited to 12 months expected losses. Management considers instruments to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

The company has applied a three-stage approach to measure expected credit losses (ECL) on loans. Assets migrate through following three stages based on the changes in credit quality since initial recognition:

(a) Stage 1: 12- months ECL: For exposures where there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired upon origination, the portion of the lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the next 12- months is recognized.

(b) Stage 2: Lifetime ECL, not credit-impaired: For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit-impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognized.

(c) Stage 3: Lifetime ECL, credit-impaired: Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired upon occurrence of one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset. For financial assets that have become credit-impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognized and interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost.

At each reporting date, Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of its financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the asset. In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, Company uses information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes Company's internal credit rating grading system, external risk ratings and forward-looking information to assess deterioration in credit quality of a financial asset.

The company assesses whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly on an individual and collective basis. For the purpose of collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics, taking into account accounting instrument type, credit risk ratings, date of initial recognition, remaining term to maturity, industry, geographical location of the borrower, collateral type, and other relevant factors. For the purpose of individual evaluation of impairment factors such as internally collected data on customer payment record, utilization of granted credit limits and information obtained during the periodic review of customer records such as audited financial statements, budgets and projections are considered.

In determining whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly, the company considers the change in the risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

The default definition used for such assessment is consistent with that used for internal credit risk management purposes.

Company measures the amount of ECL on a financial instrument in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount. Company considers its historical loss experience and adjusts the same for current observable data. The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default. These parameters are derived from Company's internally developed statistical models and other historical data.

Probability of Default (PD)

Borrowers have been classified into two asset classes - Corporate and Retail. For Corporate borrowers, PD has been mapped using the credible external rating study. For retail borrowers, due to insufficiency of historical data proxy of PD has been mapped from other portfolio of same entity. In case entity does not have any other portfolio, then rating of CCL (group company) has been used to compute PD.

Loss Given Default (LGD)

Historical recovery is usually considered to calculate Loss Given Default (LGD). For all stages, cases (DPD> 90) are considered while arriving at historical LGD. Recovery period for all the cases are 6 months, the capping is based on assumption that maximum recovery gets incurred within 6 months of default and after that recovery is negligible. For Company significant data for computation of LGD was not available. Hence, Basel reference is used for LGD. Accordingly we have used 65% as LGD which corresponds against Senior Unsecured Claims.

Exposure at default (EAD)

Exposure at default is the total value an entity is exposed to when a loan defaults. It is the predicted amount of exposure that an entity may be exposed to when a debtor defaults on a loan. The outstanding principal and outstanding arrears reported as of the reporting date for computation of ECL is used as the EAD for all the portfolios.

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision – Trade Receivables, Loans, Security Deposits, Investments and Other financial assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Loss Allowance measured at 12 month expected losses			
Reconciliation of Loss Allowance	**Trade receivables**	**Loans**	**Other financial Assets**	**Contract assets**
Loss allowance as on 31 March 2023	**108.70**	**660.24**	**1.96**	**19.71**
Bad debts written off - Reversed from Loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Add: Changes in loss allowances	53.15	483.00	0.90	4.48
Loss allowance as on 31 March 2024	**161.85**	**1,143.24**	**2.86**	**24.19**
Bad debts written off - Reversed from Loss allowance	(12.33)	-	-	-
Add: Changes in loss allowances	89.48	365.53	(1.61)	29.83
Loss allowance as on 31 March 2025	**239.00**	**1,508.77**	**1.25**	**54.02**

Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk of loss of future earning, fair values or future cash flow that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	Carrying amount	Traded risk	Non traded risk	Carrying amount	Traded risk	Non traded risk
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2.26	-	2.26	1.54	-	1.54
above	550.43	-	550.43	172.48	-	172.48
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	1,667.36	-	1,667.36	1,312.14	-	1,312.14
Loans	743.66	-	743.66	1,043.66	-	1,043.66
Investments - at cost	4,049.26	-	4,049.26	4,049.26	-	4,049.26
Investments - at FVOCI	-		-	-	-	-
Investments - at FVTPL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	66.36	-	66.36	57.05	-	57.05
Liabilities						
Trade payables	247.58	-	247.58	53.67	-	53.67
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings (other than Debt securities)	-	-	-	1,050.00	-	1,050.00
Other financial liabilities	651.34	-	651.34	299.90	-	299.90

The Company manages market risk through its treasury department, which evaluate and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Senior Management and the Audit Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management. There are no Variable rate borrowings as at end of the reporting periods.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's exposures to unhedged foreign currency risk as at the end of the reporting periods expressed in INR are as follows

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Loan & Advances to related parties	-	-
Loan & Advances to others	-	-
Trade Receivable	0.99	
Expense Payables	(63.69)	-
Total	(62.70)	-

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Impact on Profit before Tax	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
INR / USD Sensitivity increase by 5%	(3.14)	-
INR / USD Sensitivity decrease by 5%	3.14	-

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. positions and ensure that the company is able to meet its financial obligations at all times including contingencies.

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant non derivative financial liabilities as on March 31, 2025 are as follows:

Particulars	Within 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-4 years	Total
Secured Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Borrowings	0.00	-	-	-
Trade Payable	247.58	-	-	247.58
Other financial liabilities	651.34	34.91	38.85	725.10

Particulars	Within 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-4 years	Total
Secured Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Borrowings	1050.00	-	-	1050.00
Trade Payable	53.67	-	-	53.67
Other financial liabilities	299.90	7.02	28.32	335.24

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

36. Leases

Transition to IND AS 116

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability and right of use assets at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the Incremental borrowing as on date of initial application.

The details of Right of Use assets held by the Company is as follows :

Particulars	Vehicles	Office premises	Total
Balance as at March 31,2023	**-**	**421.58**	**421.58**
Additions	333.42	178.07	511.49
Disposals and transfers	-	(58.44)	(58.44)
Depreciation	(53.38)	(131.73)	(185.11)
Balance as at March 31,2024	**280.04**	**409.47**	**689.51**
Additions	376.88	61.76	438.64
Disposals and transfers	(92.69)	(40.12)	(132.80)
Depreciation	(149.61)	(113.56)	(263.17)
Balance as at March 31,2025	**414.63**	**317.56**	**732.18**

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expenses in the statement of Profit and Loss. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities is 10%.

The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance as at beginning of the year	708.75	418.79
Additions	434.53	502.65
Finance cost accrued during the period	87.63	57.39
Deletions	(87.66)	(60.53)
Payment of lease liabilities	(363.34)	(209.56)
Balance as at end of the year	**779.92**	**708.75**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
upto 3 months	101.06	70.46
3 to 6 months	100.84	70.04
6 to 12 months	200.67	138.79
1 year to 3 year	532.75	481.61
More than 3 years	9.47	69.27
Total	**944.79**	**830.17**

Rental payments for short term leases and assets not considered as leases under IND AS 116 was Rs.232.43 lakhs for FY 2024-25 (PY: 209.71 lakhs).

37. Assets pledged as Security

The Carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Notes	31 March,2025	31 March,2024
Non-Current Assets		-	-
Fixed Deposits		-	-
Total Assets pledged as Security		-	-

38. The Current assets, Loans & Advances (including capital advances) have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business, at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet. Current assets, Loans & Advances (including capital advances) are subject to Confirmation and Reconciliation. Other known liabilities are adequate and not in excess of what are required.

39. Key Managerial Person Compensation

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 March,2025	31 March,2024
Short term employee benefits	639.29	439.03
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Long term employment benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share based payments	180.08	100.53
Total	**819.38**	**539.56**

Note: Expenses towards gratuity and leave encashment provisions are determined actuarially on an overall company basis at end of each year and accordingly have not been considered in the above information.

Centrum Wealth Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

35: Fair Value Measurements

A. Accounting classification and fair values

Fair value measurements under Ind AS are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Financial Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2025	Carrying value			Routed through Profit and Loss				Routed through OCI				Carried at amortised cost				Total Amount
	Non Current	Current	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial Assets																
Investments*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (Investment in LLP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	1,667.36	1,667.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,667.36	1,667.36	1,667.36
Loans and Advances	-	743.66	743.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	743.66	743.66	743.66
Cash and Cash quivalents	-	552.70	552.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	552.70	552.70	552.70
Other Financial Assets	54.24	12.12	66.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.36	66.36	66.36
Total	**54.24**	**2,975.84**	**3,030.08**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,030.08**	**3,030.08**	**3,030.08**
Financial Liabilities																
Borrowings	-	-	-											-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	247.58	247.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247.58	247.58	247.58
Lease liabilities	476.33	303.59	779.92											779.92	779.92	779.92
Other Financial Liabilities	73.76	651.34	725.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	725.10	725.10	725.10
Total	**550.09**	**1,202.51**	**1,752.60**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,752.60**	**1,752.60**	**1,752.60**

Financial Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2024	Carrying value			Routed through Profit and Loss				Routed through OCI				Carried at amortised cost				Total Amount
	Non Current	Current	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial Assets																
Investments*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (Investment in LLP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	1,312.14	1,312.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,312.14	1,312.14	1,312.14
Loans and Advances	-	1,043.66	1,043.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,043.66	1,043.66	1,043.66
Cash and Cash quivalents	-	174.02	174.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174.02	174.02	174.02
Other Financial Assets	42.18	14.87	57.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.05	57.05	57.05
Total	**42.18**	**2,544.69**	**2,586.87**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,586.87**	**2,586.87**	**2,586.87**
Financial Liabilities																
Borrowings	-	1,050.00	1,050.00											1,050.00	1,050.00	1,050.00
Trade Payables	-	53.67	53.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.67	53.67	53.67
Lease liabilities	492.54	216.21	708.76											708.76	708.76	708.76
Other Financial Liabilities	35.34	299.90	335.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335.25	335.25	335.25
Total	**527.88**	**1,619.79**	**2,147.67**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,147.67**	**2,147.67**	**2,147.67**

* All Investments are disclosed except for Investments in Equity Instruments of subsidiaries held at cost (FY 24-25 Rs.4,049.26 Lakhs, FY 23-24 Rs.4049.26 Lakhs)

B. Measurement of fair value
The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

C. Fair Value Hierarchy
The fair value of financial instruments as referred to above have been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

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

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

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

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

The fair values for loans, security deposits etc were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counter party credit risk.

The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

36. Leases

Transition to IND AS 116

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability and right of use assets at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the Incremental borrowing as on date of initial application.

The details of Right of Use assets held by the Company is as follows :

Particulars	Vehicles	Office premises	Total
Balance as at March 31,2023	**-**	**421.58**	**421.58**
Additions	333.42	178.07	511.49
Disposals and transfers	-	(58.44)	(58.44)
Depreciation	(53.38)	(131.73)	(185.11)
Balance as at March 31,2024	**280.04**	**409.47**	**689.51**
Additions	376.88	61.76	438.64
Disposals and transfers	(92.69)	(40.12)	(132.80)
Depreciation	(149.61)	(113.56)	(263.17)
Balance as at March 31,2025	**414.63**	**317.56**	**732.18**

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expenses in the statement of Profit and Loss. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities is 10%.

The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance as at beginning of the year	708.75	418.79
Additions	434.53	502.65
Finance cost accrued during the period	87.63	57.39
Deletions	(87.66)	(60.53)
Payment of lease liabilities	(363.34)	(209.56)
Balance as at end of the year	**779.92**	**708.75**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
upto 3 months	101.06	70.46
3 to 6 months	100.84	70.04
6 to 12 months	200.67	138.79
1 year to 3 year	532.75	481.61
More than 3 years	9.47	69.27
Total	**944.79**	**830.17**

Rental payments for short term leases and assets not considered as leases under IND AS 116 was Rs.232.43 lakhs for FY 2024-25 (PY: 209.71 lakhs).

37. Assets pledged as Security

The Carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Notes	31 March,2025	31 March,2024
Non-Current Assets		-	-
Fixed Deposits		-	-
Total Assets pledged as Security		-	-

38. The Current assets, Loans & Advances (including capital advances) have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business, at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet. Current assets, Loans & Advances (including capital advances) are subject to Confirmation and Reconciliation. Other known liabilities are adequate and not in excess of what are required.

39. Key Managerial Person Compensation

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 March,2025	31 March,2024
Short term employee benefits	639.29	439.03
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Long term employment benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share based payments	180.08	100.53
Total	**819.38**	**539.56**

Note: Expenses towards gratuity and leave encashment provisions are determined actuarially on an overall company basis at end of each year and accordingly have not been considered in the above information.

Centrum Wealth Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 March 2025

Note 40: Related Party Transactions

Nature of Relationship	Name of Party
Holding Company	Centrum Retail Services Limited
Ultimate Holding Company	Centrum Capital Limited
MD & CEO	Mr. Sandeep Das
Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Mayank Jalan
Company Secretary	Ms. Snehal Saboo (till 31 Jan 2025)
Non-Executive Director	Mr. Rajesh Srivastava
Non-Executive Director	Mr. Sriram Venkatasubramanian
Non-Executive Director	Mr. Steven Pinto
Independent Director	Mr. Subhash Kutte
Independent Director	Mr. R A Sankaranarayanan
Wholly-owned Subsidiary	Centrum Investment Advisors Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Modulus Alternatives Investment Managers Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Centrum Financial Services Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Centrum Broking Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Unity Small Finance Bank Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Centrum Insurance Brokers Ltd
Fellow Subsidiary (ceased to be a subsidiary w.e.f November 17, 2023)	Centrum International Services Pte Ltd
Promoter Group Entity of Ultimate Holding Company	JBCG Advisory Services Private Limited
Entity where Director of Ultimate Holding Company is a Director	PPFAS Assets Managment Private Limited (till September 12, 2024)
Entity in which Director of Ultimate Holding Company has significant influence	Club 7 Holidays Limited
Entity in which Director of Ultimate Holding Company has significant influence	Western Habitat
Entity in which Director of Ultimate Holding Company has significant influence	Centrum Fiscal Private Limited
Entity in which Director of Ultimate Holding Company has significant influence	Acapella Foods & Restaurants Private Limited

Name of the related party	Description	Transaction during Year Ended 31-03-2025	Receivable / (Payable) As at 31-03-2025	Transaction during Year Ended 31-03-2024	Receivable / (Payable) As at 31-03-2024
Centrum Capital Limited	Inter-Corporate Deposits Taken	1,82,65,00,000	-	2,07,20,00,000	-
	Inter-Corporate Deposits repaid	1,90,80,00,000	-	1,99,05,00,000	-
	Referral Commission	4,42,26,495	-	49,36,702	-
	Miscellaneous Income-Expenses Reimbursement	-	-	1,25,000	-
	Marketing and Branding Expenses	10,00,000	-	10,00,000	-
	Interest Expenses	57,05,028	-	64,42,104	-
	Brokerage - Expenses	-	-	7,49,793	-
	Membership & Subscription Income	1,30,000	-	-	-
	Investment in CCL NCD's/MLD's	73,53,26,823	-	-	-
	Proceeds on Redemption	11,18,26,000	-	69,39,500	-
	Loan Payable	-	-	-	(8,15,00,000)
	Sundry Debtors	-	3,41,88,882	-	1,05,933
Centrum Retail Services Limited	Inter-Corporate Deposits Taken	1,18,45,00,000	-	2,27,40,00,000	-
	Inter-Corporate Deposits repaid	1,18,45,00,000	-	2,38,90,00,000	-
	Inter-Corporate Deposits Given	1,00,00,000	-	-	-
	Inter-Corporate Deposits received back	1,00,00,000	-	-	-
	Business Support Services - Expenses	6,00,00,000	-	4,75,00,000	-
	Electricity - Expenses	24,54,859	-	20,28,464	-
	Telephone and Leased Line - Expenses	3,07,671	-	2,60,006	-
	Rent - Expenses	2,03,19,577	-	1,78,41,033	-
	Interest - Expenses	6,17,644	-	93,97,595	-
	Expenses Reimbursement	3,47,809	-	31,968	-
	Brokerage, Commission & Other Income	49,82,877	-	17,50,000	-
	Miscellaneous Income- Rent Reimbursement	60,000	-	60,000	-
	Interest - Income	4,110	3,699	-	-
	Investment in CRSL NCD's/MLD's	1,78,10,98,226	-	1,38,21,91,188	-
	MLD Proceed on Redemption	-	-	15,94,54,400	-
	Sale of Fixed Assets	-		1,27,786	-
	Sundry Debtors	-	12,46,575	-	-
	Sundry Creditors	-	(1,90,061)	-	(1,62,689)
	Share Warrants	-	(10,00,000)	-	(10,00,000)
Unity Small Finance Bank Limited	Brokerage, Commission-Income	13,66,39,419	-	4,40,88,554	-
	Referral Commission - Income	31,87,400	-	-	-
	Expenses Reimbursement-Income	38,515	-	65,053	-
	Sundry Debtors	-	6,99,932	-	2,68,985

Name of the related party	Description	Transaction during Year Ended 31-03-2025	Receivable / (Payable) As at 31-03-2025	Transaction during Year Ended 31-03-2024	Receivable / (Payable) As at 31-03-2024
Centrum Broking Limited	Inter-Corporate Deposits Given	33,74,00,000	-	1,75,00,000	-
	Inter-Corporate Deposits received back	33,74,00,000	-	1,75,00,000	-
	Interest - Income	1,38,658	-	6,694	-
	Brokerage, Commission & Other Income	11,88,28,245	-	12,13,43,802	-
	Brokerage Income - Equity Business Associate	2,58,58,541	-	2,16,37,845	-
	Membership & Subscription Income	3,63,418	-	1,10,000	-
	Referral Commission - Expenses	80,06,344	-	1,38,60,168	-
	Trading Account Expenses	6,38,722	-	74,271	-
	Membership & Subscription expenses	5,88,150	-	5,75,455	-
	Down Sell of Unlisted Shares	4,36,41,000	-	-	-
	Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-	88,037	-
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	-	21,193	-
	Sundry Debtors	-	5,76,27,649	-	5,34,42,858
	Sundry Creditors	-	(12,42,292)	-	(6,38,428)
	Margin Account Balance	-	1,25,634	-	(131)
Modulus Alternatives Investment Managers Limited	Brokerage & Commission - Income	1,86,48,247	-	5,33,68,316.36	-
	Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-	71,000.00	-
	Sundry Debtors	-	35,85,431		23,71,597
Centrum Financial Services Limited	Inter-Corporate Deposits Taken	12,00,00,000	-	-	-
	Inter-Corporate Deposits repaid	12,00,00,000	-	-	-
	Interest - Expenses	49,83,080	-	-	-
	Sale of Fixed Assets	8,040	-	-	-
	Investment in CFSL NCD's/MLD's	1,06,85,62,326	-	1,63,33,42,533	-
	Loan Payable	-	-	-	-
Centrum Investment Advisors Limited	Inter-Corporate Deposits Taken	50,00,000	-	2,35,00,000	-
	Inter-Corporate Deposits repaid	2,85,00,000	-		-
	Referral Commission - Income	10,45,37,555	-	8,69,85,565	-
	Interest Expenses	17,36,959	-	8,989	-
	Sale of Fixed Assets	3,12,065	-	1,53,460	-
	Miscellaneous Income-Expenses Reimbursement	-	-	1,04,520	-
	Investment in Equity Shares	-	40,49,26,210	-	40,49,26,210
	Loan Payable	-	-	-	(2,35,00,000)
Centrum Capital Advisors Ltd	Brokerage & Commission - Income	90,40,862	-	-	-
	Trade in Securities	1,01,26,370	-	12,97,60,000	-
Centrum Insurance Brokers Ltd	Miscellaneous Income-Expenses Reimbursement	-	-	17420	-
	Sale of Fixed Assets	75,717	-	3575	-
JBCG Advisory Services Private Limited	Brokerage & Commission - Income	50,30,945	-	57,21,000	-
	Referral Commission – Others	3,00,00,000	-		-
	Sundry Debtors		3,00,00,000		18,64,500
Club 7 Holidays Limited	Travelling Expenses	43,87,069	-	1,65,21,524	-
	Sundry Creditors	-	-		
Acapella Foods & Restaurants Private Limited	Other Office Expenses	34,06,572	(2,62,024)	34,13,201	(2,56,286)
Western Habitat	Brokerage & Commission - Income	18,05,000	-	18,86,250	
	Sundry Debtors	-	43,36,363 -	-	22,72,713
PPFAS Assets Managment Private Limited (till September 12, 2024)	Brokerage & Commission - Income	19,61,594	-	31,77,610	-
Centrum International Services Pte Ltd (ceased to be a subsidiary w.e.f November 17, 2023)	Professional Fee	-	-	2,19,08,766	-
Centrum Fiscal Private Limited	Business Support Services - Expenses	-	-	15,000	-
Key Managerial Personnel	Salaries and other employee benefits to KMP's	6,39,29,413	-	5,39,55,763	-
Key Managerial Personnel	Share Based Payments	1,80,08,305	-	-	-
Steven Angelo Pinto	Down Sell of MLD's/NCD's	49,70,400	-	-	-
Asha M Pinto	Down Sell of MLD's/NCD's	2,99,23,900	-	15,09,751	-
Businessmatch Services (India) Private Limited	Down Sell of Unlisted Shares	48,33,450	-	-	-
Hemlata Kapil Bagla	Down Sell of MLD's/NCD's	31,45,761	-	10,11,171	-
Pooja Shetty	Down Sell of Unlisted Shares	49,03,500	-	-	-
Anirudh Jain	Down Sell of Unlisted Shares	24,23,730	-	-	-
Raji Vishwanathan	Down Sell of Unlisted Shares	66,57,460	-	-	-
Aarti Shetty	Down Sell of Unlisted Shares	49,03,500	-	-	-
Basant Seth	Down Sell of MLD's/NCD's	-		12,08,257	-
Directors					
Mr. Subhash Kutte	Director Sitting Fees	4,50,000	-	4,50,000	-
Mr.Rajesh Srivastava	Director Sitting Fees	3,30,000	-	3,60,000	-
Mr.R A Sankaranarayanan	Director Sitting Fees	4,50,000	-	4,20,000	-
Mr.Steven Pinto	Director Sitting Fees	4,50,000	-	90,000	-
Mr.Ghulam Ghouse	Director Sitting Fees	-	-	1,20,000	-

41. **Segment Information**

The Managing Director of the Company acts as the chief operating decision maker (CODM) of the Company in accordance with Operating Segment (Ind AS 108), for purpose of assessing the financial performance and position of the Company, and make strategic decisions.
The Company is engaged mainly in distribution of Mutual Funds, Insurance policies, trading of securities and distribution of other financial products.
The Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments.
Company has two reporting segments; viz Broking and Business support services and Securities trading .

Broking and Business support services : This segment includes distribution of various financial products including Mutual funds, Insurance policies, alternative investments and referral services.

Securities Trading : This segment includes trading in Unlisted shares, debentures and other securities.

Revenue and identifiable operating expenses in relation to segments are categorized based on items that are individually identifiable to that segment.
The Company's operations are primarily in India, accordingly there is no reportable secondary geographical segment.

Assets and liabilities used in the Group's business are not identified to any of the reportable segments, as these are used interchangeably between segments.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Year Ended 31-Mar-24
Segment Revenue		
a. Brokerage, Commission and Business support services	14,271.99	12,167.54
b. Securities Trading	2,415.33	668.60
Less: Inter Segment Revenue	-	-
Add: Unallocated	-	-
Total Revenue from Operations	**16,687.32**	**12,836.14**
Identifiable Operating expenses		
a. Brokerage & Commission	1,150.56	853.69
b. Securities Trading	19.03	0.99
Total segment operating expenses	**1,169.60**	**854.69**
i. Unallocated expenses	14,565.73	11,814.66
ii. Other Income	149.48	300.68
iii. Finance cost	259.26	330.12
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**842.21**	**137.35**

Segment wise disclosure for revenues received as Insurance intermediation and other income from Insurers as per regulation 31 (2) of the Insurance regulatory and development authority of India (Registration of corporate agents) Regulations, 2015

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Year Ended 31-Mar-24
Brokerage earned from selling of Insurance policies		
Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company	85.83	80.19
Bharti Axa Life Insurance Company	217.50	214.47
HDFC Life Insurance Company Limited	181.33	333.50
Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company Limited	1.36	0.96
HDFC Ergo General Insurance Company Limited	1.76	1.04
ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	11.61	8.97
Care Health Insurance Company Limited	22.73	35.27
Pramerica Life Insurance Limited	5.40	
Max Bupa Health Insurance Company	-	-
Aditya Birla Health Insurance Company	-	0.02
Total	**527.52**	**674.42**

Centrum Wealth Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 March 2025

Note 42: Employee Benefits

(a) Long term employee benefit obligations

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for casual and earned leave.
The compensated absences charge for the year ended March 31, 2025 amounting to Rs. 3.60 lakhs (March 31, 2024 Rs. 3.46 lakhs) has been charged in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Post employment obligations

Defined contribution plans
The company also contributes on a defined contribution basis to employees' provident fund.
Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	416.79	356.61

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity
The company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total
As at April 01, 2023	**778.40**	**297.57**	1,075.97
Current service cost	79.97		79.97
Interest expense/(income)	56.96	21.42	78.38
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	**136.93**	**21.42**	**158.35**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense/(income)	-	(18.08)	(18.08)
(Liability Transferred Out/ Divestments)	-	(18.53)	(18.53)
Actuarial (Gains)/losses on obligations due to change in demographic assumptions	10.09	-	10.09
Actuarial (Gains)/losses on obligations due to change in financial assumptions	40.62	-	40.62
Actuarial (Gains)/losses on obligations due to experience	40.88	-	40.88
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**91.59**	**(36.60)**	**54.98**
Employer contributions		168.53	168.53
Benefit payments	(336.69)	(336.69)	(673.38)
As at March 31, 2024	**670.22**	**114.23**	**784.46**

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total
As at April 01, 2024	**670.22**	**114.23**	**784.46**
Current service cost	77.87		77.87
Interest expense/(income)	47.70	7.72	55.42
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	**125.56**	**7.72**	**133.28**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense/(income)	-	(4.41)	(4.41)
(Assets Transferred Out/ Divestments)	-	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses on obligations due to change in demographic assumptions	(4.53)	-	(4.53)
Actuarial (Gains)/losses on obligations due to change in financial assumptions	17.42	-	17.42
Actuarial (Gains)/losses on obligations due to experience	75.45	-	75.45
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**88.33**	**(4.41)**	**83.92**
Employer contributions		100.00	100.00
Benefit paid	(180.66)	(180.66)	(361.31)
As at March 31, 2025	**703.46**	**36.89**	**740.35**

The net liability disclosed above relates to gratuity are as follows:

Particulars	31st March, 2025	31st March, 2024
Fair value of plan assets	36.89	114.23
Present value of funded obligations	703.46	670.22
Funded Status Surplus/(Deficit)	(666.58)	(555.99)
Net (Liability)/Asset Recognized in the Balance Sheet	**(666.58)**	**(555.99)**

Categories of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	31st March, 2025	31st March, 2024	-
Insurer managed funds	36.89	114.23	
Total	**36.89**	**114.23**	

Significant estimates: Actuarial assumptions and sensitivity

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	31st March, 2025	31st March, 2024	-
Expected Return on Plan Assets	6.59%	7.19%	
Rate of Discounting	6.59%	7.19%	
Rate of Salary Increase	10.00%	10.00%	
Rate of Employee Turnover	15.00%	12.00%	
Mortality Rate during Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Particulars	Change in assumptions		Impact on Profit and Loss			
			Increase in assumptions		Decrease in assumptions	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Discount rate	1.00%	1.00%	(28.50)	(33.43)	31.38	37.09
Salary Increase	1.00%	1.00%	17.01	16.99	(17.02)	(16.97)
Employee Turnover	1.00%	1.00%	(2.65)	2.40	2.68	(2.76)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

Risk exposure

Interest Rate risk: A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the G.Sec. Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.

Salary Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.

Mortality Risk: Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.

Concentration Risk: Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance company and a default will wipe out all the assets. Although probability of this is very less as insurance companies have to follow regulatory guidelines.

Asset Liability Matching Risk: The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. Since the plan is invested in lines of Rule 101 of Income Tax Rules, 1962, this generally reduces ALM risk.

Investment Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.

Employer expected contributions

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2025 are Rs.3,15,83,639 /- year ending March 31, 2024 are Rs 2,38,73,751/-.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 6 years (March 31, 2024 – 7 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
March 31, 2025				
Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	159.40	306.40	520.93	**986.73**
March 31, 2024				
Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	89.27	306.87	665.51	**1,061.65**

Note 43: Employee Share based Payment

The Company provides share-based payment to its employees. The Company has introduced two Share Based Payment plans i.e. CWL Employee Stock Option Plan 2023 (CWL ESOP 2023) and Share Appreciation Rights Plan,2023 (SAR Plan).

A. CWL ESOP 2023

The Scheme was approved by the Shareholders on December 14, 2023 for grant of stock options and below are the vesting requirements

Sr. No.	Particulars	Maximum options entitled for vesting
1	At the end of Year 1 from the Grant date	25 (Twenty Five)% of total options granted
2	At the end of Year 2 from the Grant date	25 (Twenty Five)% of total options granted
3	At the end of Year 3 from the Grant date	25 (Twenty Five)% of total options granted
4	At the end of Year 4 from the Grant date	25 (Twenty Five)% of total options granted

The details of activity under this scheme (Face value of ₹ 10 each) are summarized below:

Particulars	Number of options for year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Scheme 2023 : Face value of Rs. 10 each		
Exercise price	Refer Note A below	Refer Note A below
Options outstanding as at beginning of the year	2,89,500	-
Add: Granted	19,000	2,99,500
Less: Exercised	-	-
Less: Forfeited	89,000	10,000
Less: Expired	-	-
Option outstanding end of the year	2,19,500	2,89,500
Exercisable at the end of the year		-

Note A: Details of the ESOP Plan are as below

Particulars	Scheme 2023
Exercise price/Pricing formula	The Exercise Price for the Options granted shall be Rs.10 per share
Total number of stock options approved	2,99,500
Maximum term of stock options granted	5 years
Source of shares (primary, secondary or combination)	Primary
Date of Grant	18-12-2023
Total number of Options granted	2,99,500
Method of settlement	Equity
Total Number of Granted but not vested	1,19,513
Vested but not exercised	52,625
Exercise period	5 Years from each grant date
Weighted average share price at the date of exercise for stock options exercised during the year	NA

Details of Options granted:

The Fair Value of the Options at the grant date is determined using the Black Scholes model which takes into account the exercise price, the term of the optionthe share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option. The following tables list the inputs used for fair valuation of options for the ESOP plan

Particulars	Scheme 2023	Scheme 2023
Grant Date	**December 18, 2023**	**September 08,2024**
Number of Options granted	2,99,500	19,000
Number of Options forfeited/Cancelled	99,000	-
Number of Options granted (net)	2,00,500	19,000
Range of Risk free interest rate	7.11% - 7.22%	6.35% - 6.42%
Expected volatility	14.56% to 19.41%	14.16% to 18.51%
Expected Life of Options	3-6 Years	3-6 Years
Exercise price (Rs.)	10	10
Fair value of option (Rs.)	Rs. 492.27 - 493.86	Rs. 495.22 - 496.67
No. of years vesting	As per Vesting Schedule described above	As per Vesting Schedule described above

Vesting of options is subject to continued employment during the vesting period.

Centrum Wealth Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 March 2025

B. Employee Share Appreciation Rights Plan 2023

The Board of the Company had approved SAR Plan on 27th October 2023.
Details of SARs granted are as follows

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2024	
	SAR-I	SAR-II
Date of Grant		
Fair Value at Grant Date		
Total Number of Rights Approved under the scheme	5,00,000	10,00,000.00
Number of Rights Issued	1,28,000	5,00,000.00
Exercise Price	Rs. 300 per SAR	- Rs. 500 per SAR
Vesting requirement	As decided by the Board / Committee from time to time	As decided by the Board / Committee from time to time
Date of Vesting		
	20% in May 2025	20% in May 2025
	35% in May 2026	35% in May 2026
	45% in May 2027	45% in May 2027
SAR Settlement Price	20% discount to the fully diluted price	20% discount to the fully diluted price
Method Of Settlement	Cash	Cash

The Fair Value of the SARs as on measurement date (31st March 2024) is determined using the Black Scholes model which takes into account the exercise price, the term of the optionthe share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the SAR. The following tables list the inputs used for fair valuation of options for the SAR Plan

As on 31st March, 2025

Particulars	SAR-I	SAR-II
Number of SARs granted	1,28,000	5,00,000
Range of Risk free interest rate	6.23% - 6.38%	6.23% - 6.33%
Dividend yield	-	
Expected volatility	9.37% - 14.72%	9.37% - 14.72%
Expected Life of Options	0 Years -2.17 Years	0 Years -2.17 Years
Exercise price (Rs.)	300	500
Fair value of option (Rs.)	Rs. 105.80 - Rs.141.16	Rs. 0.002 -Rs. 10.15

As on 31st March, 2024

Particulars	SAR-I	SAR-II
Number of SARs granted	1,28,000	5,00,000
Range of Risk free interest rate	7.07% - 7.11%	7.07% - 7.11%
Expected volatility	10.85% - 14.57%	10.85% - 14.57%
Expected Life of Options	1.42 - 3.42 Years	1.42 - 3.42 Years
Exercise price (Rs.)	300	500
Fair value of option (Rs.)	Rs. 128.91 - Rs. 165.43	Rs. 5.05 - Rs. 46.39

Other Information regarding employee share based payments is below:

Particulars	For the year Ended	
	31-Mar-25	**31-Mar-24**
Expense Arising from Equity-settled share plans	315.28	207.94
Expense Arising from Cash- Settled share plans	62.44	35.34
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	377.72	243.28

44. Additional Regulatory Information

(i) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the company

The Company does not have any Immovable properties.

(ii) Fair Value of Investment Property

The Company does not have any Investment Property.

(iii) Revaluation of Property, plant and equipment

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the current or previous year.

(iv) Loans or Advances in the nature of loas to Directors, KMPs, Promoters and related parties

The Company has not granted any Loans and Advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms of repayment.

(v) Details of Benami Property held

There are no proceedings that have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended from time to time) (earlier Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

(vi) Borrowings against current assets

During the year, no borrowings were taken / or outstanding against any current assets.

(vii) Wilful Defaulter

The Company is not declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(viii) Relationship with Struck off Companies

Company does not have any transaction with Companies that have been struck off under section 248 or section 560 of the Companies Act.

(ix) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction of charges pending to be registered with the Registrar of Companies.

(x) Compliance with number of layer of Companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017, and there are no companies beyond the specified layers.

(xi) Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium

(A) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(B) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Party") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall

(i) 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

45. Additional Information

(i) Undisclosed Income

The Company does not have any transaction not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961).Further, there was no previously unrecorded income and no additional assets were required to be recorded in the books of account during the year.

(ii) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

Company has not made traded in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency.

(iii) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Company is covered under the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. Details are disclosed in Note 27.2.

46. Previous year figures are re-grouped/re-arranged wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

47. The financials statements have been approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on April 24, 2025.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements
As per our attached report of even date

For R V J & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 144039W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Centrum Wealth Limited

Raveena V Jain
Proprietor
Membership No.: 164224

Sandeep Das
Managing Director & CEO
DIN:02889521

Sriram Venkatasubramanian
Non Executive Director
DIN:00169087

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24 April, 2025

Mayank Jalan
Chief Financial Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CENTRUM WEALTH LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of **Centrum Wealth Limited** ("the Holding Company") and its subsidiary (Holding Company and its subsidiary together referred to as the 'Group'), which comprises the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Consolidated Ind AS financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter – Restriction on Distribution and Use

I draw attention to Note 1.1 to the consolidated financial statements which describes that the consolidated financial statements are prepared only for the presentation before the Board of Directors of the holding company. As a result, the consolidated financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. My report is intended solely for the company and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the company. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

The Holding company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these Consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance (including other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, Implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated 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 Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are 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 Companies or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

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

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Ind AS 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 my 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 this Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Ind AS 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 my 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group of which I am the independent auditor and whose financial information I have audited, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which I am the independent auditor. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of which I am the independent auditor, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I 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 my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Other Matters

I did not audit the financial statements of subsidiary company whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs.868.78 lakhs as at 31st March, 2025, total revenues of Rs.2,186.20 lakhs and net cash flows amounting to Rs. 103.77 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by the other auditors whose reports have been furnished to me by the Management and my opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of the other auditor.

For R V J & Associates
Chartered Accountant
ICAI Firm Registration No. 144039W

____
Raveena V Jain
Proprietor
Membership No. 164224

UDIN: 25164224BMJGXU1710
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24.04.2025

Annexure 1 to the Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the section "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Centrum Wealth Limited on the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Based on AS financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by me in the normal course the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the Ind of audit, I report that:

i. (a)(A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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

(b) As per the information and explanations given to me, the Property, Plant and Equipment was physically verified during the period by the management as per its program. The frequency of verification is reasonable and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) According to information and explanations provide by the management and audit procedures performed, the company does not hold any immovable properties and hence the requirements under clause 3(i)(c) of the said Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year. The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use Assets) and Intangible Assets. Consequently, the question of my commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use of assets) or intangible assets does not arise.

(e) According to the information and explanations provided by the management, the company did not have any proceedings initiated nor pending under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) As explained to me, the company does not own any inventory and therefore the reporting under paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The company has not availed any working capital limits from banks or financial institutions and therefore the reporting under paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. (a)According to information and explanations given to me, during the year, company has provided loans and made investments in companies.

(A) During the year, company has not provided loans or advances in the nature of

Loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

(B) During the year, company has provided loan to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, the details of which are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Loans
Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year - Others	3,474.00
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above - Others	Nil

(b) The terms and conditions of the grant of such Loan are, in my opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the company's interest.

(c) In respect of such loans & advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular except for the below case

(Rs in Lakhs)

Name of the Entity	Interest overdue	Due Date	Extent of Delay (In days)
Standard Financial Consultants Pvt Ltd (Principal & Interest)	5.83	31-03-2020	1827
	12.50	30-06-2020	1736
	29.77	30-09-2020	1644
	45.80	31-12-2020	1552
	45.00	31-03-2021	1462
	45.50	30-06-2021	1371
	46.00	30-09-2021	1279
	46.00	31-12-2021	1187
	45.00	31-03-2022	1097
	45.50	30-06-2022	1006
	46.00	30-09-2022	914
	46.00	31-12-2022	822
	45.00	31-03-2023	732
	124.95	01-04-2023	731
	45.5	30-06-2023	641
	124.95	01-07-2023	640
	46	30-09-2023	549

	124.95	01-10-2023	548
	46	31-12-2023	457
	124.95	01-01-2024	456
	45.5	31-03-2024	366
	124.95	01-04-2024	365
	45.50	30-06-2024	275
	124.95	01-07-2024	274
	46.00	30-09-2024	183
	124.95	01-10-2024	182
	46.00	31-12-2024	91
	124.95	01-01-2025	90
	45.50	31-03-2025	1

(d) In respect of loans, principal amount and interest overdue for more than ninety days amounted to Rs.1,824.00 lakhs.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

No. of Cases	Principal Overdue	Interest Overdue	Remarks
1	999.60	824.40	Company is regularly following up with the party to regularize the Interest overdue.

(e) There were no loans or advances in the nature of loans which fell due during the year and were renewed/extended. Further, no fresh loans were granted to same parties to settle the existing overdue loans/advances in nature of loan.

(f) The company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iii)(f) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company

iv. In my opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans and advances given, investments made and guarantees, and securities given have been complied with by the Company to the extent applicable.

v. According to information and explanations provided to me, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under.

vi. The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to me and the records of the Company examined by me, in my opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Goods and Service Tax (GST), cess or any other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

As explained to me, the Company did not have any dues on account of Sales tax, Service tax, Value added tax, duty of customs and duty of Excise. According to the information and explanations given to me, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income tax, Goods and Service Tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to the company were in arrears as at 31st March, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except provident fund of Rs. 31,828.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to me and based on my examination of the records of the company, there were no material amounts due as on 31st March, 2025, in respect of Income tax, Goods and Service tax, cess and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. However, according to the information and explanations given to us, the following dues of income tax have not been deposited by the company on account of disputes:

Name of Statute	**Nature of Dues**	**Amount (Rs in Lakhs)**	**Period to which it relates**	**Forum where dispute is pending**	**Remarks, if any**
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	970.66 Lakhs	FY 2021-22	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	-
Income Tax Act, 1961	TDS	33.55 Lakhs	FY 2019-20	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	-
Goods and Service Tax, 2017	Penalty	207.90 Lakhs	FY 2017-18 to FY 2021-22	-	Appeal pending to be filed and time limit to file appeal is yet to lapse.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to me and the records of the company examined by me, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. I have been informed by the management that the company does not have any undisclosed income and therefore the provisions of Clause 3(viii) of said Order are not applicable to the company.

ix. (a) In my opinion and according to information and explanations provided to me, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(b) According to information and explanations provided to me, the company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to me and based on the documents and records examined by me,- the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year and therefore, provisions of Clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(d) According to information and explanations provided to me and the procedures followed by me and an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, I report that no funds raised on short - term basis have been used for long term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to information and explanations provided to me, the company has not raised any funds on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of any security held in its subsidiary company and therefore the provisions of Clause 3(ix)(f) of said Order are not applicable to the company.

x. (a) According to the information and explanations given to me and the records of the Company examined by me, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, provisions of Clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to me and the records of the Company examined by me, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible optionally convertible) during the year and therefore, provisions of Clause 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

xi. (a) During the course of my examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to me, I have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the period, nor have I been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of my examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to me, a report under Section 143(2) of the Act, in form ADT – 4, as prescribed under Rule 13 of The Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of my examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to me, and as represented to me by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(xi)(c) of said Order are not applicable to the company.

xii. In my opinion and according to information and explanations provided to me, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. In my opinion and as per information and explanations provided to me by management all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with the provisions of sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

xiv. (a) In my opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) I have considered the report of Internal Auditor for the period under audit while forming an opinion on the Financial Statements.

xv. According to the records of the Company examined by me and the information and explanation given to me, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) According to information and explanations provided to me and audit procedures performed, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) According to the information and explanations given to me and the records of the Company examined by me, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the company, the Group does not have more than one CIC which is part of the Group. I have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. According to the information and explanations given to me, and the records of the company examined by me, the company has not incurred any cash losses during the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to me by the management and the records of the Company examined by me, on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities and other information accompanying the financial statements, and management plans and based on my examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to my attention which causes me to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of audit report that the company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. I, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. I further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and I 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.

xx. (a) In my opinion and according to the information and explanation given to me, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project other than ongoing projects. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has transferred the unspent amount of Rs. 33,80,000 to a special account (CSR Unspent Account) on 22.04.2025 i.e., within a period of 30 days from the end of the financial year in compliance with section 135(6) of the Act (Refer Note 27.2 of the financial statements).

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For R V J & Associates
Chartered Accountant
Firm Registration No: 144039W

Raveena V Jain
Proprietor
Membership No. : 164224
Date :
Place : Mumbai

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in my Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **Centrum Wealth Limited** on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025]

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

I have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Centrum Wealth Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with my 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 Board of Directors of the Company are 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act,2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that I 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.

My audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. My 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

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 standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In my opinion, to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, 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 March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For R V J & Associates
Chartered Accountant
FRN Number: 144039W

Raveena V Jain
Proprietor
Membership No. 164224
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24.04.2025

Centrum Wealth Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	2	193.41	187.42
Other Intangible assets	3	569.86	609.23
Intangible assets under development	3	4.25	23.00
Right of use of assets	4	732.18	689.51
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	-	-
(ii) Loans and Advances	6	-	-
(iii) Other financial assets	7	54.24	42.18
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	630.88	539.35
Other Non-Current Assets	9	403.60	823.58
		2,588.43	2,914.27
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5		-
(ii) Trade receivables	10	1,671.48	1,314.59
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	726.76	244.32
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12	-	-
(iv) Loans and Advances	6	1,093.66	1,043.66
(v) Other financial assets	7	12.12	19.74
Other current assets	12	2,204.01	1,120.71
		5,708.03	3,743.02
Total		**8,296.46**	**6,657.29**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	2,000.00	2,000.00
Other equity	14	2,039.81	1,143.63
		4,039.81	3,143.63
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	16	476.33	492.54
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	73.76	35.34
Provisions	18	503.77	473.53
		1,053.86	1,001.41
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	-	815.00
(ia) Lease Liabilities	16	303.59	216.21
(ii) Trade Payables			
(a) total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	19		
(b) total Outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		247.86	54.00
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	659.90	304.95
Provisions	18	1,349.32	622.16
Other current liabilities	20	642.12	499.92
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	21	-	-
		3,202.79	**2,512.24**
Total		**8,296.46**	**6,657.29**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For R V J & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 144039W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Centrum Wealth Limited

Raveena V Jain
Proprietor
Membership No.: 164224

Sandeep Das
Managing Director & CEO
DIN:02889521

Sriram Venkatasubramanian
Non Executive Director
DIN:00169087

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24 April, 2025

Mayank Jalan
Chief Financial Officer

Centrum Wealth Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	22	17,785.64	13,750.15
Other Income	23	174.61	334.92
Total Income		**17,960.25**	**14,085.07**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefit expenses	24	11,988.25	9,247.08
Finance costs	26	241.89	330.08
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	502.07	349.71
Other expenses	27	4,267.26	4,000.31
Total expenses		**16,999.47**	**13,927.18**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**960.78**	**157.90**
Income tax expense			
- Current tax		362.85	226.43
- Tax expenses/(credit) relating to earlier years		4.81	57.13
- Deferred tax		(65.43)	(267.55)
Profit/(Loss) for the Year - A		**658.55**	**141.89**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
I. Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation		(103.76)	(113.42)
II. Income Tax relating to above items		26.11	28.55
Other comprehensive income for the year- B		**(77.64)**	**(84.87)**
Total comprehensive income for the year (A+B)		**580.91**	**57.02**
Profit / (Loss) for the year attributable to:		**658.55**	**141.89**
Owners of the Company		658.55	141.89
Non-Controlling Interest		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year attributable to:		**(77.64)**	**(84.87)**
Owners of the Company		(77.64)	(84.87)
Non-Controlling Interest			-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year attributable to:		**580.91**	**57.02**
Owners of the Company		580.91	57.02
Non-Controlling Interest		-	-
Earning per Equity Share (in INR)			
Basic		3.29	0.71
Diluted		3.26	0.71

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements
As per our report of even date

For R V J & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 144039W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Centrum Wealth Limited

Raveena V Jain
Proprietor
Membership No.: 164224

Sandeep Das
Managing Director & CEO
DIN:02889521

Sriram Venkatasubramanian
Non Executive Director
DIN:00169087

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24 April, 2025

Mayank Jalan
Chief Financial Officer

Centrum Wealth Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	960.78	157.90
Adjustments for :	-	
Interest expenses on borrowings measured at amortised cost	129.52	216.06
Interest on lease liability	87.63	57.39
Depreciation and amortization	502.07	349.71
Loss on Write Off of Property Plant and Equipment	-	1.12
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost	(111.37)	(258.59)
Unwinding of Interest on Security Deposits	(5.87)	(6.35)
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Loss / (Gain)	-	-
Changes in Fair Value of Investments held for trading	-	0.87
Changes in Fair Value of Investments at fair value through profit and loss	-	-
Allowances for Doubtful debts	105.10	58.16
Refund Liabilities	-	(5.00)
Allowance for loans and Security deposits	363.92	483.90
Modification Gain / (Loss)	(5.17)	(6.44)
Employee Stock Option Expense	315.28	207.94
Operating Profit/ (loss) before working capital changes	**2,354.21**	**1,256.67**
Movement in working capital:		
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade receivable	(444.48)	129.00
Decrease/ (Increase) in Financial instruments held for trading	-	69.41
Decrease/(Increase) in Other financial assets	(3.44)	(140.83)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other assets	(1,053.57)	341.85
Increase/(Decrease) Provisions	657.16	(614.20)
Increase/(Decrease) Trade Payable & Other financial liabilities	582.96	(172.45)
Increase/(Decrease) other liabilities	142.93	4.07
Net cash generated/ (used) in Operations	**2,235.77**	**873.50**
Taxes paid Net of Refund	(7.67)	(370.25)
Net cash generated / (used) in Operating Activities (A)	**2,228.10**	**503.26**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property Plant and Equipment	(94.99)	(84.14)
Sale of Intangible assets	6.70	-
Purchase of Intangible assets	(45.35)	(36.05)
Sale/(Purchase) of current investments - Net	-	-
Loans and advances given	(3,824.00)	(1.75)
Collection from loans and advances	3,474.00	16.75
(Investment) in / Redemption of Fixed Deposits	-	2,091.34
Interest Received	45.81	83.49
Net cash generated / (used) in Investing Activities (B)	**(437.83)**	**2,069.64**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payment to acquire non controlling interest in subsidiary	-	-
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	31,310.00	43,695.00
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(32,125.00)	(45,664.02)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(275.69)	(152.17)
Interest paid	(217.15)	(273.45)
Net cash generated / (used) from Financing Activities (C)	**(1,307.84)**	**(2,394.63)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)	482.44	178.26
As at the beginning of the year	244.32	66.06
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**726.76**	**244.32**
As at the end of the year		
Cash in hand	2.26	1.54
Balance with scheduled banks-Current accounts	724.50	242.78
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**726.76**	**244.32**

The above cash flow statements have been prepared under the indirect method set out in Indian Accounting Standard (AS) -7 'Cash Flow Statement' issued by ICAI.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements
As per our report of even date

For R V J & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 103886W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Centrum Wealth Limited

Raveena V Jain
Proprietor
Membership No.: 164224

Sandeep Das
Managing Director & CEO
DIN:02889521

Sriram Venkatasubramanian
Non Executive Director
DIN:00169087

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24 April, 2025

Mayank Jalan
Chief Financial Officer

Centrum Wealth Limited
Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	2,000.00	2,000.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting year	2,000.00	2,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the current reporting year	**2,000.00**	**2,000.00**

L Other Equity

As on 31st March,2025

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Money received against share warrants	Non Controlling Interest	Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Non Controlling Interest Reserve	Share Options oustanding			
Balance at the beginning of the year	**1,535.73**	**(303.76)**	**(306.27)**	**207.94**	**10.00**	**-**	**1,143.63**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the year	1,535.73	(303.76)	(306.27)	207.94	10.00	-	**1,143.63**
Employee Stock Option Expense	-	-	-	315.28	-	-	**315.28**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**658.54**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**658.54**
Other Comprehensive Income / (loss) net of Tax	-	**(77.64)**	-	-	-	-	**(77.64)**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,535.73**	**277.14**	**(306.27)**	**523.22**	**10.00**	**-**	**2,039.81**

As on 31st March,2024

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Money received against share warrants	Non Controlling Interest	Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Non Controlling Interest Reserve	Share Options oustanding			
Balance at the beginning of the year	**1,535.73**	**(360.78)**	**(306.27)**	**-**	**10.00**	**-**	**878.68**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the year	1,535.73	(360.78)	(306.27)	-	10.00	-	**878.68**
Employee Stock Option Expense	-	-	-	207.94	-	-	**207.94**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**141.89**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**141.89**
Other Comprehensive Income / (loss) net of Tax	-	**(84.87)**	-	-	-	-	**(84.87)**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,535.73**	**(303.76)**	**(306.27)**	**207.94**	**10.00**	**-**	**1,143.63**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For R V J & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 144039W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Centrum Wealth Limited

Raveena V Jain
Proprietor
Membership No.: 164224

Sandeep Das
Managing Director & CEO
DIN:02889521

Sriram Venkatasubramanian
Non Executive Director
DIN:00169087

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24 April, 2025

Mayank Jalan
Chief Financial Officer

Corporate Information

Centrum Wealth Limited ('Company') is a Public Group incorporated and domiciled in India. The Group is registered with AMFI as Mutual fund distributor and as an Investment Advisor under SEBI. It is also registered as a Corporate Agent (Composite) with Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI). The Group is engaged in the business of Wealth Management of its clients and offers a comprehensive suite of financial products including Mutual Funds to suit client objectives and risk- return profiles based on time tested principles of Asset allocation and diversification. Asset classes offered include Equity, Insurance, Fixed Income and Debt offerings, Real Estate and Alternative Assets. The Group also deals in securities. The Group's registered office is in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

The Group is a subsidiary Company of Centrum Retail Services Limited (CRSL) which holds 1,46,09,780 shares aggregating to 73.05% of shareholding.

1.0 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its Subsidiary together (the 'Group') have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis of accounting except for the following

- certain financial instruments (including Derivative Instruments) which are measured at fair value and
- defined benefit plan – plan assets measured at fair value.
- Share Based Payments – Fair Value

The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (The 'Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

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 Indian Rupees ('INR') and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh, except otherwise indicated.

The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared only for the presentation before the Board of Directors of the Company.

1.2 Presentation of financial statements

The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Division II to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows". The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in the Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the financial statements along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified accounting Standards.

1.3 Basis of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements as on March 31, 2025, comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiary as at March 31, 2025. Subsidiaries are the entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity.

Consolidation of subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements from the date the Group gains the control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the Consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies. The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Group, i.e., year ended on March, 31.

Consolidation Procedure:

a. Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the Parent Company with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements at the acquisition date.

b. Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the Company's investment in each subsidiary and the Company's portion of equity of each subsidiary.

c. Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, are eliminated in full).

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the Company of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. All intra-group assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interest in the profit/loss and equity of the subsidiaries are shown separately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and the Consolidated Balance sheet, respectively. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. This results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

Business Combination:

Common control business combinations include transactions, such as transfer of subsidiaries or businesses, between entitles within a group. Group has accounted all such transactions based on pooling of interest method, which is as below:-

- The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts.
- No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognise any new assets or liabilities.
- The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior periods are restated as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination.

The identity of the reserves shall be preserved and shall appear in the financial statements of the transferee in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the transferor. The difference, if any, between the amount recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor shall be transferred to capital reserve.

1.4 Current/ Non-current classification:

An asset is classified as current if:

(a) it is expected to be realised or sold or consumed in the Group's normal operating cycle;
(b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
(c) it is expected to be realised within twelvemonths after the reporting period; or
(d) it is cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current if:

(e) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
(f) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
(g) it is expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
(h) it has no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets/liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Group's normal operating cycle is twelve months.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation amortization and accumulated impairment losses if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner and purposes. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the same are capitalised and old component is derecognised.
Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When a Property plant and Equipment is replaced, the carrying amount of replaced asset is derecognized.
Property, plant and equipment are derecognised from financial statement on disposal. Gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

On transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment

Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided on straight line method over the useful lives of assets as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or on the basis of useful lives of the assets as estimated by management, whichever is lower.
The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Depreciation on Additions to Assets or where any asset has been sold or discarded, is calculated on a Pro-rata basis from the date of such additions or up to the date of such sale or discard as the case may be. Leasehold improvements are amortized over a period of lease or useful life whichever is less. Useful Life of the assets is tabulated below:

Nature of Assets	Estimated useful life
Computers- End Users such as Desktops, Laptops, etc	3 years
Computers- Servers and Networks	6 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Electric Installation and Equipments	10 years
Motor Cars	8 years
Leasehold Improvements	Over the Lease period of the property

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Acquired intangible assets are initially capitalised at cost, which includes the purchase price (net of any discounts and rebates) and other directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. Costs associated with maintaining the computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the estimated useful economic life of the assets by using straight line method and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Other Expenses incurred relating to Software during the development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as software development expenditure and disclosed under Intangible Assets under Development.

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life of 10 years

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which it relates. All other expenditures are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

On transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

Intangible assets under development

The cost of computer software not ready to use before year end are disclosed under Intangible Assets under Development are carried at cost, comprising direct cost and related incidental expenses. They are transferred to Intangible assets once those assets are ready to use.

1.6 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs include interest expense calculated using the effective interest method. General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

1.7 Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Consideration is given at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment of the carrying amount of the Group's each class of the property, plant and equipment or intangible assets. If any indication exists, an asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For this purpose, the impairment loss recognized in respect of a cash generating unit is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the cash generating unit on a pro-rata basis. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

1.8 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at transaction price (net of variable consideration) based on the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, the Group recognizes as revenue the amount of the transaction price (excluding estimates of variable consideration) that is allocated to that performance obligation.

The Group applies the five-step approach for recognition of revenue:

- Identification of contract(s) with customers;
- Identification of the separate performance obligations in the contract;
- Determination of transaction price;
- Allocation of transaction price to the separate performance obligations; and
- Recognition of revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied

Brokerage and commission income

Revenue is recognised at point in time when performance obligation is satisfied as per the contractual terms with the customers. Revenue, where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration but invoicing has not been completed are recognised as unbilled revenues.

Business support services

Revenue is recognised at point in time when performance obligation is satisfied as per the contractual terms with the customers.

Revenue from Investment Advisory services

Revenue related to Investment Advisory services is recognised at point in time when performance obligation is satisfied as per the contractual terms with the customers.

Refund Liabilities:

Revenue from brokerage is recognised as per the rate specified in the contract and revenue is only recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. Refund liability (included in other current liabilities) is recognised for expected amount of clawback in relation to the upfront income received. Accumulated experience is used to estimate claw back amount as per the expected value method.

Income from trading in securities

Income from trading in securities is accounted for when the control of the securities is passed on to the customer, which is generally on sale of securities or at the time of redemption in case of bonds.

Income from Derivative instruments

Realized Profit/Loss on closed positions of derivative instruments is recognized on final settlement or squaring-up of the contracts. Outstanding derivative contracts are measured at fair value as at the balance sheet date.

Interest income

Interest income from financial Assets is recognised using effective interest rate method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument.
The calculation of the EIR includes all transaction cost and fees that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition of a financial asset.
The interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of non-credit impaired financial assets (i.e. at the amortized cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance). For credit-impaired financial assets the interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortized cost of the credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. the gross carrying amount less the allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs)). The Group assesses the collectability of the interest on credit impaired assets at each reporting date. Based on the outcome of such assessment, the Interest income accrued on credit impaired financial assets are either accounted for as income or written off.

Profit and Loss of Sale of Investments

Profit / Loss earned on sale of Investments are recognized on trade date basis. Profit / Loss on sale of Investments are determined based on weighted average cost.

Dividend Income

Dividend Income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

Other operational revenue

Other operational revenue represents income earned from the activities incidental to the business and is recognized when the right to receive the income is established as per the terms of the contract.

1.9 Employee benefits

Short term obligations

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months rendering services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences and cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognised during the period in which the employee renders related service.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Group before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of Ind AS 37 and involves the payment of terminations benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

Defined contribution plans

Retirement benefits in the form of Provident Fund are a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year when the contributions to the fund is due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the fund.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Long-term employee benefits:

These obligations are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method.

The benefits are discounted using the appropriate market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

1.10 Taxation

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

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 are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT)

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and included in deferred tax assets. The Group reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

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.

A. Financial assets

Financial assets are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Debt Instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective. Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Companies classify its debt instruments:

Classification, recognition and measurement

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

a) Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
b) Those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Business model: The business model reflects how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows from the sale of asset. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL. Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model for a Group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how risks are assessed and managed. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the 'other' business model and measured at FVTPL. The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account.

Cashflow Characteristics Test: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

Measurement:

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

• **Business model test**: The objective of the Group's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes).

• **Cash flow characteristics test**: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

• **Business model test**: The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

• **Cash flow characteristics test**: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Even if an instrument meets the two requirements to be measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

All other financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Equity Instruments

Equity instruments is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all its liabilities. The Group subsequently measures all equity investments, other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, under the scope of Ind AS 109 at fair value. Changes in the fair value of these instruments are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTPL are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

All equity investments are measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with value changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for those equity investments for which the entity has elected to present value changes in 'other comprehensive income'.

If an equity investment is not held for trading, an irrevocable election is made at initial recognition to measure it at fair value through other comprehensive income with only dividend income recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Type of instruments	Classification	Rationale for classification	Initial measurement	Subsequent measurement
Debt instruments	Amortized cost	Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding are	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Amortized cost is calculated using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method, taking into account interest income, transaction cost and discount or premium on acquisition. EIR amortization is included in finance Income. Any gain and loss on de-recognition of the financial instrument measured at amortised cost

		measured at amortised cost.		recognised in profit and loss account.
	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding, are measured at FVOCI.	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Changes in carrying value of such instruments are recorded in OCI except for impairment losses, interest income (including transaction cost and discounts or premium on amortization) and foreign exchange gain/loss which is recognized in income statement. Interest income,transaction cost and discount or premium on acquisition are recognized in to income statement (finance income) using effective interest rate method. On de-recognition of the financial assets measured at FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is classified from Equity to Profit and Loss account in other gain and loss head.
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain and loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit orloss in the period in which arise.	At fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets expensed to income statement	Change in fair value of such assets are recorded in income statement as other gains/ (losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in the Interest income.

Equity instruments	FVOCI	The Group's management has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment (On an instrument by instrument basis) at fair value through other comprehensive income. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Change in fair value of such instrument are recorded in OCI. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividend income from such instruments are however recorded in income statement.
	FVTPL	When no such election is made, the equity instruments are measured at FVTPL	At fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets expensed to income statement	Change in fair value of such assets are recorded in income statement.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

The Group has elected to measure investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at cost as per Ind AS 27 – Separate Financial Statements, accordingly measurement at fair value through statement of profit and loss account and related disclosure under Ind AS 109 does not apply.

(i) Impairment:

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The method and significant judgements used while computing the expected credit losses and information about the exposure at default, probability of default and loss given default have been set out in Note 33.

For trade receivables only, the Group applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money;

• Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

(ii) Derecognition of financial assets:

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- The Group has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Group evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Group has not retained control of the financial asset.

Where the Group retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the assets carrying amount and the sum of consideration received and receivable is recognised in Profit or loss.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

(i) Financial liabilities and equity instruments :

Debt and equity instruments issued by entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Classification, recognition and measurement:

(a) Equity Instruments:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the net assets of an entity. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(b) Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement:

The financial liabilities are classified for subsequent measurement into following categories:

- at amortised cost

- at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

(i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

The Group is classifying the following under amortised cost;

- Borrowings
- Trade and other payables

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 60 days of recognition. 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.

(ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk) and partially profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability).

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Derecognition:

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

Derivative financial Instruments:

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Reclassification of financial instrument

The Group reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent.

After initial recognition, equity instruments and financial liabilities are not reclassified.

(ii) Offsetting financial instruments :

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the group or the counterparty.

1.12 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions for are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

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 Group 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 Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent liabilities are recognised at their fair value only, if they were assumed as part of a business combination. Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognised as an asset. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. The same applies to contingent assets where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

1.13 Cash and cash equivalent:

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Cash flows comprise cash at bank and n hand and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade Receivables:

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value.

The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

1.14 Earnings per share:

The basic Earnings Per Share ("EPS") is computed by dividing the net profit after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding are adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares from the exercise of options on unissued share capital. The number of equity shares is the aggregate of the weighted average number of equity shares and the weighted average number of equity shares which are to be issued in the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

1.15 Foreign Currency Transactions:

Functional currency

The functional currency of the Group is Indian Rupees ('INR'). These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees and the all values are rounded to the nearest Lakh, except otherwise indicated.

Transactions and translations

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the Statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of profit and loss on a net basis.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currency are not retranslated at reporting date.

1.16 Lease

As a lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

(1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset

(2) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and

(3) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Group changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Transition

Effective 1st April , 2019, the Group has adopted Ind AS 116, "Leases". Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of a low value.

1.17 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) of the Group. The Managing Director of the Company acts as the chief operating decision maker (CODM) of the Group in accordance with Operating Segment (Ind AS 108), for purpose of assessing the financial performance and position of the Group, and make strategic decisions.

1.18 Employee Stock Option Plan

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services that are granted by the Group are measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the 'Share Option Outstanding Account' under other Equity. In cases where the share options granted vest in instalments over the vesting period, the Group treats each instalments as a separate grant, because each instalment has a vesting period, and hence the fair value of each instalment differs. In situation where the stock option expires unexercised, the related balance standing to the credit of the Employee Share Options Outstanding Account is transferred within equity.

1.19 Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2023

Significant accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions:

The preparation of the Group's financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances existing when the financial statements were prepared. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year affected. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in next financial years.

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

a. **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:** Determination of the estimated useful life of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalised. Useful life of tangible assets is based on the life specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and also as per management estimate for certain category of assets. Assumption also needs to be made, when Group assesses, whether an asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the assets may be capitalised.

b. **Defined benefit plan:** The costs of the defined benefit gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

c. **Allowances for uncollected accounts receivable and advances:** Trade receivables do not carry interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not collectable. Impairment is made on the expected credit loss model, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets. The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumption about the risk of default and expected loss rates. Judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation are based on past history, existing market condition as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

d. **Contingencies:** Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/ claim/ litigation against Group as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

e. **Impairment of Non-Financial assets:** The Group 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 Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

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

g. **Revenue:** The application of Accounting Standard on Revenue Recognition is complex and use of key judgments with respect to multiple deliverables, timing of revenue recognition, accounting of discounts, incentives etc. The management has reviewed such accounting treatment and is satisfied about its appropriateness in terms of the relevant IND AS.

h. **Leases**: The Group evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of IND AS 116.The Group uses judgements in assessing whether a contract (or a part of contract) includes a lease, the lease term (including anticipated renewals), the applicable discount rate, variable lease payments whether in-substance are fixed. The judgment involves assessment of whether the assets included in the contract is fully or partially identified asset based on the facts and circumstances, whether a contract included a lease and non-lease components and if so, separation thereof for the purposes of recognition and measurement, determination of lease term basis, inter-alia the non-cancellable period of lease and whether the lessee intends to opt for continuing with the use of the asset upon the expiry thereof, and whether the lease payments are fixed or variable or a combination of both.

i. **Stock Appreciation Rights:** Compensation costs in respect of stock appreciation rights (SAR) granted during the year have been determined using the Black Scholes option valuation model. The said model requires the Group to input certain assumptions / variables to determine the fair value of the SAR granted. The Group has applied appropriate levels of judgements in determining these assumption / variables basis the information available as at the measurement date, the details of which are more fully described in note 43.

2. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Leasehold Improvement	Electric installation &	Furniture & fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computer	Total
Gross Block							
As at 31st March,2023	**69.18**	**0.04**	**9.97**	**-**	**25.90**	**242.75**	**347.84**
Additions	61.35	-	0.59	-	5.65	16.55	**84.14**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(7.23)	**(7.23)**
As at 31st March,2024	130.53	0.04	10.56	-	31.55	252.07	424.75
Additions	13.05	-	-	-	5.21	76.73	**94.99**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-0.33	(6.38)	**(6.70)**
As at 31st March,2025	**143.58**	**0.04**	**10.56**	**-**	**36.44**	**322.42**	**513.03**
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at 31st March,2023	**13.71**	**-0.00**	**3.59**	**0.00**	**18.76**	**140.03**	**176.09**
Additions	22.70	-	0.97	-	1.98	38.61	**64.27**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments						(3.02)	**(3.02)**
As at 31st March,2024	**36.40**	**-0.00**	**4.56**	**0.00**	**20.74**	**175.63**	**237.33**
Additions	32.33	-	0.98	-	2.56	49.41	**85.28**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-2.96	**-2.96**
As at 31st March,2025	**68.74**	**-0.00**	**5.54**	**0.00**	**23.30**	**222.07**	**319.65**
Net Block							
As at 31st March,2025	**74.84**	**0.04**	**5.01**	**-0.00**	**13.14**	**100.35**	**193.41**
As at 31st March,2024	**94.12**	**0.04**	**6.00**	**-0.00**	**10.81**	**76.44**	**187.42**

3. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Particulars	Computer software	Intangible assets under Development	Total
Gross Block			
As at 31st March,2023	**851.42**	**154.30**	**1,005.72**
Additions	167.35	33.00	**200.35**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments	-	(164.30)	**(164.30)**
As at 31st March,2024	**1,018.77**	**23.00**	**1,041.77**
Additions	64.10	33.75	97.85
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments	-	(52.50)	(52.50)
As at 31st March,2025	**1,082.87**	**4.25**	**1,087.12**
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at 31st March,2023	**309.12**	**-**	**309.12**
Additions	100.42	-	**100.42**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments	-	-	**-**
As at 31st March,2024	**409.54**	**-**	**409.54**
Additions	103.46	-	**103.46**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments	-	-	**-**
As at 31st March,2025	**513.00**	**-**	**513.00**
Net Block			
As at 31st March,2025	**569.86**	**4.25**	**574.11**
As at 31st March,2024	**609.23**	**23.00**	**632.23**

Intangible assets under development **(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)**

Year ended March 31, 2025	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	4.25		-	-	**4.25**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Intangible assets under development **(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)**

Year ended March 31, 2024	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	23.00		-	-	**23.00**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4. Right of use of assets

Particulars	Vehicles	Office Premises	Total
Gross Block			
As at 31st March,2023	**17.93**	**658.77**	**676.70**
Additions	333.42	178.07	**511.49**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments		(116.95)	**(116.95)**
As at 31st March,2024	**351.35**	**719.88**	**1,071.23**
Additions	376.88	61.76	**438.64**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments	(92.69)	(40.12)	**-132.80**
As at 31st March,2025	**635.54**	**741.52**	**1,377.07**
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at 31st March,2023	**17.93**	**237.19**	**255.12**
Additions	53.38	131.73	**185.11**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments		(58.51)	**(58.51)**
As at 31st March,2024	**71.31**	**310.41**	**381.72**
Additions	175.72	137.25	**312.97**
Disposals / Transfer / Adjustments	(26.10)	(23.69)	**-49.80**
As at 31st March,2025	**220.92**	**423.97**	**644.89**
Net Block			
As at 31st March,2025	**414.63**	**317.56**	**732.18**
As at 31st March,2024	**280.04**	**409.47**	**689.51**

Note: Group has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible assets during the year

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

5. INVESTMENT	**Subsidiary / Joint Venture / Others**	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-24**
Current		-	-
Quoted	Others	-	-
(No of Debentures: NIL, PY(50))		-	-
Investment in Mutual funds	Others	-	-
Investment in Mutual funds	Others	-	-
		-	-
Aggregate Value of Quoted Investments at market value		-	-
Aggregate Value of Unquoted Investments		-	-
Aggregate Provision of dimunition in value of investments		-	-
		-	-
Non Current		-	-
Investment in Equity Instruments at Cost		-	-
		-	-
Unquoted Fully Paid up Equity shares of Centrum Investment Advisors Limited	Subsidiary	-	-
Face Value : Rs. 10/-, No of Shares : 21,13,000 (PY: 21,13,000)		-	-
		-	-
Investment in Equity Instruments at FVTPL		-	-
Quoted	Others	-	-
Unquoted	Others	-	-
		-	-
Investment in Limited Liability Partnerships (LLP) at FVTPL		-	-
Unquoted	Others	125.50	125.50
		-	-
Aggregate Value of Quoted Investments at market value		-	-
Aggregate Value of Unquoted Investments		4,174.76	4,174.76
Aggregate Provision of dimunition in value of investments			-
Total Current		**-**	**-**
Total Non-Current		**125.50**	**125.50**
Less: Allowance for Impairment Loss - Current			
Less: Allowance for Impairment Loss - Non-Current		(125.5)	(125.5)
Total Net Current Investments		**-**	**-**
Total Net Non-Current Investments		**-**	**-**

6. LOANS AND ADVANCES (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-24**
Current		
Loans to Parent of Holding Company	350.00	-
Loans to others - Unsecured	2,252.43	2,186.9
Loans which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Loans - Credit Impaired	-	-
Less : Loss allowance	(1,508.8)	(1,143.2)
	-	
Non current	-	-
Loans to others - Unsecured	-	-
Loans which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Loans - Credit Impaired	-	-
Less :Loss allowance	-	-
Total Current	**1,093.66**	**1,043.66**
Total Non-Current	**-**	**-**

7. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Current		
Security Deposits	11.28	13.67
Other receivables	0.88	7.74
Less : Loss Allowance	(0.04)	(1.67)
Non current	-	
Security Deposits	55.45	43.38
Less : Loss Allowance	(1.21)	(1.19)
	-	
Total Current	**12.12**	**19.74**
Total Non-Current	**54.24**	**42.18**

8. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Deferred tax asset on account of:		
Business Loss	-	(0.29)
Employee related Provisions and liabilities	197.84	181.72
Other Liabilities and Provisions	-	-
Loss Allowance for Debtors and loans	454.00	338.48
Refund Liabilities	-	-
Others	-	-
Fair valuation of Financial Instruments	29.24	29.24
Deferred tax liability on account of:	-	-
Depreciation/Amortisation on property plant and equipments and Intangible assets	(62.21)	(4.97)
Others	12.01	(4.84)
Total	**630.88**	**539.35**

9. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Advance Tax [Net off Provision for Tax -Rs.2138.41 lakhs, (Previous year -Rs. 1767.83 Lakhs)]	402.09	763.11
Other Advances	-	51.66
Prepaid Expenses	1.51	8.82
Total	**403.60**	**823.58**

10. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Secured		
Unsecured, Considered good - Related Party	741.55	442.96
Unsecured, Considered good - Others	1,169.78	1,036.22
Receivables with significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-
Less : Loss Allowance	(239.85)	(164.59)
Total	**1,671.48**	**1,314.59**

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Cash on hand	2.26	1.54
Balances with banks -In current accounts	724.50	242.78
	-	-
Total	**726.76**	**244.32**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regards to Cash and cash equivalents as at the reporting periods and earlier reporting periods.

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

12. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-24**
Advance to creditor	17.36	-
Balances with government	10.44	15.08
Prepaid Expenses	42.33	63.09
Contract assets	2,019.33	986.84
Advance Bonus	84.03	
Loans and Advances to Employees and others	0.13	2.55
Accrued Interest on FD & ICD	-	-
Other Advances	84.42	77.34
Less: Loss Allowance	(54.0)	(24.2)
	2,204.01	**1,120.71**

13. SHARE CAPITAL	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-24**
Authorised Share Capital		
3,00,00,000 equity Shares (Previous Year: 3,00,00,000)	3,250.00	3250.00
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	-	-
	-	-
10,00,000 class B equity Shares (Previous Year: NIL)	-	-
Equity shares of ` 10/- each	-	-
Total	**3,250.00**	**3,250.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up Share Capital		
2,00,00,000 equity Shares (Previous Year: 2,00,00,000) of Rs. 10 each	2,000.00	2,000.00
Total	**2,000.00**	**2,000.00**

13.a Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at 31-Mar-25		**As at 31-Mar-24**	
Particulars	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year - Class A	2,00,00,000	2,000	2,00,00,000	2,000
Add : Shares issued	-	-		-
Less : Shares Bought back	-	-		-
Equity Shares at the end of the year - Class A equity shares	**2,00,00,000**	**2,000**	**2,00,00,000**	**2,000**

13.b Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has two classes of shares - Class A and Class B both of Rs.10 each.

The Company has issued only one class of equity shares - Class A shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

Class B equity shares, shall have differential voting rights (DVR equity shares) of the Company such that the DVR Equity Shares shall carry voting rights in all general meetings (including extraordinary and annual meetings) of at least 74% (Seventy Four Percent) of the total paid up voting share capital of the Company on a fully diluted basis.

Any dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting. The Company has not declared/ proposed any dividend in the current year and previous year.

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

13.c Particulars of shares held by Holding Company	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-24**
Class A Equity Shares		
Centrum Retail Services Limited	1,49,66,100	1,46,09,780

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

13.d Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% of aggregate shares

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-25		As at 31 March 2024	
	No of shares	% Held	No of shares	% Held
Class A Equity Shares				
Centrum Retail Services Limited *	1,49,66,100	74.83%	1,46,09,780	73.05%
Centrum Financial Services Limited	31,80,000	15.90%	31,80,000	15.90%

*Out of 1,49,66,100 Shares, 6 shares are held by nominees on behalf of Centrum Retail Services Limited.

13.e Shareholding of promoters

Promoter Name	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
Class A Equity Shares	No of Shares	%of total Shares	No of Shares	%of total Shares
Centrum Retail Services Limited *	1,49,66,100	74.83%	1,46,09,780	73.05%

*Out of 1,49,66,100 Shares, 6 shares are held by nominees on behalf of Centrum Retail Services Limited.

14. OTHER EQUITY

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Securities premium	1,535.73	1,535.73
Retained earnings	277.14	(303.76)
Money received against warrants	10.00	10.00
Share Options Outstanding	523.22	207.94
Equity Instrument through OCI	-	
Non Controlling Interest Reserve*	(306.27)	(306.27)

Movements in Reserves

Securities premium

Securities Premium is used to record premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised as per the provisions of the companies Act 2013

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,535.73	1,535.73
Movement during the year		
Balance at the end of the year	1,535.73	1,535.73

Retained earnings

Retained Earning are the profit of the company earned till date net of appropriations

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Balance at the beginning of the year	(303.76)	(360.78)
Remeasurement of Post Employment benefits obligations (net of tax)	(77.64)	(84.87)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	658.54	141.89
Equity Instrument through OCI	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	277.14	(303.76)

Money received against warrants	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Balance at the beginning of the year	10.00	10.00
Movement during the year		
Balance at the end of the year	10.00	10.00

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15. BORROWINGS

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Current (unsecured)		
Loan from related parties	-	815.00
Loan from others	-	-
Current Maturities of long term debt	-	-
Note : Loans from related parties	-	-
(Short Term loan - Interest Rate - 15%, repayable at the end of the term on 31st March,25)	-	-
	-	
Current (secured)	-	-
Bank Overdraft	-	-
Less : Interest Accrued	-	-
	-	
Non-current (unsecured)	-	-
	-	
	-	
Total Current	**-**	**815.00**
Total Non-Current	**-**	**-**
Note : Loans from related parties	-	1,050.00
(Short Term loan - Interest Rate - 15%, repayable at the end of the term on 31st March,25)		

16. Lease Liabilities

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Non Current		
Lease Liability	476.33	492.54
	-	-
Current	-	-
Lease Liability	303.59	216.21
	-	-
Total Non-Current	**476.33**	**492.54**
Total Current	**303.59**	**216.21**

17. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Current		
Expenses Payable	613.13	294.55
Payable to Staff	22.75	10.40
Employee Stock Appreciation Right liability	24.02	-
Non-current		
Employee Stock Appreciation Right liability	73.76	35.34
Total Current	**659.90**	**304.95**
Total Non-Current	**73.76**	**35.34**

18. Provisions

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Provision for Gratuity		
Current	322.07	255.69
Non current	350.74	318.61
Provision for Compensated Absences		
Current	38.45	33.19
Non current	153.03	154.92
Provision for other employee benefits		
Current	988.81	333.29
Non current	-	-
Total Current	**1,349.32**	**622.16**
Total Non-Current	**503.77**	**473.53**

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

19. TRADE PAYABLES

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	247.86	54.00
Total	**247.86**	**54.00**

20. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Statutory Dues	641.23	458.11
Other Payables	0.89	41.81
Total	**642.12**	**499.92**

22. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Revenue from contract with customers		
Brokerage & Commission	15,135.86	12,040.54
Business Support Service Fees	181.50	991.85
Advisory Fees	52.94	44.16
Adjustments for : Refund liabilities (created) /Written back	-	5.00
Revenue from trading in financial instruments	-	-
Profit /Loss from Trading in Securities (Net)	2,415.33	668.60
Total	**17,785.64**	**13,750.15**

23. OTHER INCOME

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Interest Income from financial assets at ammortised cost	86.61	258.50
Interest on Income Tax Refund	75.97	57.07
Unwinding of Interest on Security Deposits	5.87	6.35
Miscellaneous Income	0.99	7.44
Other non-operating Income		
Fair Value Gain / (Loss) on Investments held for trading	-	(0.87)
Modification Gain / (Loss) on Lease	5.17	6.44
Total	**174.61**	**334.92**

24. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Salaries	11,032.15	8,504.04
Contributions to provident and other funds	546.36	475.94
Share Based Payments to Employees	377.72	243.28
Staff welfare expenses	32.02	23.82
Total	**11,988.25**	**9,247.08**

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

25. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Depreciation and Amortization expense	502.07	349.71
Total	**502.07**	**349.71**

26. FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Interest on Borrowings	112.15	215.97
Bank Charges	1.89	0.93
Interest on Employee Benefit Expense	39.98	35.53
Interest on delay in payment of statutory dues	0.25	20.26
Interest on Lease Liability	87.63	57.39
Total	**241.89**	**330.08**

27. OTHER EXPENSES

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Payments to Auditor	11.25	13.05
Business Promotion Expenses	267.24	239.25
Commission and Brokerage	1,150.56	853.69
Communication and Internet Expenses	15.13	17.67
IT repairs and Maintenance	182.63	183.52
Electricity Expenses	50.12	40.61
Legal & Professional Fees	337.32	563.07
Director Sitting Fees	16.80	14.40
Business Support Services	752.07	654.92
Data Subscription expenses	81.00	83.47
Office Expenses	158.25	131.99
Rent Rates & Taxes	317.89	299.97
Repairs & Maintenance	9.73	6.59
Travelling & Conveyance	127.33	73.46
Insurance	61.16	54.49
Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure	43.80	39.35
(Recoveries) / Allowances for trade receivables and loans	483.63	542.06
Foreign Exchange gain/loss (Net)	1.28	8.32
Membership & Subscription	10.74	11.73
Stamp Duty Expenses	19.03	0.99
Seminar & Conference Expenses	168.69	165.10
Miscellaneous Expenses	1.62	2.60
Total	**4,267.26**	**4,000.31**

28. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Current tax	362.85	226.43
Tax expenses/(credit) relating to earlier years	4.81	57.13
Total Current Tax Expense	367.66	283.55

Deferred tax	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets	(65.43)	(267.55)
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Total Deferred Tax Expense	(65.43)	(267.55)
Total Income Tax Expense	**302.23**	**16.00**

29. Earnings Per Share (EPS) – Ind AS 33

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March , 2025	For the year ended 31st March , 2024
Face Value per equity share in Rupees	10	10
Basic Earning per share	**3.29**	**3.29**
Net profit after Tax as per statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	658.55	141.89
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
Diluted Earnings per share	**3.26**	**0.71**
Net profit after Tax as per statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	658.55	141.89
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	2,02,16,238	2,01,81,392
Reconciliation of Weighted average number of shares outstanding		
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
Total Weighted Average potential Equity Shares*	2,16,238	1,81,392
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	2,02,16,238	2,01,81,392

*Dilutive Impact of Employee Stock Option Plan & Share Warrants

30. Contingent liabilities and Commitments

Contingent Liabilities

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Claims against the group, not acknowledged as debts*	1,212.11	975.19
Total	**1,212.11**	**975.19**

Description of Claims	Financial Year	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Assessment Proceedings under Income Tax Act,.1961 disallowances of expenditure and loans	2021-22	970.66	975.19
Proceedings us 201 - Demand for non deduction of Tax deduction at Source in case of foreign payments	2019-20	33.55	-
Penalty Order under Goods & Services Act ,2017- Passing of Input Credit without provision of services	2017-22	207.9	-
		1212.11	975.19

As at March 31, 2025 claims against Group not acknowledged as debt is in respect of Income tax and GST proceedings. The Income Tax matters are pending with CIT-Appeals and the management expects that ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations. Similarly, for GST penalty demand Company expects a favourable outcome and will have not material adverse effect on the Group's financial position.

Capital Commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for is Rs.4.25 lakhs for 31st March 2025 (PY:Rs.36.38 lakhs as on 31st March, 2024).

31. Capital

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management policy are to ensure that the Group complies with externally imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and requirements of the financial covenants. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities or sell assets to reduce debts. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years. However, they are under constant review by the Board.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio: Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by Total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet).

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through loans and operating cash flows generated.

32. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Group's activities expose it to a variety of its financial risk such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Group has in place a mechanism to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate various risks to key business objectives. Major risks identified are systematically addressed through mitigating actions on a continuing basis.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligation as agreed. To manage this, the Group periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking in to account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limit are set accordingly.

The Group considers the possibility of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, loans, favourable derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

Credit Risk Management

The Group assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board.

Definition of Default

For Trade receivables, definition of default has been considered at 365 days past due after looking at the historical trend of receiving the payments.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 180 days of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which Group operates and other macro-economic factors.

Impairment of Financial assets

The Group has following assets that are subject to expected credit loss model:

- Trade receivables for provision of services.
- Loans carried at amortised cost.
- Other receivables.

Trade & Other Receivables:

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before the reporting date and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables as per the Internal Valuation with a management overlay.

Cash and Bank balances:

The Group held cash and bank balance of INR 726.76 Lakhs at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: INR 244.32 Lakhs). The same are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating therefore have limited exposure to credit risk.

Loans:

All of the entity's debt investments and certain loans at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk, and the loss allowance recognised during the period was therefore limited to 12 months expected losses. Management considers instruments to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses

The Group has applied a three-stage approach to measure expected credit losses (ECL) on loans. Assets migrate through following three stages based on the changes in credit quality since initial recognition:

(a) Stage 1: 12- months ECL: For exposures where there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired upon origination, the portion of the lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the next 12- months is recognized.

(b) Stage 2: Lifetime ECL, not credit-impaired: For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit-impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognized.

(c) Stage 3: Lifetime ECL, credit-impaired: Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired upon occurrence of one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset. For financial assets that have become credit-impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognized and interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost.

At each reporting date, Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of its financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the asset. In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, Group uses information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes Group’s internal credit rating grading system, external risk ratings and forward-looking information to assess deterioration in credit quality of a financial asset.

The Group assesses whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly on an individual and collective basis. For the purpose of collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics, taking into account accounting instrument type, credit risk ratings, date of initial recognition, remaining term to maturity, industry, geographical location of the borrower, collateral type, and other relevant factors. For the purpose of individual evaluation of impairment factors such as internally collected data on customer payment record, utilization of granted credit limits and information obtained during the periodic review of customer records such as audited financial statements, budgets and projections are considered.

In determining whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly, the company considers the change in the risk of a default occurring since initial recognition.

The default definition used for such assessment is consistent with that used for internal credit risk management purposes.

Group measures the amount of ECL on a financial instrument in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount. Group considers its historical loss experience and adjusts the same for current observable data. The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default. These parameters are derived from Company's internally developed statistical models and other historical data.

Probability of Default (PD)

Borrowers have been classified into two asset classes - Corporate and Retail. For Corporate borrowers, PD has been mapped using the credible external rating study. For retail borrowers, due to insufficiency of historical data proxy of PD has been mapped from other portfolio of same entity. In case entity does not have any other portfolio, then rating of CCL (Ultimate Holding Company) has been used to compute PD.

Loss Given Default (LGD)

Historical recovery is usually considered to calculate Loss Given Default (LGD). For all stages, cases (DPD> 90) are considered while arriving at historical LGD. Recovery period for all the cases are 6 months, the capping is based on assumption that maximum recovery gets incurred within 6 months of default and after that recovery is negligible. For Company significant data for computation of LGD was not available. Hence, Basel reference is used for LGD. Accordingly we have used 65% as LGD which corresponds against Senior Unsecured Claims.

Exposure at default (EAD)

Exposure at default is the total value an entity is exposed to when a loan defaults. It is the predicted amount of exposure that an entity may be exposed to when a debtor defaults on a loan. The outstanding principal and outstanding arrears reported as of the reporting date for computation of ECL is used as the EAD for all the portfolios.

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision – Trade Receivables, Loans, Security Deposits, Investments and Other financial assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Loss Allowance measured at 12 month expected losses			
Reconciliation of Loss Allowance	**Trade receivables**	**Loans**	**Other financial Assets**	**Contract assets**
Loss allowance as on 31 March 2023	**110.91**	**660.24**	**1.96**	**19.71**
Bad debts written off - Reversed from Loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Add: Changes in loss allowances	53.68	483.00	0.90	4.48
Loss allowance as on 31 March 2024	**164.60**	**1,143.24**	**2.86**	**24.19**
Bad debts written off - Reversed from Loss allowance	(14.54)	-	-	-
Add: Changes in loss allowances	89.81	365.53	(1.61)	29.83
Loss allowance as on 31 March 2025	**239.87**	**1,508.77**	**1.25**	**54.02**

Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk of loss of future earning, fair values or future cash flow that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	Carrying amount	Traded risk	Non traded risk	Carrying amount	Traded risk	Non traded risk
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	726.76	-	726.76	244.32	-	244.32
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	1,671.48	-	1,671.48	1,314.59	-	1,314.59
Loans	1,093.66	-	1,093.66	1,043.66	-	1,043.66
Investments - at cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments - at FVOCI	-		-	-		-
Investments - at FVTPL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	66.36	-	66.36	61.92	-	61.92
Liabilities						
Trade payables	247.86	-	247.86	54.00	-	54.00
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings (other than Debt securities)	-	-	-	815.00	-	815.00
Other financial liabilities	1,513.57	-	1,513.57	1,013.70	-	1,013.70

The Group manages market risk through its treasury department, which evaluate and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Senior Management and the Audit Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management. There are no Variable rate borrowings as at end of the reporting periods.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Group's exposures to unhedged foreign currency risk as at the end of the reporting periods expressed in INR are as follows

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Loan & Advances to related parties	-	-
Loan & Advances to others	-	-
Trade Receivables	0.99	-
Expense Payables	(63.69)	-
Total	(62.70)	-

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Impact on Profit before Tax	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
INR / USD Sensitivity increase by 5%	(3.14)	-
INR / USD Sensitivity decrease by 5%	3.14	-

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is defined as the risk that the Group will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time. The Group's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Group's net liquidity through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. positions and ensure that the Group is able to meet its financial obligations at all times including contingencies.

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant non derivative financial liabilities as on March 31, 2025 are as follows:

Particulars	Within 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-4 years	Total
Secured Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unsecured Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade Payable	247.86	0.00	0.00	247.86
Other financial liabilities	659.90	34.91	38.85	733.66

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant non derivative financial liabilities as on March 31, 2024 are as follows:

Particulars	Within 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-4 years	Total
Secured Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unsecured Borrowings	815.00	0.00	0.00	815.00
Trade Payable	216.21	0.00	0.00	216.21
Other financial liabilities	1013.70	0.00	0.00	1013.70

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Centrum Wealth Limited

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 March 2025

33: Fair Value Measurements

A. Accounting classification and fair values

Fair value measurements under Ind AS are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

(INR in Lakhs)

Financial Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2025	Carrying value			Routed through Profit and Loss				Routed through OCI				Carried at amortised cost				Total Amount
	Non Current	Current	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial Assets																
Investments*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (Investment in LLP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	1,671.48	1,671.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,671.48	1,671.48	1,671.48
Loans and Advances	-	1,093.66	1,093.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,093.66	1,093.66	1,093.66
Cash and Cash quivalents	-	726.76	726.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	726.76	726.76	726.76
Other Financial Assets	54.24	12.12	66.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.36	66.36	66.36
Total	**54.24**	**3,504.02**	**3,558.26**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,558.26**	**3,558.26**	**3,558.26**
Financial Liabilities																
Borrowings	-	-	-											-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	247.86	247.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247.86	247.86	247.86
Lease liabilities	476.33	303.59	779.92											779.92	779.92	779.92
Other Financial Liabilities	73.76	659.90	733.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	733.66	733.66	733.66
Total	**550.09**	**1,211.35**	**1,761.43**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,761.43**	**1,761.43**	**1,761.43**

Financial Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2024	Carrying value			Routed through Profit and Loss				Routed through OCI				Carried at amortised cost				Total Amount
	Non Current	Current	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial Assets																
Investments*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (Investment in LLP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	1,314.59	1,314.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,314.59	1,314.59	1,314.59
Loans and Advances	-	1,043.66	1,043.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,043.66	1,043.66	1,043.66
Cash and Cash quivalents	-	244.32	244.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244.32	244.32	244.32
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	42.18	19.74	61.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.92	61.92	61.92
Total	**42.18**	**2,622.31**	**2,664.49**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,664.49**	**2,664.49**	**2,664.49**
Financial Liabilities																
Borrowings	-	815.00	815.00											815.00	815.00	815.00
Trade Payables	-	54.00	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.00	54.00	54.00
Lease liabilities	492.54	216.21	708.76											708.76	708.76	708.76
Other Financial Liabilities	35.34	304.95	340.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340.29	340.29	340.29
Total	**527.88**	**1,390.17**	**1,918.05**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,918.05**	**1,918.05**	**1,918.05**

B. Measurement of fair value

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

C. Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments as referred to above have been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

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

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

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

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

The fair values for loans, security deposits etc were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counter party credit risk.

The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

34. Leases

Transition to IND AS 116

Effective April 1, 2019, the Group adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Group recorded the lease liability and right of use assets at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the Incremental borrowing as on date of initial application.

The details of Right of Use assets held by the Group is as follows :

Particulars	Vehicles	Office premises	Total
Balance as at March 31,2023	**-**	**421.57**	**421.57**
Additions	333.42	178.07	511.49
Disposals and transfers	-	(58.44)	(58.44)
Depreciation	(53.38)	(131.73)	(185.11)
Balance as at March 31,2024	**280.04**	**409.47**	**689.51**
Additions	376.88	61.76	438.64
Disposals and transfers	-92.69	(40.12)	(132.80)
Depreciation	(149.61)	(113.56)	(263.17)
Balance as at March 31,2025	**414.63**	**317.55**	**732.17**

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expenses in the statement of Profit and Loss. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities is 10%.

The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance as at beginning of the year	708.75	418.79
Additions	434.53	502.65
Finance cost accrued during the period	87.63	57.39
Deletions	(87.66)	(60.53)
Payment of lease liabilities	(363.34)	(209.56)
Balance as at end of the year	**779.92**	**708.75**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
upto 3 months	101.06	70.46
3 to 6 months	100.84	70.04
6 to 12 months	200.67	138.79
1 year to 3 year	532.75	481.61
More than 3 years	9.47	69.27
Total	**944.79**	**830.17**

Rental payments for short term leases and assets not considered as leases under IND AS 116 was Rs.248.64 lakhs for FY 2023-24 (PY: 223.80 lakhs).

35. Assets pledged as Security

The Carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Notes	31 March,2025	31 March,2024
Non-Current Assets		-	-
Fixed Deposits		-	-
Total Assets pledged as Security		**-**	**-**

36. The Current assets, Loans & Advances (including capital advances) have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business, at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet. Current assets, Loans & Advances (including capital advances) are subject to Confirmation and Reconciliation. Other known liabilities are adequate and not in excess of what are required.

37. Key Managerial Person Compensation

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 March,2025	31 March,2024
Short term employee benefits	665.78	456.97
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Long term employment benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share based payments	180.08	100.53
Total	**845.87**	**557.50**

Note: Expenses towards gratuity and leave encashment provisions are determined actuarially on an overall Group basis at end of each year and accordingly have not been considered in the above information.

Centrum Wealth Limited

Note No 38: Related party Transactions for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

Nature of Relationship	Name of Party
Holding Company	Centrum Retail Services Limited
Ultimate Holding Company	Centrum Capital Limited
MD & CEO	Mr. Sandeep Das
Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Mayank Jalan
Chief Financial Officer - Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Mr. Dilip Bafna
Company Secretary	Ms. Snehal Saboo (till 31 Jan 2025)
Non-Executive Director	Mr. Rajesh Srivastava
Non-Executive Director	Mr. Sriram Venkatasubramanian
Non-Executive Director	Mr. Steven Pinto
Non-Executive Director	Koni Sandeep Nayak
Non-Executive Director	Deepa Poncha
Non-Executive Director	Rajendra Naik
Independent Director	Mr. Subhash Kutte
Independent Director	Mr. R A Sankaranarayanan
Independent Director (Resigned w.e.f August 07, 2023)	Mr. Ghulam Mohammed Ghouse
Wholly-owned Subsidiary	Centrum Investment Advisors Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Modulus Alternatives Investment Managers Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Centrum Financial Services Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Centrum Broking Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Unity Small Finance Bank Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Centrum Insurance Brokers Limited
Fellow Subsidiary (ceased to be a subsidiary w.e.f November 17, 2023)	Centrum International Services Pte Ltd
Promoter Group Entity of Ultimate Holding Company	JBCG Advisory Services Private Limited
Entity where Director of Ultimate Holding Company is a Director	PPFAS Assets Managment Private Limited
Entity in which Director of Ultimate Holding Company has significant influence	Centrum Fiscal Private Limited
Entity in which Director of Ultimate Holding Company has significant influence	Club 7 Holidays Limited
Entity in which Director of Ultimate Holding Company has significant influence	Western Habitat
Private Company in which Director is interested	Prowess Advisors Private Limited
LLP in which Director of Holding Company is a Designated Partner	Centrum REMA LLP
Promoter Group Entity of Ultimate Holding Company till Dec 01, 2023	BG Advisory Services LLP
Promoter of Ultimate Holding Company	Businessmatch Services (India) Pvt Ltd
Entity in which Director of Ultimate Holding Company has significant influence	Acapella Foods & Restaurants Private Limited

Name of the related party	Description	Transaction during Year Ended 31-03-2025	Receivable / (Payable) As at 31-03-2025	Transaction during Year Ended 31-03-2024	Receivable / (Payable) As at 31-03-2024
Centrum Capital Limited	Inter-Corporate Deposits Taken	1,82,65,00,000	-	2,07,20,00,000	-
	Inter-Corporate Deposits repaid	1,90,80,00,000	-	1,99,05,00,000	-
	Inter-Corporate Deposits given	-	-	3,45,00,000	-
	Inter-Corporate Deposits received back	-	-	3,45,00,000	-
	Brokerage, Commission & Other Income	4,14,42,450	-	49,36,702	-
	Referral Commission	4,42,26,495	-		
	Miscellaneous Income-Expenses Reimbursement	-	-	1,25,000	-
	Brokerage - Expenses	-	-	7,49,793	-
	Marketing and Branding Expenses	15,45,772	-	16,40,740	-
	Interest Expenses	57,05,028	-	64,42,104	-
	Interest Income	-	-	29,54,344	-
	Membership & Subscription Income	1,30,000	-		
	Investment in CCL NCD's/MLD's	73,53,26,823	-	-	-
	MLD Proceed on Redemption	11,18,26,000	-	69,39,500	-
	Loan Payable	-	-	-	(8,15,00,000)
	Sundry Debtors	-	3,41,88,882	-	1,05,933
	Sundry Creditors	-	-	-	-
Centrum Retail Services Limited	Inter-Corporate Deposits Taken	1,18,45,00,000	-	2,27,40,00,000	-
	Inter-Corporate Deposits repaid	1,18,45,00,000	-	2,38,90,00,000	-
	Inter-Corporate Deposits Given	4,50,00,000	-	1,00,00,000	-
	Inter-Corporate Deposits Taken Back	1,00,00,000	-	3,50,00,000	-
	Business Support Services - Expenses	6,60,00,000	-	5,25,00,000	-
	Electricity - Expenses	31,19,233	(31,988)	20,28,464	-
	Telephone and Leased Line - Expenses	3,07,671	-	2,60,006	-
	Rent - Expenses	2,38,43,222	-	2,18,34,296	-
	Interest - Expenses	6,17,644	-	93,97,595	-
	Interest - Income	17,48,631	3,699	5,33,607	-
	Expenses Reimbursement	3,47,809	-	7,07,745	(39,944)
	Brokerage, Commission & Other Income	9,84,72,077	-	6,95,55,630	-
	Miscellaneous Income- Rent Reimbursement	60,000	-	60,000	-
	Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-	1,27,786	-
	Investment in CRSL NCD's/MLD's	1,78,10,98,226	-	1,38,21,91,188	-
	MLD Proceed on Redemption	-	-	15,94,54,400	-
	Purchase of CIAL Shares	-	-	-	-
	Loan Payable	-	-	-	-
	Loan Receivable	-	3,50,00,000	-	-
	Sundry Debtors	-	12,46,575	-	-
	Sundry Creditors	-	(1,90,061)	-	(1,62,689)
	Share Warrants	-	(10,00,000)	-	(10,00,000)
Unity Small Finance Bank Limited	Brokerage, Commission-Income	13,66,39,419	-	4,40,88,554	-
	Referral Commission - Income	31,87,400	-		
	Reimbursement- Income	-	-	-	-
	Expenses Reimbursement	38,515	-	65,053	-
	MLD Proceed on Redemption	-	-	-	-
	Sundry Debtors	-	6,99,932	-	2,68,985

Centrum Wealth Limited

Note No 38: Related party Transactions for the Year Ended March 31, 2025

	Inter-Corporate Deposits Given	33,74,00,000	-	1,75,00,000	-
	Inter-Corporate Deposits Taken Back	33,74,00,000	-	1,75,00,000	-
	Brokerage, Commission & Other Income	11,88,28,245	-	12,13,43,802	-
	Brokerage Income - Equity Business Associate	2,58,58,541	-	2,16,37,845	-
	Referral Commission- Income	-	-	-	-
	Interest - Income	1,38,658	-	6,694	-
	Miscellaneous Income-Expenses Reimbursement	58,824	-	1,10,000	-
	Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-	88,037	-
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	-	21,193	-
Centrum Broking Limited	Professional Fee- Expenses	-	-	-	-
	Referral Commission - Expenses	80,06,344	-	1,38,60,168	-
	Trading Account Expenses	6,38,722	-	74,271	-
	Membership & Subscription Income	3,63,418	-		
	Membership & Subscription expenses	5,88,150	-	6,25,209	-
	Down Sell of Unlisted Shares	4,36,41,000	-		
	Other Office Expenses	-	-	-	-
	Sundry Debtors	-	5,76,27,649	-	5,34,42,858
	Sundry Creditors	-	(12,42,292)	-	(6,38,428)
	Margin Account Balance	-	1,25,634	-	(131)
				-	-
	Inter-Corporate Deposits Taken	12,00,00,000	-		
	Inter-Corporate Deposits repaid	12,00,00,000	-		
	Interest - Expenses	49,83,080	-		
Centrum Financial Services Limited	Sale of Fixed Assets	8,040	-	-	-
	Investment in CFSL NCD's/MLD's	1,06,85,62,326	-	1,63,33,42,533	-
		-	-	-	-
	Brokerage & Commission - Income	7,41,43,460	-	10,61,65,500	-
				-	-
				-	-
	Brokerage & Commission - Income	1,86,48,247	-	5,33,68,316	-
Modulus Alternatives Investment Managers Limited	Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-	71,000	-
	Sundry Debtors	-	35,85,431	-	23,71,597
				-	-
				-	-
	Brokerage & Commission - Income	90,40,862	-	-	-
Centrum Capital Advisors Limited	Trade in Securities	1,01,26,370	-	12,97,60,000	-
	Sundry Debtors	-	-	-	-
				-	-
		-		-	-
JBCG Advisory Services Private Limited	Brokerage & Commission - Income	50,30,945	-	57,21,000	-
	Referral Commission – Others	3,00,00,000	-		
	Sundry Debtors	-	3,00,00,000	-	18,64,500
				-	-
Centrum International Services Pte Ltd	Professional Fee	-	-	2,19,08,766	-
	Sundry Creditors	-	-	-	-
				-	-
				-	-
Club 7 Holidays Limited	Travelling Expenses	43,87,069	-	1,65,21,524	-
	Sundry Creditors	-		-	-
				-	-
PPFAS Assets Managment Private Limited	Brokerage & Commission - Income	19,61,594	-	31,77,610	-
				-	-
				-	-
Acapella Foods & Restaurants Private Limited	Other Office Expenses	42,20,639	(3,19,124)	43,73,359	(3,27,453)
Western Habitat	Brokerage & Commission - Income	18,05,000	-	18,86,250	-
	Sundry Debtors	-	43,36,363	-	22,72,713
				-	-
				-	-
Centrum Insurance Brokers Limited	Miscellaneous Income-Expenses Reimbursement	-	-	17,420	-
	Sale of Fixed Assets	75,717	-		
	Purchase of Fixed Asset	-	-	5,717	-
				-	-
Centrum Fiscal Private Limited	Business Support Services - Expenses	-	-	15,000	-
				-	-
BG Advisory Services LLP	Brokerage & Commission - Income	-	-	-	-
Centrum REMA LLP	Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-
Prowess Advisors Private Limited	Sale of Acorn Shares	-	-	-	-
Businessmatch Services (India) Pvt Ltd	Brokerage & Commission - Income	-	-	-	-
				-	-
Key Managerial Personnel	Salaries and other employee benefits to KMP's	6,65,78,413	-	5,57,49,510	-
Key Managerial Personnel	Share Based Payments	1,80,08,305	-		
				-	-
Asha Marie Pinto	Down Sell of MLD's/NCD's	2,99,23,900	-	15,09,751	-
Basant Seth	Down Sell of MLD's/NCD's	-	-	12,08,257	-
Hemlata Kapil Bagla	Down Sell of MLD's/NCD's	31,45,761	-	10,11,171	-
Steven Angelo Pinto	Down Sell of MLD's/NCD's	49,70,400	-		
Businessmatch Services (India) Private Limited	Down Sell of Unlisted Shares	48,33,450	-		
Pooja Shetty	Down Sell of Unlisted Shares	49,03,500	-		
Anirudh Jain	Down Sell of Unlisted Shares	24,23,730	-		
Raji Vishwanathan	Down Sell of Unlisted Shares	66,57,460	-		
Aarti Shetty	Down Sell of Unlisted Shares	49,03,500	-		
Basant Seth	Down Sell of MLD's/NCD's	-		-	-
Directors				-	-
Mr. Subhash Kutte	Director Sitting Fees	4,50,000	-	4,50,000	-
Mr. Subhash Kutte	Reimbursement Expenses	-	-	-	-
Mr.Rajesh Srivastava	Director Sitting Fees	3,30,000	-	3,60,000	-
Mr.R A Sankaranarayanan	Director Sitting Fees	4,50,000	-	4,20,000	-
Mr.Ghulam Ghouse	Director Sitting Fees	-	-	1,20,000	-
Mr.Steven Pinto	Director Sitting Fees	4,50,000	-	90,000	-

Centrum Wealth Limited
Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended 31 March 2025

Note 39: Employee Benefits

(a) Long term employee benefit obligations

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for casual and earned leave.
The compensated absences charge for the year ended March 31, 2025 amounting to Rs. 2.78 lakhs (March 31, 2024 Rs.2.60 lakhs) has been charged in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Post employment obligations

Defined contribution plans

The company also contributes on a defined contribution basis to employees' provident fund.
Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	442.74	382.63

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total
As at April 01, 2023	**829.81**	**313.44**	**1,143.25**
Current service cost	84.92	-	84.92
Interest expense/(income)	60.55	22.40	82.95
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	**145.47**	**22.40**	**167.87**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense/(income)	-	(18.51)	(18.51)
(Assets Transferred Out/ Divestments)	-	0.00	0.00
Actuarial (Gains)/losses on obligations due to change in demographic assumptions	9.55	-	9.55
Actuarial (Gains)/losses on obligations due to change in financial assumptions	43.35	-	43.35
Actuarial (Gains)/losses on obligations due to experience	42.02	-	42.02
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**94.91**	**(18.50)**	**76.41**
Employer contributions	-	178.53	178.53
Benefit paid	(374.16)	(374.16)	(748.32)
As at March 31, 2024	**696.03**	**121.71**	**817.74**

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total
As at April 01, 2024	**696.03**	**121.71**	**817.73**
Current service cost	85.52	-	85.52
Interest expense/(income)	48.97	7.72	56.69
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	**134.49**	**7.72**	**142.21**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense/(income)	-	(3.79)	(3.79)
(Assets Transferred Out/ Divestments)	-	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses on obligations due to change in demographic assumptions	(5.89)	-	(5.89)
Actuarial (Gains)/losses on obligations due to change in financial assumptions	18.04	-	18.04
Actuarial (Gains)/losses on obligations due to experience	65.78	-	65.78
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**77.94**	**(3.79)**	**74.15**
Employer contributions	-	110.00	110.00
Benefit paid	(188.77)	(188.77)	(377.54)
As at March 31, 2025	**719.69**	**46.87**	**766.56**

The net liability disclosed above relates to gratuity are as follows:

Particulars	31st March, 2025	31st March, 2024
Fair value of plan assets	46.87	121.71
Present value of funded obligations	719.69	696.03
Funded Status Surplus/(Deficit)	(672.81)	(574.31)
Net (Liability)/Asset Recognized in the Balance Sheet	**(672.81)**	**(574.31)**

Categories of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	31st March, 2025	31st March, 2024	-
Insurer managed funds	46.87	121.71	
Total	**46.87**	**121.71**	

Significant estimates: Actuarial assumptions and sensitivity

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	31st March, 2025	31st March, 2024
Expected Return on Plan Assets	6.59%	7.19%
Rate of Discounting	6.59%	7.19%
Rate of Salary Increase	10.00%	10.00%
Rate of Employee Turnover	15.00%	12.00%
Mortality Rate during Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Particulars	Change in assumptions		Impact on Profit and Loss			
			Increase in assumptions		Decrease in assumptions	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Discount rate	1.00%	1.00%	(29.51)	(34.83)	32.52	38.71
Salary Increase	1.00%	1.00%	17.99	18.42	(17.96)	(18.29)
Employee Turnover	1.00%	1.00%	(3.11)	1.92	3.16	(2.23)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

Risk exposure

Interest Rate risk: A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the G.Sec. Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.

Salary Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.

Mortality Risk: Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.

Concentration Risk: Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance company and a default will wipe out all the assets. Although probability of this is very less as insurance companies have to follow regulatory guidelines.

Asset Liability Matching Risk: The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. Since the plan is invested in lines of Rule 101 of Income Tax Rules, 1962, this generally reduces ALM risk.

Investment Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.

Employer expected contributions

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2025 are Rs. 3,30,97,123/- year ending March 31, 2024 are Rs 2,55,70,700/-.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 6 years (March 31, 2024 – 7 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
March 31, 2025				
Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	160	312.15	541.60	**1,014.12**
March 31, 2024				
Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	98.28	312.70	696.96	**1,107.93**

Note 40: Employee Share based Payment

The Group provides share-based payment to its employees. The Group has introduced two Share Based Payment plans i.e. CWL Employee Stock Option Plan 2023 (CWL ESOP 2023) and Share Appreciation Rights Plan,2023 (SAR Plan).

A. CWL ESOP 2023

The Scheme was approved by the Shareholders on December 14, 2023 for grant of stock options and below are the vesting requirements

Sr. No.	Particulars	Maximum options entitled for vesting
1	At the end of Year 1 from the Grant date	25 (Twenty Five)% of total options granted
2	At the end of Year 2 from the Grant date	25 (Twenty Five)% of total options granted
3	At the end of Year 3 from the Grant date	25 (Twenty Five)% of total options granted
4	At the end of Year 4 from the Grant date	25 (Twenty Five)% of total options granted

The details of activity under this scheme (Face value of ₹ 10 each) are summarized below:

Particulars	Number of options for year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Scheme 2023 : Face value of Rs. 10 each		
Exercise price	Refer Note A below	Refer Note A below
Options outstanding as at beginning of the year	2,89,500	-
Add: Granted	19,000	2,99,500
Less: Exercised	-	-
Less: Forfeited	89,000	10,000
Less: Expired	-	-
Option outstanding end of the year	2,19,500	2,89,500
Exercisable at the end of the year		-

Note A: Details of the ESOP Plan are as below

Particulars	Scheme 2023
Exercise price/Pricing formula	The Exercise Price for the Options granted shall be Rs.10 per share
Total number of stock options approved	2,99,500
Maximum term of stock options granted	5 years
Source of shares (primary, secondary or combination)	Primary
Date of Grant	18-12-2023
Total number of Options granted	2,99,500
Method of settlement	Equity
Total Number of Granted but not vested	1,19,513
Vested but not exercised	52,625
Exercise period	5 Years from each grant date
Weighted average share price at the date of exercise for stock options exercised during the year	NA

Details of Options granted:

The Fair Value of the Options at the grant date is determined using the Black Scholes model which takes into account the exercise price, the term of the optionthe share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option. The following tables list the inputs used for fair valuation of options for the ESOP plan

Particulars	Scheme 2023	Scheme 2023
Grant Date	**December 18, 2023**	**September 08,2024**
Number of Options granted	2,99,500	19,000
Number of Options forfeited/Cancelled	99,000	-
Number of Options granted (net)	2,00,500	19,000
Range of Risk free interest rate	7.11% - 7.22%	6.35% - 6.42%
Expected volatility	14.56% to 19.41%	14.16% to 18.51%
Expected Life of Options	3-6 Years	3-6 Years
Exercise price (Rs.)	10	10
Fair value of option (Rs.)	Rs. 492.27 - 493.86	Rs. 495.22 - 496.67
No. of years vesting	As per Vesting Schedule described above	As per Vesting Schedule described above

Vesting of options is subject to continued employment during the vesting period.

B. Employee Share Appreciation Rights Plan 2023

The Board of the Group had approved SAR Plan on 27th October 2023.
The Board of the Group had approved SAR Plan on 27th October 2023.

Particulars	**Year Ended 31st March 2024**	
	SAR-I	**SAR-II**
Date of Grant		
Fair Value at Grant Date		
Total Number of Rights Approved under the scheme	5,00,000	10,00,000.00
Number of Rights Issued	1,28,000	5,00,000.00
Exercise Price	Rs. 300 per SAR	- Rs. 500 per SAR
Vesting requirement	As decided by the Board / Committee from time to time	As decided by the Board / Committee from time to time
Date of Vesting		
	20% in May 2025	20% in May 2025
	35% in May 2026	35% in May 2026
	45% in May 2027	45% in May 2027
SAR Settlement Price	20% discount to the fully diluted price	20% discount to the fully diluted price
Method Of Settlement	Cash	Cash

The Fair Value of the SARs as on measurement date (31st March 2024) is determined using the Black Scholes model which takes into account the exercise price, the term of the optionthe share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the SAR. The following tables list the inputs used for fair valuation of options for the SAR Plan

As on 31st March, 2025

Particulars	**SAR-I**	**SAR-II**
Number of SARs granted	1,28,000	5,00,000
Range of Risk free interest rate	6.23% - 6.38%	6.23% - 6.33%
Dividend yield	-	
Expected volatility	9.37% - 14.72%	9.37% - 14.72%
Expected Life of Options	0 Years -2.17 Years	0 Years -2.17 Years
Exercise price (Rs.)	300	500
Fair value of option (Rs.)	Rs. 105.80 - Rs.141.16	Rs. 0.002 -Rs. 10.15

As on 31st March, 2024

Particulars	**SAR-I**	**SAR-II**
Number of SARs granted	1,28,000	5,00,000
Range of Risk free interest rate	7.07% - 7.11%	7.07% - 7.11%
Expected volatility	10.85% - 14.57%	10.85% - 14.57%
Expected Life of Options	1.42 - 3.42 Years	1.42 - 3.42 Years
Exercise price (Rs.)	300	500
Fair value of option (Rs.)	Rs. 128.91 - Rs. 165.43	Rs. 5.05 - Rs. 46.39

Other Information regarding employee share based payments is below:

Particulars	**For the year Ended**	
	31-Mar-25	**31-Mar-24**
Expense Arising from Equity-settled share plans	315.28	207.94
Expense Arising from Cash- Settled share plans	62.44	35.34
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	377.72	243.28

41. Segment Information

The Managing Director of the Group acts as the chief operating decision maker (CODM) of the Group in accordance with Operating Segment (Ind AS 108), for purpose of assessing the financial performance and position of the Group, and make strategic decisions.
The Group is engaged mainly in distribution of Mutual Funds, Insurance policies, trading of securities and distribution of other financial products. The Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments.
Group has two reporting segments; viz Broking and Business support services and Securities trading .

Broking and Business support services : This segment includes distribution of various financial products including Mutual funds, Insurance policies, alternative investments and referral services.

Securities Trading : This segment includes trading in Unlisted shares, debentures and other securities.

Revenue and identifiable operating expenses in relation to segments are categorized based on items that are individually identifiable to that segment. The Group’s operations are primarily in India, accordingly there is no reportable secondary geographical segment.

Assets and liabilities used in the Group's business are not identified to any of the reportable segments, as these are used interchangeably between segments.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-25	Year Ended 31-Mar-24
Segment Revenue		
a. Brokerage, Commission and Business support services	15,370.31	13,081.55
b. Securities Trading	2,415.33	668.60
Less: Inter Segment Revenue	-	-
Add: Unallocated	-	-
Total revenue from operations	**17,785.64**	**13,750.15**
Identifiable Operating expenses		
a. Brokerage & Commission	1,150.56	853.69
b. Securities Trading	19.03	0.99
Total segment operating expenses	**1,169.60**	**854.69**
i. Unallocated expenses	15,587.98	12,742.42
ii. Other Income	174.61	334.92
iii. Finance cost	241.89	330.08
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**960.78**	**157.90**

42. Additional Regulatory Information

(i) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the company

The Group does not have any Immovable properties.

(ii) Fair Value of Investment Property

The Group does not have any Investment Property.

(iii) Revaluation of Property, plant and equipment

The Group has not revalued its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the current or previous year.

(iv) Loans or Advances in the nature of loas to Directors, KMPs, Promoters and related parties

The Group has not granted any Loans and Advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms of repayment.

(v) Details of Benami Property held

There are no proceedings that have been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended from time to time) (earlier Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

(vi) Borrowings against current assets

During the year, no borrowings were taken / or outstanding against any current assets.

(vii) Wilful Defaulter

No Company in the Group is declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(viii) Relationship with Struck off Companies

Group does not have any transaction with Companies that have been struck off under section 248 or section 560 of the Companies Act.

(ix) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction of charges pending to be registered with the Registrar of Companies.

(x) Compliance with number of layer of Companies

The Group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017, and there are no companies beyond the specified layers.

(xi) Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium

(A) The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group ("Ultimate Beneficiaries"); or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(B) The Group has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Party") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

43. Additional Information

(i) Undisclosed Income

Any Company in the Group does not have any transaction not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961).Further, there was no previously unrecorded income and no additional assets were required to be recorded in the books of account during the year.

(ii) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

Group has not traded in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency.

44. Additional Information as required under Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013 of enterprises consolidated as subsidiary or associates

Rs. In Lakhs

Name of the enterprise	**Net Assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities**		**Share in Profit & Loss**		**Share in Other Comprehensive Income**		**Share in Total Comprehensive Income**	
	As % of Consolidated assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated P&L	Amount	As % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	As % of Consolidated total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Parent								
Centrum Wealth Limited	182%	7,350.40	89%	584.13	89%	(69.40)	89%	514.73
Subsidiaries - Indian								
Centrum Investment Advisors Limited	18%	738.67	11%	74.41	11%	(8.24)	11%	66.17
Adjustments arising out of consolidations	-100%	(4,049.26)						
Total Assets / Net Profit /(Loss) of Group	100%	4,039.81	100%	658.54	100%	(77.64)	100%	580.91

45. Previous year figures are re-grouped/re-arranged wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements
As per our attached report of even date

For R V J & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 144039W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Centrum Wealth Limited

Raveena V Jain
Proprietor
Membership No.: 164224

Sandeep Das
Managing Director & CEO
DIN:02889521

Sriram Venkatasubramanian
Non Executive Director
DIN:00169087

Place: Mumbai
Date : 24 April, 2025

Mayank Jalan
Chief Financial Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Ignis Capital Advisors Limited

Report on the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Ignis Capital Advisors Limited** ("the Company") which comprises Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025, and notes to financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, (hereinafter referred to as "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 2025, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flow for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules 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 Management and Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Company's annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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.

Management's and Board of Directors responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, cash flow and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SA's 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 SA's, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors 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 Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, to the extent applicable, we report that:

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

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

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

   (d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

(f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

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

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

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

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

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

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

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

(ii) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that such company shall:
- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (iv) (i) and (iv) (ii) given by the Management contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not declared any dividend during the year under audit.

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

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

3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act: In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For R G D & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 116125W

Place: **Mumbai**
Date: **23 April 2025**

Rajesh G. Dasija
Proprietor
Membership No.: 100380
UDIN: 25100380BMLKVI6461

“ANNEXURE A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

On the financial statements of Ignis Capital Advisors Limited (‘the Company’) for the year ended 31 March 2025

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of (“the Company”) as at 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the “Guidance Note”).

Management’s and Board of Directors’ Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 controls with reference to financial statements include 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 with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For R G D & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 116125W

Place: **Mumbai**
Date: **23 April 2025**

Rajesh G. Dasija
Proprietor
Membership No.: 100380
UDIN: 25100380BMLKVI6461

“ANNEXURE B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 2 under ‘Report on other legal and regulatory requirements’ section of our Independent Auditor’s report to the members of Ignis Capital Advisors Limited (‘the Company’) of even date on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, on the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:

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

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all Property, Plant and Equipment are verified at reasonable intervals. In accordance with this programme, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any Immovable Property. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (i) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, plant and equipment (including Right-of-use assets) or Intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (i) (e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) The Company is a service company. Accordingly, it does not hold any inventories; hence the requirement of sub-clause (a) and (b) of clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) The Company has made investments in, provided any guarantee and security and granted any loans and advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year.

(a) The Company has provided loans and advances in the nature of loan during the year:

The Company has provided loans and advances aggregate amounting to Rs NIL during the year to Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date is Rs. NIL.

The Company has provided loans and advances aggregate amounting to Rs. 5,00,00 (in ‘000) during the year to other than Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date is Rs. 5,00,00 (in ‘000).

(b) In our opinion, the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided, during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company’s interest.

(c) In respect of loans and advances granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and repayment or receipts are regular.

(d) In respect of loans and advances granted by the Company, there are no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

(e) There are no loans granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year and has been renewed and extended. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(e) is not applicable.

(f) The Company has not given any loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) The Companies has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security provided, as applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from public during the year. Accordingly, clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the business activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly, clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted and or accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, goods and services tax, and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company, have been generally regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amount payable with respect to statutory dues mentioned above was in arrears as at 31 March 2025 for a year of more than six months from the day they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and records examined by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or in the payment of interest to any lenders. Accordingly, sub-clause (a) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and records examined by us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender. Accordingly, sub-clause (b) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any term loan. Accordingly, sub-clause (c) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, short term funds raised by the Company has not been utilised for long term purposes. Accordingly, sub-clause (d) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, sub-clause (e) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly, sub-clause (f) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company did not raise any moneys by way of an initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, sub-clause (a) of clause (x) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year other than preferential allotment of shares, included in Note 10 of the financial statements.

Requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Act have been complied with, in respect of the preferential allotment of shares, included in Note 10 of the financial statements, and the funds raised have been used for the purpose for which the funds were raised.

(xi) (a) According to information and explanation given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year covered by our audit report. Accordingly, sub-clause (a) of clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to information and explanation given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government. Accordingly, sub-clause (b) of clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not received any whistle-blower complaints during the year. Accordingly, sub-clause (c) of clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(xiii) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards. In our opinion, Section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provision of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, sub-clause (a) of clause (xvi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, sub-clause (c) of clause (xvi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to information and explanation given to us, the Group does not have any CIC as part of the Group. Accordingly, sub-clause (d) of clause (xvi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs.21,73 (in '000) during immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause (xviii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(xx) According to information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The reporting under clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For R G D & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 116125W

Place: **Mumbai**
Date: **23 April 2025**

Rajesh G. Dasija
Proprietor
Membership No.: 100380
UDIN: 25100380BMLKVI6461

Ignis Capital Advisors Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Thousands)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2.	155	40
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	3.	406	337
		561	377
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	4.	-	800
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5.	10,132	4,920
(iii) Loans and advances	6.	50,000	50,000
(iv) Other financial assets	7.	302	138
Current Tax Assets (Net)	8.	2,202	2,400
Other current assets	9.	-	3
		62,636	58,261
TOTAL ASSETS		**63,197**	**58,639**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	10.	48,833	48,833
Other Equity	11.	3,593	2,342
		52,426	51,175
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities			
Provisions	12.	1,341	1,047
		1,341	1,047
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables			
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1	3
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13.	44	155
(b) Other current liabilities	14.	9,168	6,143
(c) Provisions	12.	217	116
		9,430	6,417
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		**63,197**	**58,639**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements — 1-32

As per our report of even date

For R G D & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN: 116125W

For and on behalf of
Ignis Capital Advisors Limited

Rajesh G. Dasija
Proprietor
Mem. No. 100380

Chirag Doshi
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 09187523

Giri Krishnaswamy
Whole Time Director
DIN: 05238555

Date: April 23, 2025
Place: Mumbai

Ignis Capital Advisors Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Thousands)

Particulars	Note No.	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	15.	20,000	20,450
Other income	16.	7,135	4,996
Total Income		**27,135**	**25,446**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	17.	16,268	20,506
Depreciation and amortisation expense	18.	34	10
Finance Costs	19.	-	410
Other expenses	20.	8,684	3,760
Total expenses		**24,986**	**24,686**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items or tax		**2,149**	**760**
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**2,149**	**760**
Tax Expense			
Current tax	21.	(885)	(55)
Deferred tax		69	233
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**1,333**	**938**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
I. Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation		(83)	188
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		**(83)**	**188**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**1,250**	**1,126**
Earning per Equity share			
Basic		0.26	0.30
Diluted		0.26	0.30
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements	1-32		

As per our report of even date

For R G D & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN: 116125W

For and on behalf of
Ignis Capital Advisors Limited

Rajesh G. Dasija
Proprietor
Mem. No. 100380

Chirag Doshi
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 09187523

Giri Krishnaswamy
Whole Time Director
DIN: 05238555

Date: April 23, 2025
Place: Mumbai

Ignis Capital Advisors Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2025
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Thousands)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	1,250	1,126
Adjustments for :		
Interest Income	(7,135)	(4,996)
Depreciation	34	10
Current Tax	885	55
Deferred Tax	(69)	(233)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(5,035)**	**(4,038)**
Movement in working capital:		
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	800	(800)
Decrease/(Increase) in other financial asset	(163)	(118)
Decrease/(Increase) in current tax asset	198	(301)
Decrease/(Increase) in other current asset	3	0
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payable	(113)	127
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	396	(859)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	3,025	(1,125)
Cash Generated from Operations	**(889)**	**(7,114)**
Net of Income Tax refund received / (Taxes paid)	(885)	(55)
Net cash used in Operating Activities (A)	**(1,774)**	**(7,169)**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(149)	-
Interest Income	7,135	4,996
Net cash used in Investing Activities (B)	**6,986**	**4,996**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issue of Shares to related Party	-	(48,733)
Securities premium	-	(1,267)
Loan Granted	50,000	50,000
Loan Received Back	(50,000)	-
Loan Repaid	-	(50,000)
Net cash generated from Financing Activities (C)	**-**	**(50,000)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	5,212	(52,173)
As at the beginning of the year	4,920	57,093
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**10,132**	**4,920**
As at the end of the year (refer Note)		
Balance with scheduled banks-Current accounts	10,132	4,920
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**10,132**	**4,920**

For R G D & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN: 116125W

For and on behalf of
Ignis Capital Advisors Limited

Rajesh G. Dasija
Proprietor
Mem. No. 100380

Chirag Doshi
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 09187523

Giri Krishnaswamy
Whole Time Director
DIN: 05238555

Date: April 23, 2025
Place: Mumbai

Ignis Capital Advisors Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Thousands)

A. Equity Share Capital
For the year ended March 31, 2025

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting year
48,833	-	48,833	-	48,833

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting year
100	-	100	48,733	48,833

B. Other Equity
For the year ended March 31, 2025

	Reserves and Surplus									
Particulars	**Share application money pending allotment**	**Equity component of compound financial instruments**	**Capital Reserve**	**Securities Premium**	**Other Reserves (specify nature)**	**Retained Earnings**	**Debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income**	**Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income**	**Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges**	**Total**
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	-	-	-	1,267	-	1,075	-	-	-	**2,342**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Restated balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	1,267	-	1,075	-	-	-	**2,342**
Issue of equity shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	**1,250**
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,267**	**-**	**2,325**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,592**

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Other Reserves (specify nature)	Retained Earnings	Debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Total
	Reserves and Surplus									
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	-	-	-	-	-	(51)	-	-	-	**(51)**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Restated balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-	-	(51)	-	-	-	**(51)**
Issue of equity shares				1,267	-	-	-	-	-	**1,267**
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	-	-	-	1,126	-	-	-	**1,126**
Any other change (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,267**	**-**	**1,075**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,342**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

For R G D & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN: 116125W

For and on behalf of
Ignis Capital Advisors Limited

Rajesh G. Dasija
Proprietor
Mem. No. 100380

Chirag Doshi
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 09187523

Giri Krishnaswamy
Whole Time Director
DIN: 05238555

Date: April 23, 2025
Place: Mumbai

Ignis Capital Advisors Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Corporate Information

Ignis Capital Advisors Limited ('the Company') having CIN: U74999MH2021PLC361198 is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on 29 May 2021 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act).

As at 31 March 2025, the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Centrum Financial Services Ltd (Holding Company from 28th June 2023 onwards (Centrum Capital Limited - Holding Company from 01 October 2021 to 27th June 2023)). The Holding Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Centrum Capital Limited which is engaged in Investment Banking and SEBI Category-I Merchant Banker. The Ultimate Holding Company is a company listed on Stock Exchange(s) in India as stated in Clause (iii) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and prepares its financial statements as required by Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS).

The Company is engaged in providing services such as portfolio monitoring and research, due-diligence, and other related activities. Operations are carried out from head office located at Mumbai, Maharashtra.

1 Significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation

The Standalone Financial Statements of the Company (comprising Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

Financial Statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis of accounting unless stated otherwise. GAAP comprises of Ind AS as specified in Section 133 of the Act, pronouncements of regulatory bodies applicable to the Company and other provisions of the Act.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in Thousands (Rs. '000), except when otherwise stated.

1.2 Audit Trail

The Company uses the accounting software for maintaining books of accounts which has feature of recording of audit trail of each and every transaction, creating edit log of each change made in books of accounts along with date and the same has been preserved throughout the year as per the statutory requirement of Rule 11(g) of the Companies Rules, 2014.

1.3 Presentation of the Financial Statement

The financial statements of the Company are presented as per Division II to Schedule III of the Act, as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

1.4 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Ind AS and other relevant provisions of the Act.

1.5 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided on straight-line method over the useful lives of assets as prescribed in Schedule II of the Act.

1.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Acquired intangible assets are initially capitalised at cost, which includes the purchase price (net of any discounts and rebates) and other directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use. Costs associated with maintaining the computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the estimated useful economic life of the assets by using straight line method and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Other Expenses incurred relating to Software during the development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as software development expenditure and disclosed under Intangible Assets under Development.

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life of 10 years.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which it relates. All other expenditures are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

1.7 Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets

Consideration is given at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment of the carrying amount of the Company is each class of the Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets. If any indication exists, an asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

1.8 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at transaction price (net of variable consideration). Revenue is recognised when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, the Company recognizes as revenue the amount of the transaction price (excluding estimates of variable consideration) that is allocated to that performance obligation.

The Company applies the five-step approach for recognition of revenue:

- Identification of contract(s) with customers;
- Identification of the separate performance obligations in the contract;
- Determination of transaction price;
- Allocation of transaction price to the separate performance obligations;
- Determination of variable consideration; and
- Recognition of revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied.

1.9 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated based on the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

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 are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year 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 year.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if such items relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing tax laws and the company has a legally enforceable right for such setoff.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The Company has opted to pay income tax under section 115BAA(5) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, having effective tax rate of 25.17% (including applicable surcharge and cess) from financial year 2021-22. Provision for income tax payable and deferred tax has been recognised at rate of 25.17% for the year.

1.10 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.

A. Financial assets

a. Classification, recognition and measurement:

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

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
a) those to be measured initially at fair value through profit or loss
b) those to be measured at transaction cost that are attributable to acquisition of financial aseet, and
c) trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price

The classification depends on the Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Type of instruments	**Classification**	**Rationale for classification**	**Initial measurement**	**Subsequent measurement**
Debt instruments	Amortized cost	Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding are measured at amortised cost.	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Amortized cost is calculated using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method, taking into account interest income, transaction cost and discount or premium on acquisition. EIR amortization is included in finance Income. Any gain and loss on de-recognition of the financial instrument measured at amortised cost recognised in profit and loss account.
	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding, are	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Changes in carrying value of such instruments are recorded in OCI except for impairment losses, interest income (including transaction cost and discounts or premium on amortization) and foreign exchange gain/loss which is recognized in income statement. Interest income, transaction cost and discount or premium on

		measured at FVOCI.		acquisition are recognized in to income statement (finance income) using effective interest rate method. On de-recognition of the financial assets measured at FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is classified from Equity to Profit and Loss account in other gain and loss head.
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain and loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss in the year in which arise.	At fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets expensed to income statement	Change in fair value of such assets are recorded in income statement as other gains/ (losses) in the year in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in the finance income.

Equity instruments	FVOCI	The Company's management has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment (On an instrument-by-instrument basis) at fair value through other comprehensive income. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Change in fair value of such instrument are recorded in OCI. On disposal of such instruments, no amount is reclassified to income statement. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividend income from such instruments are however recorded in income statement.
	FVTPL	When no such election is made, the equity instruments are measured at FVTPL	At fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets expensed to income statement	Change in fair value of such assets are recorded in income statement.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value and for those instruments that are not subsequently measured at FVTPL, plus/minus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

b. Impairment:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade and other receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable. At every reporting date, historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

c. De-recognition of financial assets:

A financial asset is derecognised only when

(a) the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
(b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

Debt and equity instruments issued by an entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Classification, recognition and measurement:

a. Equity Instruments:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the net assets of an entity. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

b. Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus any transaction that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities except financial liabilities at FVTPL which are initially measured at fair value.

Subsequent measurement:

The financial liabilities are classified for subsequent measurement into following categories:

- at amortised cost
- at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

(i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

The Company is classifying the following under amortised cost;
- Borrowings from banks
- Borrowings from others
- Trade payables

Amortised cost for financial liabilities represents amount at which financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount.

(ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities held for trading are measured at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement, recognised in statement of profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in statement of profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

De-recognition:

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

C. Offsetting financial instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right is in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

1.11 Fair value measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, certain investments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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.

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.

1.12 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions for are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management’s best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting year. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent liabilities are recognised at their fair value only, if they were assumed as part of a business combination. Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognised as an asset. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. The same applies to contingent assets where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

1.13 Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the net amount of short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash (short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less) and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, cheques on hand and balance(s) with banks. They are held for the purposes of meeting short-term cash commitments (rather than for investment or other purposes).

1.14 Cash flows statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the year is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. The Company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

1.15 Earnings per share:

The basic Earnings Per Share ("EPS") is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

1.16 Current/ Non-current classification:

An asset is classified as current if:

a. it is expected to be realised or sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle;
b. it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
c. it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting year; or
d. it is cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current if:

a. it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
b. it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
c. it is expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting year;
d. it has no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelvemonths after the reporting year.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company's normal operating cycle is twelve months.

1.17 Significant accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances existing when the financial statements were prepared. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year affected.

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Thousands)

2. Property, Plant & Equipment

Particulars	Computer	Furniture & Furniture	Office Equipment	Total
Gross Block				
Balance as at April 1, 2023	21	29	2	52
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	21	29	2	52
Additions	148	-	-	148
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	169	29	2	200
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at April 1, 2023	1	0	0	1
Depreciation charge for the year	7	3	0	10
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	8	3	0	11
Depreciation charge for the year	31	3	0	34
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	39	6	1	45
Net Block				
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**13**	**26**	**2**	**40**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**130**	**23**	**1**	**155**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Thousands)

3. Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	**As at March 31,**	**As at March 31,**
Deferred Tax asset on account of :		
Provision for Employee Benefit Obligations	392	293
Disallowance u/s 40(a)(ia) of Income Tax Act, 1961	19	45
Deferred Tax liability on account of :		
Depreciation	(5)	(1)
Total	**406**	**337**

4. Trade receivables	**As at March 31,**	**As at March 31,**
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	-	-
Unbilled Debtors	-	800
Total	**-**	**800**

4.a Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Parrticulars	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Parrticulars	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	800	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-

5. Cash and cash equivalents	**As at March 31,**	**As at March 31,**
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	7,632	4,920
- in fixed deposit	2,500	-
Total	**10,132**	**4,920**

6. Loans and advances	**As at March 31,**	**As at March 31,**
Inter-Corporate Deposit(s), to a related party	50,000	50,000
	50,000	**50,000**

7. Other Financial Assets	**As at March 31,**	**As at March 31,**
Security Deposits	20	20
Accrued Interest in Fixed Deposit	164	-
Recoverable From Trust	118	118
Total	**302**	**138**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Thousands)

8. Current Tax Assets (Net)

	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
Tax deducted at source and Advance Tax (Net of provisions of Rs. 585 (P.Y. Rs. 55) (in '000))	2,202	2,400
Total	**2,202**	**2,400**

9. Other Current Assets

	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
Prepaid Expenses	-	3
Total	**-**	**3**

10. Share capital

	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
Authorised shares		
50,50,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each (P.Y. 50,50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	50,500	50,500
	50,500	**50,500**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
48,83,295 equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up (P.Y. 48,83,295 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up)	48,833	48,833
Total of Share Capital	**48,833**	**48,833**

10.a Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at March 31, No. of shares	As at March 31, Amount	As at March 31, No. of shares	As at March 31, Amount
For equity shares:				
Number of shares Outstanding at beginning of the year	48,83,295	48,833	10,000	100
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	48,73,295	48,733
Number of shares Outstanding at the end of the year	48,83,295	48,833	48,83,295	48,833

10.b Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all the preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

10.c Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% of aggregate shares

	As at March 31, No. of shares	As at March 31, %	As at March 31, No. of shares	As at March 31, %
Equity shares				
Centrum Financial Services Limited	48,83,289	100.00%	48,83,289	100.00%
Total	**48,83,289**	**100.00%**	**48,83,289**	**100.00%**

10.d Particulars of Shareholding of Promoters

Shares held by promoters

	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
Promoter name	**No. of Shares**	**%of total shares**	**% Change during the year**	**No. of Shares**	**%of total shares**	**% Change during the year**
Centrum Financial Services Limited	48,83,289	100.00%	100.00%	48,83,289	100.00%	100.00%

11. Other Equity

	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
Securities Premium		
Opening Balance	1,267	-
Recevied during the year	-	1,267
Closing Balance	**1,267**	**1,267**
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	1,075	(51)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	1,333	938
Other comprehensive income for the year	(83)	188
	2,325	**1,075**
Total Other Equity	**3,593**	**2,342**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Thousands)

12. Provisions

	Non-Current As at March 31,	Current As at March 31,	Non-Current As at March 31,	Current As at March 31,
Provision for Employee Benefits				
- Provision for Gratuity	1,341	217	1,047	116
	1,341	**217**	**1,047**	**116**

13. Trade payables

	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
Trade payables		
- Total Outstading dues of Micro Enterprises & Small Enterprises	1	3
- Total Outstading dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	44	155
Total	**45**	**158**

* Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the MSMSED Act is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the Company.

Trade Payables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2025 from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)MSME	1	-	-	-	**1**
(ii)Others	44	-	-	-	**44**
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	**-**

Trade Payables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2024 from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)MSME	3	-	-	-	**3**
(ii)Others	155	-	-	-	**155**
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	**-**

14. Other Current liabilities

	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
Statutory dues	1,274	318
Accrued Expenses	4,394	825
Provision for Incentive to employee	3,500	5,000
Total	**9,168**	**6,143**

15. Revenue from operations

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Sale of Services	20,000	20,450
(Net of Goods and Services Tax of Rs. 3,744 (in '000)(P.Y. Rs. 3,537 (in '000)) (Gross of Tax deducted at source of Rs. 2080 (in '000) (P.Y. Rs. 1965 (in '000))		
Total	**20,000**	**20,450**

16. Other Income

	For the Year Ended March 31,	For the Year Ended March 31,
Interest on Fixed Deposits (Gross Tax deducted at source of Rs. 18 (in '000))	181	-
Interest on Income Tax Refund	84	94
Interest Income (Gross Tax deducted at source of Rs. 687 (in '000) (P.Y. Rs. 490))	6,870	4,902
Total	**7,135**	**4,996**

17. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended March 31,	For the Year Ended March 31,
Salaries and Wages	15,743	19,737
Gratuity Expenses (Net)	313	528
Staff Welfare expenses	212	241
Total	**16,268**	**20,506**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Thousands)

18. Depreciation	**For the Year Ended March 31,**	**For the Year Ended March 31,**
Depreciation of tangible assets	34	10
	34	**10**

19. Finance Cost	**For the Year Ended March 31,**	**For the Year Ended March 31,**
Interest Expense	-	410
Total	**-**	**410**

20. Other expenses

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	**For the Year Ended March 31, 2024**
Audit Fees	127	126
Bank Charges	0	0
Conveyance Expenses	10	53
Custody Fees	21	20
Electricity Expenses	132	184
Hotel Expenses	5	41
Insurance - Staff	68	88
Legal and professional fees	4,023	1,571
Office Expenses	187	152
Printing and Stationery Expenses	-	2
Rent	1,080	747
Rates and taxes	45	16
Repairs and Maintenance	3	1
Subscription Charges	164	339
Support Services	2,400	-
Telephone and Internet Charges	14	16
Travelling Expense	143	131
Website and software expenses	262	273
Total	**8,684**	**3,760**

Note: Payments to Auditor		
For Statutory Audit	125	125
For Other Matters	1	0
Out of pocket expenses	1	1
Total	**127**	**126**

21. Tax Expense	**For the Year Ended March 31, 2025**	**For the Year Ended March 31, 2024**
Current tax	(583)	(55)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of earlier period	(302)	(0)
Total	**(885)**	**(55)**

Reconciliation of Taxes to the amount computed by applying statutory income tax rate to the income before taxes is summarized below	**For the Year Ended March 31, 2025**	**For the Year Ended March 31, 2024**
Profit/(Loss) before income tax expense	2,066	949
Computed tax charge on applicable tax rates in India - Tax Rate - 25.17%	520	239
Tax effect of:		
Recognised temporary differences	250	(731)
Permanent Disallowances	-	-
Income Tax at effective tax rate	**583**	**55**
Effective Tax Rate	25.16%	25.17%

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Thousands)

22. Earning Per Share

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
i) Profit after Taxes attributable to equity shareholders	1,250	1,126
ii) Number of equity shares of Rs.10 each issued and outstanding at the end of the	48,83,295	48,83,295
iii) Weighted average number of shares outstanding at the end of the year (numbers)	48,83,295	37,11,574
iv) Basic earnings per share in Rs.	0.26	0.30
v) Diluted earning per share in Rs.	0.26	0.30

23. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard the Company's ability to remain as a going concern and maximise the shareholder value.

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital.

The Company has adequate cash and bank balances and no interest bearing liabilities. The Company monitors its capital by a careful scrutiny of the cash and bank balances and a regular assessment of any debt requirements. In the absence of any interest bearing debt, the maintenance of the debt equity ratio etc. may not be of any relevance to the Company.

24. Fair Value Measurements

Accounting classification and fair values
The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
	Carrying value	Fair Value	Carrying value	Fair Value
Financial Assets (measured at amortized cost)				
Cash and cash equivalents	10,132	10,132	4,920	4,920
Trade receivables	-	-	800	800
Loans and advances	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Security Deposits	20	20	20	20
Accrued Interest in Fixed Deposit	164	164	-	-
Recoverable From Trust	118	118	118	118
Total	**60,434**	**60,434**	**55,858**	**55,858**
Financial Liabilities (measured at amortized cost)				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	45	45	158	158
Other financial liabilities	9,168	9,168	6,143	6,143
Total	**9,213**	**9,213**	**6,301**	**6,301**

Measurement of fair value
The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

25. Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of its financial risk such as credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company has in place a mechanism to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate various risks to key business objectives. Major risks identified are systematically addressed through mitigating actions on a continuing basis.

A. Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

(i) Trade and Other receivables
The Company had trade and other receivables of Rs. Nil as at 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: Rs NIL) which being short term in nature.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 month before the reporting date and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

The allowance for expected credit loss on trade receivables for year ended 31 March 2025 was Rs. NIL (31 March 2024: Rs. NIL).

(ii) Loans and Advances
The Company had inter-corporate deposits of Rs. 50,000 (in '000) at 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: Rs. 50,000 (in '000)).

All of the entity's debt investments and certain loans at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk, and the loss allowance recognised during the period was therefore limited to 12 months expected losses. Management considers instruments to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Thousands)

(iii) Cash and bank balances

The Company held cash and bank balance of Rs. 10,132 (in '000) at 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: Rs 4,920 (in '000)). The same are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating therefore does not expose the Company to credit risk.

B. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments.

Particulars	1 Year or Less	1-2 years	Total
As at March 31, 2025			
Trade Payables	45	-	45
Other Current Liabilities	9,168	-	9,168
Total	**9,213**	**-**	**9,213**

Particulars	1 Year or Less	1-2 years	Total
As at March 31, 2024			
Trade Payables	155	-	155
Other Current Liabilities	6,143	-	6,143
Total	**6,298**	**-**	**6,298**

C. Cash Flow and Fair Value Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not subject to interest rate risk since there are no interest payable on borrowings.

D. Foreign Currency Risk

The Company caters mainly to the Indian Market. Most of the transactions are denominated in the company's functional currency i.e. Rupees. Hence the Company is not exposed to Foreign Currency Risk.

26. Employee Benefits

The following table summaries the components of net benefit expense recognized in the Profit and Loss account and funded status and amount recognized in the balance sheet for gratuity.

(a)

Actuarial Assumptions	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Discount rate (Per annum)	6.59%	7.19%
Expected rate of return on assets	NA	NA
Rate of increase in compensation levels (Per annum)	10.00% p.a. for the next 1 years, 10.00% p.a. for the next 1 years, starting from the 2nd year & 10.00% p.a. thereafter, starting from the 3rd year	8.00% p.a. for the next 1 years, 8.00% p.a. for the next 1 years, starting from the 2nd year & 8.00% p.a. thereafter, starting from the 3rd year
Attrition Rate (Per annum)	15.00%	10.00%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

(b)

Changes in the Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Opening defined benefit obligation	1,163	2,021
Interest cost	84	150
Current service cost	230	378
Past service cost	-	-
Liability Transferred In/ Acquisitions	-	-
Liability Transferred Out/ Divestments	-	-
(Gains)/ Losses on Curtailment	-	-
Liabilities Extinguished on Settlement	-	-
Benefit Paid Directly by the Employer	-	(1,198)
Benefit Paid From the Fund	-	-
The Effect Of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Demographic Assumptions	69	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Financial Assumption	113	17
Actuarial (Gain)/Losses on obligations- Due to Change in Experience	(99)	(205)
Closing defined benefit obligation	1,558	1,163

(c)

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-
Contributions by employer	-	-
Transfer from other Company	-	-
Transfer to other Company	-	-
Benefit paid	-	-
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on Plan Assets	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Total Actuarial Gain / (Loss) to be recognized	-	-

(d)	Amount recognized in the Balance Sheet	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
	Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	(1,558)	(1,163)
	Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	-	-
	Amount recognized in the Balance Sheet	(1,558)	(1,163)

(e)	Net Interest Cost for Current Year	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
	Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the Beginning of the Year	1,163	2,021
	Fair Value of Plan Assets at the Beginning of the Year	-	-
	Net Liability/(Asset) at the Beginning	1,163	2,021
	Interest Cost	84	150
	Interest Income	-	-
	Net Interest Cost for Current Year	84	150

(f)	Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
	Current service cost	230	378
	Interest cost	84	150
	Expected return on plan assets	-	-
	Past Service Cost (non vested Benefit) Recognised	-	-
	Past Service Cost (vested Benefit) Recognised	-	-
	Amount not recognised as asset	-	-
	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	-	-
	Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	313	528

(g)	Expenses Recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for Current Year	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
	Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation For the Year	83	(188)
	Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	-	-
	Change in Asset Ceiling	-	-
	Net (Income)/Expense For the Year Recognized in OCI	83	(188)

(h)	Balance Sheet Reconciliation	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
	Opening net liability	1,163	2,021
	Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss	313	528
	Expenses Recognized in OCI	83	(188)
	Net Liability/(Asset) Transfer In	-	-
	Net (Liability)/Asset Transfer Out	-	-
	Benefit Paid Directly by the Employer	-	(1,198)
	Employer's Contribution	-	-
	Net Liability/(Asset) recognised in Balance Sheet	1,558	1,163

(i)	Maturity Analysis of defined benefit obligation	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
	1st Following Year	217	116
	2nd Following Year	202	113
	3rd Following Year	189	109
	4th Following Year	190	112
	5th Following Year	249	113
	Sum of Years 6 To 10	613	544
	Sum of Years 11 and above	611	1,075

(j)	Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024
	Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(70)	(74)
	Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	77	84
	Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	34	45
	Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(36)	(47)
	Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	4	11
	Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(6)	(13)

27. Related Party Disclosures

a) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year and / or there are balances outstanding as at the

(i) Key management personnel (KMP):
: Mr. Ranjan Ghosh (Non-Executive Director)
: Mr. Chirag Doshi (Whole-Time Director) - (with effect from November 01, 2021 up to June 30, 2022) (Non-Executive Director with effect from July 01, 2022)
: Mr. Giri Krishnaswamy (Whole-Time Director) - (With effect from April 24, 2023)

(ii) Details of related parties:

Description of relationship	Name of the related party
Holding Company	Centrum Financial Services Ltd (from June 28, 2023 onwards)
Holding Company	Centrum Capital Limited (from October 01, 2021 to June 27, 2023)
Ultimate Holding Company	Centrum Capital Limited (from June 27, 2023 onwards)
Fellow Subsidiary	Unity Small Finance Bank Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Centrum Financial Services Ltd (from October 01, 2021 to June 27, 2023)
Fellow Subsidiary	Centrum Broking Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Centrum Retail Services Ltd
Fellow Subsidiary	Acapella Foods & Restaurants Pvt Ltd

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Thousands)

b) Details of transactions

(Amount in Rs. '000)

Name of the related party	Description	Transaction during Year ended March 31, 2025	Receivable / (Payable) As at March 31, 2025	Transaction during Year ended March 31, 2024	Receivable / (Payable) As at March 31, 2024
Centrum Capital Limited	Loan received/ (repaid)	-	-	(50,000)	-
	Loan (inter corporate deposit) given	50,000	50,000		
	Interest on Loan Payable	-	-	410	-
	Interest on Loan ICD Given	82	-		
	Group Term Insurance	-	-	88	-
	Reimbursement of Expenses	15	-	-	-
Unity Small Finance Bank Limited	Sale of Services	20,000	-	19,650	-
	Sale of Services under Unbilled revenue / Trade receivables	-	-	800	800
Acapella Foods & Restaurants Pvt Ltd	Staff Welfare Expenses	142	-	158	-
	Staff Welfare under Provision for expenses	11	(11)	13	(13)
Centrum Financial Services Limited	Loan (inter corporate deposit) given	-	-	50,000	50,000
	Loan (inter corporate deposit) received back	(50,000)	-		
	Face value of Issue of Equity Shares	-	-	48,733	-
	Securities premium on Issue of Equity Shares	-	-	1,267	-
	Interest earned on Loan Granted	6,788	-	4,902	-
Centrum Retail Services Limited	Rent Expenses	1,065	-	723	-
	Electricity Expenses	122	-	175	-
	Telephone and Internet Charges	13	-	16	-
	Parking Charges	14	-	23	-
	Office Expense	-	-	2	(2)
	Telephone & Electricity expenses under Provision for expenses	10	(10)	10	(10)
	Support Services	2,400	(2,160)		
Centrum Broking Limited	Subscription Charges	7	-	11	-
Chirag Doshi	Directors remuneration *	-	-	-	-
	Professional fees **	3,250	(1,800)	-	-
Ashish Chhugani	Directors remuneration *	-	-	621	-
	Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-	1	-
Giri Krishnaswamy	Director Remuneration *	3,000	-	2,808	-
	* does not include Provision for Bonus and ** Professional fees paid to the Director are in ordinary course of business and on arm’s length basis. Therefore Section 188 of Companies Act 2013 is not applicable for such transaction.				

28. Segment Reporting

The Managing Director of the Company acts as the chief operating decision maker (CODM) of the Company in accordance with Operating Segment (AS 108), for the purpose of assessing the financial performance and position of the Company, and making strategic decisions. The Company is engaged in the business of Portfolio Monotoring & Research services, which is primarily assessed as a single reportable operating segment in accordance with Ind AS 108 by the CODM. The Company mainly operates in India and there is no reportable secondary geographical segment.

29. Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denomintor	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2024	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current Ratio	Total Assets less Non-current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	6.64	9.08	-27%	Increase in Current Liabilities
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Borrowings	Total Equity	0.00	0.00	NA	No borrowings in current year
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings before Interest, Depreciation/ Amortization and Taxation	Total Debt Service	NA	NA	NA	No borrowings in current year
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Income - Preferece Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.02	0.04	-40%	Increase in Profit
Inventory turnover ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Total Income	Average Accounts Receivable	NA	NA	NA	No Trade Receivables during the year
Trade payables turnover ratio	Other Expenses	Avarage Accounts Payable	85.63	40.38	112%	Increase in expense
Net capital turnover ratio	Total Income	Average Working Capital	0.52	0.95	-46%	Increase in Average working capital
Net profit ratio	Net profit	Total Income	0.05	0.04	4%	Increase in Profit
Return on Capital employed	Earnings before Interest & tax	Capital Employed	0.04	0.02	76%	Increase in Profit
Return on investment	Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	NA	NA	NA	NA	

30. The provisions of Section 135 (Corporate Social Responsiblity) of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the rules framed there under relating to CSR initiatives which need to be undertaken by specified companies are at present not applicable to the Company.

31. Additional Regulatory Information

(i) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the company:
The Company does not have any Immovable properties.

(ii) Fair Value of Investment Property:
The Company does not have any Investment Property.

(iii) Revaluation of Property, plant and equipment:
The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the current or previous year.

(iv) Loans or Advances in the nature of loas to Directors, KMPs, Promoters and related parties:
The Company has not granted any Loans and Advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms of repayment.

(v) Details of Benami Property held:
There are no proceedings that have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended from time to time) (earlier Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

(vi) Borrowings against current assets:
The Company does not have any borrowings from bank or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets.

(vii) Wilful Defaulter:
The Company is not declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(viii) Relationship with Struck off Companies:
Company does not have any transaction with Companies that have been struck off under section 248 or section 560 of the Companies Act.

(ix) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies:
There are no charges or satisfaction of charges pending to be registered with the Registrar of Companies.

(x) Compliance with number of layer of Companies:
The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017, and there are no companies beyond the specified layers.

(xi) Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:
(A) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall
(i) 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 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(B) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Party") with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall
(i) 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 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(xii) Undisclosed Income:
The Company does not have any transaction not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961).Further, there was no previously unrecorded income and no additional assets were required to be recorded in the books of account during the year.

(xiii) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency:
Company has not made / traded in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency.

32. Previous year figures are re-grouped/re-arranged wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For R G D & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN: 116125W

For and on behalf of
Ignis Capital Advisors Limited

Rajesh G. Dasija
Proprietor
Mem. No. 100380

Chirag Doshi
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 09187523

Giri Krishnaswamy
Whole Time Director
DIN: 05238555

Date: April 23, 2025
Place: Mumbai

MODULUS ALTERNATIVES INVESTMENT MANAGERS LIMITED

Financial Statements: 31st March, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Modulus Alternatives Investment Managers Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Modulus Alternatives Investment Managers Limited** (the 'Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material and other accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2025, and its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for 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 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.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Management and Board of Directors of the Company are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act. This responsibility also includes safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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; and

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

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

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

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2024, were audited by predecessor auditor whose report dated 2nd May, 2024 expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

   (d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act;

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

   (f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure 'B'**;

   (g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the Section 197(16) of the Act, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. Further, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under aforesaid section which are required to be commented upon by us; and

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

(i) the Company has no pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – (Refer Note 33 to the financial statements);

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

(iii) there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;

(iv) (a) the management of the Company has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, during the year, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities (the '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 (the 'Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) the management of the Company has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, during the year, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities (the '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 (the 'Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) based on such audit procedures, we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances that nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under paragraph (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement:

(v) the Company neither declared nor paid dividend during the year. Accordingly, the Company is not required to comply with Section 123 of the Act; and

(vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and that has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in these software. However, audit trail (edit logs) for direct changes made at the database level, if any, were not enabled. The Company has informed us that an alternate tool is being used to monitor such database-level changes, however the log of same is not preserved in accordance with statutory requirements for record retention.

Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, where such functionality was enabled and logs were maintained. Additionally, except for the database-level changes as mentioned above, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

SHARP & TANNAN
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109982W
by the hand of

Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No. 037457
UDIN: 25037457BMMBFT2982

Mumbai, 29th April, 2025

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1 of our report of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge, we state that:

(i) In respect of the Company's property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible assets:

(a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of PPE;

(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in its books of account. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The management of the Company has physically verified the PPE during the year. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not hold any immovable properties, Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its PPE during the year. The Company does not have Right-of-Use asset and Intangible assets.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31st March, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) (a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company; and

(b) The Company has not availed working capital facility during the year. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) (a) During the year, the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) (d) (e) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the Paragraphs 3(iii)(c) to (e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act, are applicable. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the year to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 and other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder apply. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. No Order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or RBI or any court or any other Tribunal.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under Section 148 of the Act for the business activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) In our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities. There are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as on the last day of the financial year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable; and

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to (a) above, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) There are 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. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender;

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

(c) The Company has, *prima facie*, utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained;

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have, *prima facie*, been used for long-term purposes by the Company;

(e) The Company does not have subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) We report that the Company has not raised monies by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has made private placement of shares during the year and the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Act have been compiled with and the funds raised have been used for the purpose for which the funds were raised.

(xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company or reported during the year nor have we been informed of such case by management;

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

(c) The Paragraph 3(xi)(c) of the Order concerning reporting on whistle blower complaints is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) The Company is in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act with respect to applicable transaction with the related parties and the relevant details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

(xiv) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) The Company, during the year, has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, the provisions of Section 192 of the Act is not applicable. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting on the Paragraph 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company;

(b) The Company has not conducted Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activity. Accordingly, reporting on the Paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company;

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting on the Paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company; and

(d) The Group to which the Company belongs has one CIC as part of the Group.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 520.85 lakhs and Rs.503.45 lakhs in the financial year and preceeding financial year respectively.

(xviii) There has been resignation of statutory auditors during the year and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

(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, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing as 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 upto 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 provisions of Section 135 of the Act, in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the Paragraphs 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

SHARP & TANNAN
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.109982W
by the hand of

Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No. 037457
UDIN: 25037457BMMBFT2982

Mumbai, 29th April, 2025

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act')

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Modulus Alternatives Investment Managers Limited** (the 'Company'), as of 31st March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. 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 expenditure 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 unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 31st March, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

SHARP & TANNAN
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109982W
by the hand of

Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No. 037457
UDIN: 25037457BMMBFT2982

Mumbai, 29th April, 2025

MODULUS ALTERNATIVES INVESTMENT MANAGERS LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH,2025
(All amounts in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	39.99	93.35
Receivables	4		
(i)Trade receivables		-	1.68
Investments	5	532.11	109.22
Other financial assets	6	1.78	0.45
		573.88	204.70
Non-Financial Assets			
Current tax assets (net)	7	10.33	26.81
Property, plant and equipment	8	10.19	6.56
Other non-financial assets	9	539.52	512.31
		560.04	545.68
Total Assets		**1,133.92**	**750.38**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities			
Payables			
(i)Other payables	10		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.42	9.94
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.93	23.58
Borrowings	11	515.00	150.00
Other financial liabilities	12	272.23	192.88
		789.58	376.40
Non-Financial Liabilities			
Provisions	13	41.31	34.15
Other non-financial liabilities	14	59.29	211.57
		100.60	245.72
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	15	2,285.00	1,700.00
Other equity	16	(2,041.26)	(1,571.74)
		243.74	128.26
Total Liabilities and Equity		**1,133.92**	**750.38**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements 1 to 38

As per our report attached

SHARP & TANNAN
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109982W
by the hand of

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MODULUS ALTERNATIVES INVESTMENT MANAGERS LIMITED

Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No. 037457
Place : Mumbai
Date : 29th April, 2025

Rakshat Kapoor
Director
DIN : 09308215

Alok Agarwal
Director
DIN : 03545265

Indranil Das
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Mumbai
Date : 29th April, 2025

Jay Mistry
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No: ACS34264

MODULUS ALTERNATIVES INVESTMENT MANAGERS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH,2025
(All amounts in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	17	887.67	743.67
Other income	18	1.10	9.44
Total Income		**888.77**	**753.11**
EXPENSES			
Finance costs	19	40.22	186.55
Fees and commission expense	20	246.38	103.92
Employee benefits expenses	21	795.67	747.26
Depreciation	22	3.94	1.65
Other expenses	23	302.31	208.06
Total Expenses		**1,388.52**	**1,247.44**
Profit / (Loss) before tax for the year		**(499.75)**	**(494.33)**
Tax expense	36		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year - (A)		**(499.75)**	**(494.33)**
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
I. Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		0.98	(1.55)
II. Income tax on above		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income / (Expense) for the year - (B)		**0.98**	**(1.55)**
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year (A+B)		**(498.77)**	**(495.88)**
Earnings per Equity share (Face value Rs. 10 each)			
Basic		**(2.65)**	**(63.29)**
Diluted		**(2.65)**	**(63.29)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements 1 to 38

As per our report attached
SHARP & TANNAN
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109982W
by the hand of

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MODULUS ALTERNATIVES INVESTMENT MANAGERS LIMITED

Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No. 037457
Place : Mumbai
Date : 29th April, 2025

Rakshat Kapoor
Director
DIN : 09308215

Alok Agarwal
Director
DIN : 03545265

Indranil Das
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Mumbai
Date : 29th April, 2025

Jay Mistry
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No: ACS34264

MODULUS ALTERNATIVES INVESTMENT MANAGERS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit / (loss) before tax	(499.75)	(494.33)
Add / (Less) : Adjustments for		
Net (gain) / loss on fair value changes	(26.02)	(9.22)
Finance costs	40.22	186.55
Depreciation	3.94	1.65
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	**(481.61)**	**(315.35)**
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/decrease in Receivables	1.68	(1.68)
(Increase)/decrease in Other financial assets	(1.33)	32.09
(Increase)/decrease in Other non-financial assets	(27.21)	(509.74)
Increase/(decrease) in Payables	(31.17)	33.25
Increase/(decrease) in Other financial liabilities	79.35	95.52
Increase/(decrease) in Other non-financial liabilities	(152.28)	197.01
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	8.14	6.02
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	**(604.43)**	**(462.88)**
Income tax paid (net of refund)	(19.61)	(96.71)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) Operating Activities (A)	**(584.82)**	**(366.17)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(7.57)	(3.15)
Investment in units of Alternative Investment Fund (AIF)	(400.00)	(100.00)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) Investing Activities (B)	**(407.57)**	**(103.15)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings	2,125.00	1,765.00
Repayment of borrowings	(1,760.00)	(2,695.00)
Interest paid	(40.22)	(186.55)
Issue of Equity shares	585.00	1,649.00
Securities premium	29.25	-
Net cash generated from/ (used in) Financing Activities (C)	**939.03**	**532.45**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(53.36)	63.13
As at the beginning of the year	93.35	30.22
As at the end of the year (refer note 3)	**39.99**	**93.35**

Notes :

(1)The Statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 7, S*tatement of Cash Flows* as specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
(2) Figures for the previous year have been regrouped whereever necessary.
(3) Components of cash and cash equivalents :

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Balances with banks-current accounts	39.99	93.35
Total	**39.99**	**93.35**

As per our report attached
SHARP & TANNAN
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109982W
by the hand of

Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No. 037457
Place : Mumbai
Date : 29th April, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MODULUS ALTERNATIVES INVESTMENT MANAGERS LIMITED

Rakshat Kapoor
Director
DIN : 09308215

Alok Agarwal
Director
DIN : 03545265

Indranil Das
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Mumbai
Date : 29th April, 2025

Jay Mistry
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No: ACS34264

MODULUS ALTERNATIVES INVESTMENT MANAGERS LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025
(All amounts in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025				
	Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period	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
Issued, subscribed and paid up (Equity shares of face value Rs. 10 each)	1,700.00	-	-	585.00	**2,285.00**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024				
	Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period	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
Issued, subscribed and paid up (Equity shares of face value Rs. 10 each)	51.00	-	-	1,649.00	**1,700.00**

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	**-**	**(1,571.74)**	**(1,571.74)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	(499.75)	(499.75)
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax	-	0.98	0.98
Issue of equity shares	29.25	-	29.25
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**29.25**	**(2,070.51)**	**(2,041.26)**
Balance as at 1st April 2023	**-**	**(1,075.86)**	**(1,075.86)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	(494.33)	(494.33)
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax	-	(1.55)	(1.55)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**-**	**(1,571.74)**	**(1,571.74)**

As per our report attached
SHARP & TANNAN
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109982W
by the hand of

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MODULUS ALTERNATIVES INVESTMENT MANAGERS LIMITED

Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No. 037457
Place : Mumbai
Date : 29th April, 2025

Rakshat Kapoor
Director
DIN : 09308215

Alok Agarwal
Director
DIN : 03545265

Indranil Das
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Mumbai
Date : 29th April, 2025

Jay Mistry
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No: ACS34264

(All amounts in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate Information

Modulus Alternatives Investment Managers Limited (the 'Company') is the public limited company incorporated on 21st January, 2019 with Corporate Identification Number a- U67200MH2019PLC319950 with an object to carry on business of acting as Manager, Advisor, Consultant, Trustee, Administrator of venture capital funds, investment funds, private investment funds or any other funds in India or outside India. The registered office is situated at Centrum House, C.S.T. Road, Vidyanagari Marg, Kalina, Santacruz (East), Vidyanagari, Mumbai, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400098. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2025 were approved for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on 29th April, 2025.

2.1 Material Accounting Policies

2.1.a Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') read with of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.1.b Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Ind AS and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.1.c Presentation of financial statements

The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Division III of Schedule III to the Act. The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date is presented in Notes to the financial statements.

2.1.d Property, plant and equipments

Property, plant and equipments are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

2.1.e Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipments is provided on straight line method over the useful lives of assets as prescribed in Schedule II of the Act.

Assets	Estimated useful life specified under Schedule II of the Act
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years

2.1.f Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.1.g Impairment of property, plant and equipments

Consideration is given at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment of the carrying amount of the Company's each class of the property, plant and equipment or intangible assets. If any indication exists, an asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

2.1.h Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract and recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue is not expected to occur.

Nature of services:

The Company principally generates revenue by providing investment management services to Centrum Credit Opportunities Trust – a Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) registered, category-II Alternative Investment Fund.

Investment Management Services and/or set-up fee:

The Company has been appointed as the investment manager to Centrum Credit Opportunities Trust. The Company charges management fee as a percentage of aggregate capital contributions and Set-up fee as a percentage of total commitment value to the fund and recognise the same on accrual basis. The management fee/set-up fee is charged basis on fund documents namely Investment Manager Agreement, Private Placement Memorandum and individual contribution agreements.

Recognition of dividend income, interest income:

Dividend income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

2.1.i Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Retirement benefits in the form of Provident Fund are a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period when the contributions to the fund is due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the fund.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Compensated absences

Long term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per Projected Unit Credit Method.

All actuarial gains / losses are immediately taken to the Statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

2.1.j Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Taxable profit differs from ‘profit before tax’ as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

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 are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if such items relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing tax laws and the company has a legally enforceable right for such setoff.

MAT Credits are in the form of unused tax credits that are carried forward by the Company for a specified period of time, hence it is grouped with Deferred Tax Asset.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Deferred tax is will be recognised only when it is probable that the future taxable profits will be available against which unused tax losses and unsettled tax credits cab be utilised as stated in Ind AS 12, *Income taxes.*

2.1.k 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.

A. Financial assets

(i) Classification, recognition and measurement:

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

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

a) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
b) those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(ii) Subsequent Measurement

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

(iii) Impairment:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, *Financial Instruments*, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, and bank balance.
b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable. At every reporting date, historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward- looking estimates are analysed.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets:

A financial asset is derecognised only when

(a) the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
(b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

Debt and equity instruments issued by an entity are classified either financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Classification, recognition and measurement:

(a) Equity Instruments:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(b) Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus any transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities except financial liabilities at FVTPL which are initially measured at fair value.

Subsequent measurement:

The financial liabilities are classified for subsequent measurement into following categories:

- at amortised cost
- at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

(i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

The Company is classifying the following under amortised cost;

- Borrowings from banks
- Borrowings from others
- Trade payables

Amortised cost for financial liabilities represents amount at which financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount.

(ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities held for trading are measured at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement, recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

(iii) Derecognition:

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

2.1.l Fair value measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, certain investments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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.
All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised with in 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

2.1.m Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent liabilities are recognised at their fair value only, if they were assumed as part of a business combination. Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognised as an asset. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. The same applies to contingent assets where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.1.n Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Cash Flows comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

2.1.o Earnings per share:

The basic Earnings Per Share (‘EPS’) is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax for the period attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

2.2 Significant Accounting Estimates, Judgements and Assumptions

The preparation of the Company’s financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances existing when the financial statements were prepared. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year affected.

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

2.2.a Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Determination of the estimated useful life of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalised. Useful life of tangible assets is based on the life specified in Schedule II of the Act and also as per management estimate for certain category of assets. Assumption also need to be made, when company assesses, whether as asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the assets may be capitalised.

2.2.b Defined benefit plan

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

2.2.c Allowances for uncollected accounts receivable and advances

Trade receivables do not carry interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not collectable. Impairment is made on the expected credit loss model, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets. The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumption about the risk of default and expected loss rates. Judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation are based on past history, existing market condition as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

2.2.d Contingencies

Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/ claim/ litigation against company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

2.3 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (‘MCA’) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time. For the year ended 31st March, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS 117, *Insurance Contracts* and amendmends to Ind AS 116, *Leases*, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.ef. 1st April, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that the new pronouncement is not applicable to the Company.

(All amounts in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Balances with banks in current accounts	39.99	93.35
Total	**39.99**	**93.35**

4. RECEIVABLES

	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Trade receivables		
Considered good - unsecured	-	1.68
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-
Total	**-**	**1.68**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment for the year ended 31st March,2025					
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total trade receivables	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment for the year ended 31st March,2024					
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1.68	-	-	-	-	1.68
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total trade receivables	**1.68**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.68**

5. INVESTMENTS

	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Investment in Units of Alternative Investment Fund at FVTPL	532.11	109.22
Less : Impairment loss allowance	-	-
Total	**532.11**	**109.22**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025				
	Amortised Cost	At Fair Value		Others (at cost)	Total
		Through OCI	Through profit or loss		
Units of Alternative Investment Fund	-	-	532.11	-	**532.11**
Total Gross	**-**	**-**	**532.11**	**-**	**532.11**
Investments outside India	-	-	-	-	**-**
Investments in India	-	-	532.11	-	**532.11**
Less : Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total Net	**-**	**-**	**532.11**	**-**	**532.11**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024				
	Amortised Cost	At Fair Value		Others (at cost)	Total
		Through OCI	Through profit or loss		
Units of Alternative Investment Fund	-	-	109.22	-	**109.22**
Total Gross	**-**	**-**	**109.22**	**-**	**109.22**
Investments outside India	-	-	-	-	**-**
Investments in India	-	-	109.22	-	**109.22**
Less : Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total Net	**-**	**-**	**109.22**	**-**	**109.22**

6. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Security deposits	0.20	0.20
Initial contribution - India Credit Opportunities Trust	-	0.10
Others - advances	1.58	0.15
Total	**1.78**	**0.45**

7. CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Advance income tax [net of provision for tax - Rs. Nil]	10.33	26.81
Total	**10.33**	**26.81**

(All amounts in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Computers - hardware	Office equipments	Total
Gross block - at cost			
As at 1st April, 2023	**4.27**	**0.12**	**4.39**
Additions	6.76	0.06	6.82
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	**11.03**	**0.18**	**11.21**
Additions	6.90	0.69	7.58
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2025	**17.93**	**0.86**	**18.79**
Accumulated depreciation			-
As at 1st April, 2023	**2.92**	**0.07**	**2.99**
Additions	1.63	0.03	1.66
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	**4.55**	**0.10**	**4.65**
Additions	3.53	0.41	3.94
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2025	**8.08**	**0.51**	**8.60**
Net block			
As at 31st March, 2025	**9.85**	**0.35**	**10.19**
As at 31st March, 2024	**6.48**	**0.08**	**6.56**

9. OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Prepaid expenses	539.02	504.59
Balances with Government authorities	0.50	7.72
Total	**539.52**	**512.31**

10. PAYABLES

	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Other payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.42	9.94
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.93	23.58
Total	**2.35**	**33.52**

Ageing Past dues		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31st March, 2025	Undisputed dues - MSME	0.42	-	-	-	**0.42**
	Undisputed dues - Others	1.93	-	-	-	**1.93**
As at 31st March, 2024	Undisputed dues - MSME	9.94	-	-	-	**9.94**
	Undisputed dues - Others	23.58	-	-	-	**23.58**

Disclosure as required by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED), 2006 is as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	0.42	9.94
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at the year end	-	-
The amount of interest paid u/s 16 of this Act, along with the amounts of payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
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	-	-
The amount accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period; i.e., principal is paid but interest has remained unpaid	-	-
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 small enterprise, this is required for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure	-	-

Note : The disclosure above is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of the suppliers under the MSME and is relied upon by the auditors

11. BORROWINGS

	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Measured at amortised cost		
Unsecured loans from related parties	65.00	150.00
Secured loans from related parties	450.00	-
Total	**515.00**	**150.00**
Of the above		
Borrowings in India	515.00	150.00
Borrowings outside India	-	-
Total	**515.00**	**150.00**

Particulars	Interest rate range		Repayments details	Amount Rs. In lakhs	
	As at 31st March,2025	As at 31st March,2024		31st March, 2025	31st March, 2024
Unsecured loan from related parties	15%	14%	Maturing within 12 months	65.00	150.00
Secured loans from related parties	15%	-	Maturing within 24 months	450.00	-
Total				**515.00**	**150.00**

12. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Liability for employee benefits	185.26	156.56
Other dues - provision of expenses*	86.97	36.32
Total	**272.23**	**192.88**

* Other Dues -Includes amount payable to related parties Rs 36.83 lakhs (Previous year Rs 24.55 Lakhs)

13. PROVISIONS

	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity	27.93	21.05
Provision for compensated absences	13.38	13.10
Total	**41.31**	**34.15**

14. OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Statutory dues payable	20.81	22.74
Others	38.48	188.83
Total	**59.29**	**211.57**

15. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Authorized		
3,00,00,000 (Previous year 3,00,00,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	3,000.00	3,000.00
Total	**3,000.00**	**3,000.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
2,28,50,000 (Previous year 1,70,00,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	2,285.00	1,700.00
Total	**2,285.00**	**1,700.00**

15.a Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at 31st March, 2025 No of shares	As at 31st March, 2024 No of shares
For Equity shares:		
Number of shares outstanding at beginning of the year	1,70,00,000	5,10,000
Shares issued during the year	58,50,000	1,64,90,000
Balance at the end of the year	**2,28,50,000**	**1,70,00,000**

(All amounts in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15.b Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has one class of Equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of Equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all the preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Equity shares held by the shareholders.

15.c Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% of aggregate shares	**As at 31st March, 2025 No of shares**	**As at 31st March, 2025 % holding**	**As at 31st March, 2024 No of shares**	**As at 31st March, 2024 % holding**
Equity shares				
Centrum Capital Limited with its nominees	-	-	1,40,00,000	82%
Alok Agarwal	60,00,000	26%	30,00,000	18%
Centrum Financial Services Limited with its nominees - Promoter	1,68,50,000	74%	-	-
Total	**2,28,50,000**	**100%**	**30,00,000**	**18%**

15.d Details of shares held by Promoters

Shares held by Promoters at the end of the year (Equity shares in nos. of Rs. 10 each)

Promoter's name	**As at 31st March, 2025**			**As at 31st March, 2024**		
	No. of shares	**% of total shares**	**% change during the year**	**No. of shares**	**% of total shares**	**% change during the year**
Centrum Capital Limited with its nominees	-	-	-100%	1,40,00,000.00	82%	2645%
Mr. Alok Agarwal	60,00,000.00	26%	100%	30,00,000.00	18%	-
Centrum Financial Services Limited	1,68,50,000.00	74%	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,28,50,000.00**	**100%**		**1,70,00,000.00**	**100%**	

16. OTHER EQUITY	**As at 31st March, 2025**	**As at 31st March, 2024**
Securities premium	29.25	-
Retained earnings	(2,070.51)	(1,571.74)
Total	**(2,070.51)**	**(1,571.74)**

Nature and purpose of reserve

Securities premium :

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings :

Retained earnings or accumulated surplus represents total of all profits retained since Company's inception. Retained earnings are credited with current year profits, reduced by losses, if any, dividend payouts, transfers to General reserve or any such other appropriations to specific reserves.

	As at 31st March, 2025	**As at 31st March, 2024**
Movement in Other Equity :		
Securities premium		
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Issue of securities	29.25	-
Closing balance	**29.25**	**-**

	As at 31st March, 2025	**As at 31st March, 2024**
Retained earnings :		
Opening balance	(1,571.74)	(1,075.86)
Add: Profit/(loss) for the year	(499.75)	(494.33)
Add: Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	0.98	(1.55)
Closing balance	**(2,070.51)**	**(1,571.74)**

(All amounts in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

17. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
(i) Fees and commission income		
Management fees	686.66	674.78
Set-up fees	2.30	34.67
Fees - others	172.69	25.00
Total	**861.65**	**734.45**

(ii) Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Non-trading		
Net gain /(loss) on financial instruments at FVTPL		
Investment	26.02	9.22
Total net gain on fair value changes		
Fair value changes :		
Realised	-	-
Unrealised	26.02	9.22
Total	**26.02**	**9.22**

18. OTHER INCOME

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Interest on income tax refund	0.66	9.44
Other interest income	0.44	-
Total	**1.10**	**9.44**

19. FINANCE COSTS

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Interest on borrowings	40.22	186.55
Total	**40.22**	**186.55**

20. FEES AND COMMISSION EXPENSE

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Distribution fee	107.44	46.51
Set-up fee	-	35.17
Distribution - trail fees	138.95	22.25
Total	**246.38**	**103.92**

21. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Salaries, allowances and bonus	762.85	720.46
Contribution to provident and other funds	24.32	20.81
Staff welfare expenses	8.50	5.99
Total	**795.67**	**747.26**

22. DEPRECIATION

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	3.94	1.65
Total	**3.94**	**1.65**

(All amounts in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

23. OTHER EXPENSES

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Rent, rates and taxes	31.09	53.20
Repairs and maintenance	3.14	-
Printing and stationery	7.18	4.44
Director's sitting fees	9.60	3.00
Auditor's fees and expenses*	3.00	4.00
Legal and professional fees	115.74	30.86
Electricity expenses	3.68	2.80
Business promotion expenses	12.49	8.64
Travelling expenses	21.38	13.34
Conveyance expense	12.10	9.09
Recruitment fees	19.25	10.56
Technology expenses	-	8.77
Office expenses	10.24	6.27
Shared support fees	50.00	50.00
Miscellaneous expenses	3.42	3.09
Total	**302.31**	**208.06**
*** Payments to the auditors**		
As auditor	3.00	4.00
Total	**3.00**	**4.00**

24. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (to the extent applicable and reportable)

No reportable items

25. ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION (to the extent applicable and reportable)

No reportable items

26. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions, annual operating plans and long term and other strategic investment plans. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2025.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprises share capital and reserves attributable to the equity share holders.
The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio is as follows.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Borrowings	515.00	150.00
Less: cash and cash equivalents	39.99	93.35
Adjusted net debt	**475.01**	**56.65**
Total equity	**243.74**	**128.26**
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	**195%**	**44%**

27. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

A. Defined Contribution Plans

The Company contributes on a defined contribution basis to employees' provident fund. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the Government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan.

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Employer's contribution to provident fund	23.22	19.87
Provident fund administration charges	0.97	0.83

B. Defined Benefit Plans

The company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination/resignation/ superannuation is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service subject to payment ceiling of Rs. 20 Lakhs. The gratuity plan is a funded plan.

(i) Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss during the period

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Current service cost	6.36	6.07
Past service cost	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Interest cost on benefit obligation	1.51	1.27
Total Expenses	**7.87**	**7.34**

(ii) Remesurment gain/(loss) in Expenses recognised in OCI

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligation for the year	(0.92)	1.70
Actuarial (gain)/ losses due to change in experience	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ losses due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Return on plan assets (greater) / less than discount rate	(0.06)	(0.16)
Total Expenses	**(0.98)**	**1.55**

(iii) Net Asset /(Liability) recognised as at balance sheet date

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	(33.52)	(26.20)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	5.59	5.16
Funded status [Surplus/(Deficit)]	(27.93)	(21.04)
Net (Liability)/Asset Recognized in the Balance Sheet	**(27.93)**	**(21.04)**

(iv) Movements in present value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	26.20	17.15
Current service cost	6.36	6.07
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	1.88	1.27
Actuarial (gain) / losses due to change in financial assumptions	1.02	2.38
Actuarial (gain) / losses due to experience	(1.41)	(0.59)
Actuarial (gain)/ losses due to change in demographic assumptions	(0.53)	(0.08)
Benefits paid	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**33.52**	**26.20**

(All amounts in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(v) Movements in fair value of the plan assets

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Opening fair value of plan assets	5.16	-
Expected returns on plan assets	0.06	0.16
Actuarial (gain)/loss on plan assets	-	-
Contribution from employer	-	5.00
Benefits paid	-	-
Interest income	0.37	-
Closing fair value of the plan asset	**5.59**	**5.16**

(vi) Defined benefit plan assets

Category of assets	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Insurance fund	5.59	5.16
Total	**5.59**	**5.16**

(vii) Maturity Analysis of defined benefit obligation

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 11 years. The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
1st following year	4.13	2.79
2nd following year	3.60	2.70
3rd following year	3.46	2.53
4th following year	4.28	2.63
5th following year	3.90	2.90
Sum of years 6-10	14.69	11.79
Sum of years 11 and above	16.35	19.46

(viii) Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Increase/(decrease) on present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year		
(i) +100 basis points increase in discount rate	(1.67)	(1.51)
(ii) -100 basis points decrease in discount rate	1.84	1.69
(iii) +100 basis points increase in rate of salary increase	1.03	0.86
(iv) -100 basis points decrease in rate of salary increase	(1.00)	(0.84)
(v) +100 basis points decrease in rate of Employee Turnover	(0.24)	(0.08)
(v) -100 basis points decrease in rate of Employee Turnover	0.24	0.08

Sensitivity analysis method

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

(ix) Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Discount rate	6.59%	7.19%
Salary growth rate		
- for next 1 years	10.00%	10.00%
- for next 2 years	-	-
- from 3rd year onwards	-	-
- from 4th year onwards	-	-
Rate of employee turnover	15.00%	12.00%
Mortality	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)

(x) Risks associated with Defined Benefit Plan

1) Interest Rate risk: A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the G.Sec rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision.

2) Salary Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.

3) Asset Liability Matching Market Risk: The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flows. Company has to manage pay-out based on pay as you go basis from own funds.

4) Mortality Risk: Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only , plan does not have any longevity risk.

(xi) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans are Rs Nil.

(All amounts in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As per the Indian Accounting Standard Ind AS 24 '*Related Party Disclosures',* the related parties of the Company with whom there have been transactions during the period, are as follows:

(i) List of Related Parties

Relationship	**Name of the Parties**
1. Ultimate Holding Company	Centrum Capital Limited
2. Holding Company	Centrum Financial Services Limited
3. Fellow Subsidiaries	Centrum Capital Advisors Limited
	Centrum Retail Services Limited
	Centrum Broking Limited
	Centrum Wealth Limited
4. Other Related Parties (members of same group)	Acapella Foods & Restaurants Pvt Ltd
	Club 7 Private Limited
5. Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Vinod Rai - Indepentant Director
	Chandir Gidwani - Non Executive Director
	Alok Agarwal - Non Executive Director (From 10th June 2024)
	Raman Uberoi - Indepentant Director (From 10th June 2024)
	Rakshat Kapoor - Whole Time -Director
	Indranil das (From 22nd March 2024)- Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer
	Parthasarathy Iyengar (upto 18th September 2024) - Company Secretary
	Jay Mistry (From 16th January 2025) - Company Secretary

(ii) Details of transactions

Name of the related party	**Description**	**Transaction during**		**Receivable / (Payable)**	
		Year ended 31st March, 2025	**Year ended 31st March, 2024**	**As at 31st March, 2025**	**As at 31st March, 2024**
Centrum Capital Limited	Inter corporate deposit (loan taken)	940.00	1,765.00	-	-
	Inter corporate deposit (loan repaid)	1,025.00	1,615.00	(65.00)	(150.00)
	Interest expenses on loan	26.10	106.82	-	-
	Reimbursement of expense	0.31	2.15	-	-
	Issue of equity shares	-	1,349.00	-	-
Centrum Capital Advisors Limited	ICD (loan given)	-	7.00	-	-
	ICD received back	-	7.00	-	-
	Interest income on loan	-	0.01	-	-
	Reimbursement of expense - asset transfer	-	0.06	-	
Centrum Retail Services Limited	ICD (loan taken)	735.00	-	-	-
	ICD (loan repaid)	735.00	1,080.00	-	-
	Interest expenses on loan	13.02	79.73	-	-
	Common cost sharing expenses	34.82	27.21	0.30	(0.23)
	Shared support fees	50.00	50.00	-	-
	Reimbursement of expense	0.37	-	-	-
Centrum Wealth Limited	Distribution fee expense	186.48	503.85	(35.85)	(23.55)
	Set-up fee expense	-	29.83	-	(0.17)
	Reimbursement of expense - asset transfer	-	0.71		
Centrum Broking Limited	Reimbursement of expense	0.34	0.22	-	-
Centrum Financial Services Limited	Issue of Equity Shares	299.25	-	(299.25)	-
	ICD (loan taken)	450.00	-	(450.00)	-
	Interest expenses on loan	1.11	-	-	-
Acapella Foods & Restaurants Pvt Ltd	Cafeteria expense	7.71	4.89	(0.68)	(0.44)
Rakshat Kapoor	Short Term employee benefits	232.00	222.00	-	-
Indranil Das	Short Term employee benefits	61.50	1.32	-	-
Club7 Holidays Limited	Travelling expenses	0.29	1.36	-	(1.38)
Alok Agarwal	Issue of Equity Shares	315.00	300.00	-	-
Raman Uberoi	Director sitting fees	3.30	-	-	-
Vinod Rai	Director sitting fees	4.50	3.00	-	-

29. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Financial instruments by category

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025			
	Carrying value	Fair value through P& L	Fair value through OCI	Amortized cost
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	39.99	-	-	39.99
Investment	532.11	532.11	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	1.78	-	-	1.78
Total	**573.88**	**532.11**	**-**	**41.77**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	515.00	-	-	515.00
Payables	2.35	-	-	2.35
Other financial liabilities	272.23	-	-	272.23
Total	**789.58**	**-**	**-**	**789.58**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024			
	Carrying value	Fair value through P& L	Fair value through OCI	Amortized cost
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	93.35	-	-	93.35
Investment	109.22	109.22	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	0.45	-	-	0.45
Total	**203.02**	**109.22**	**-**	**93.80**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	150.00	-	-	150.00
Payables	33.52	-	-	33.52
Other financial liabilities	192.88	-	-	192.88
Total	**376.40**	**-**	**-**	**376.40**

Measurement of fair value

Management assessed that fair value of above financial asset and financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

Fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial instruments measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025				As at 31st March, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets:-								
Financial investments measured at FVTPL								
- Units of Alternative Investment Fund	-	532.11	-	532.11	-	109.22	-	109.22
Total financial assets	**-**	**532.11**	**-**	**532.11**	**-**	**109.22**	**-**	**109.22**
Financial Liabilities:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities measured at FVTPL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Financial Instrument	Valuation technique
Alternative Investment Funds	Net Asset Value (NAV) provided by issuer fund which are arrived at based on valuation from independent valuer for unlisted portfolio companies and price of recent investments

Valuation methodologies of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, other financials assets, trade payables, other financial liabilities (excluding lease liability) and inter corporate deposits are considered to be approximately equal to their fair values due to their short term nature.

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of its financial risk such as credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company has in place a mechanism to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate various risks to key business objectives. Major risks identified are systematically addressed through mitigating actions on a continuing basis.

A. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

(i) Cash and bank balances

The Company held cash and bank balance of Rs. 39.99 lakhs at 31st March, 2025 . The same are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating therefore does not expose the company to credit risk.

(ii) Other financial assets

The Company had other advances of Rs. 1.78 lakhs at 31st March, 2025 from the fund which is managed by the company hence no risk exposure and no provision is made.

(All amounts in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

B. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturities of financial liabilities

Particulars	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-3 years	Total
As at 31st March 2025				
Borrowings	65.00	-	450.00	**515.00**
Payables	2.35	-	-	**2.35**
Other financial liabilities	272.23	-	-	**272.23**
Total	**339.58**	**-**	**450.00**	**789.58**
As at 31st March 2024				
Borrowings	150.00	-	-	**150.00**
Payables	23.58	-	-	**23.58**
Other financial liabilities	192.88	-	-	**192.88**
Total	**366.46**	**-**	**-**	**366.46**

C. Cash flow and fair value 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. The Company main interest rate risk arises from short-term borrowings with variable rates.

The Company has fixed rate borrowing. Fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

D. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025				As at 31st March, 2024			
	Impact on profit before tax		Impact on OCI		Impact on profit before tax		Impact on OCI	
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
(a) Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Units of private equity	5.32	(5.32)	-	-	1.09	(1.09)	-	-
(e) Options(net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

E. Foreign Currency Risk

The Company caters mainly to the Indian Market . Most of the transactions are denominated in the company's functional currency i.e. Rupees. Hence the Company is not exposed to foreign currency Risk.

31. MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025			As at 31st March, 2024		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
ASSETS						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	39.99	-	39.99	93.35	-	93.35
Receivables	-	-	-	1.68	-	1.68
Investments	-	532.11	532.11		109.22	109.22
Other financial assets	1.58	0.20	1.78	0.25	0.20	0.45
Non-Financial Assets						
Current tax assets (net)	-	10.33	10.33	-	26.81	26.81
Property, plant and equipment	-	10.19	10.19	-	6.56	6.56
Other non-financial assets	-	539.51	539.51	-	512.31	512.31
Total Assets	**41.57**	**1,092.34**	**1,133.92**	**95.28**	**655.10**	**750.38**
LIABILITIES						
Financial Liabilities						
Payables						
Other payables	2.35	-	2.35	33.52	-	33.52
Borrowings	65.00	450.00	515.00	150.00	-	150.00
Other financial liabilities	86.97	185.26	272.23	36.32	156.56	192.88
Non-Financial Liabilities						
Provisions	-	41.31	41.31	-	34.15	34.15
Other non-financial liabilities	20.81	38.48	59.29	22.74	188.83	211.57
Total Liabilities	**175.13**	**715.05**	**890.18**	**242.58**	**379.54**	**622.12**
Net	**(133.55)**	**377.29**	**243.74**	**(147.29)**	**275.56**	**128.26**

32. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
i) Profit /(loss) after taxes attributable to equity shareholders	(499.75)	(494.33)
ii) Number of equity shares of Rs.10 each issued and outstanding at the end of the year (nos)	2,28,50,000	1,70,00,000
iii) Weighted average number of shares outstanding at the end of the year (nos)	1,88,91,233	7,81,068
iv) Basic earnings per share	(2.65)	(63.29)
v) Diluted earnings per share	(2.65)	(63.29)

(All amounts in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

33. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Contingent liabilities	-	-
Commitments	-	-

34. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Company is predominantly engaged in business of acting as Manager, Advisor, Consultant, Trustee, Administrator of venture capital funds, investment funds, private investment funds or any other funds in India or outside India which is the only reportable segment, hence, there are no additional disclosures required under Ind AS 108 *Operating Segments* .The Company's operations are primarily in India, accordingly there is no reportable secondary geographical segment.

35. No Significant adjusting event occurred between balance sheet date and the date of the approval (29th April, 2025) of these financial statements by the Board of the Directors requiring adjustments on disclosures.

36. Deferred Tax Assets was not recognised considering that it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised as stated in the Ind AS 12 - *Income Taxes* .

37. The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, there are no instances of audit trail feature being tampered with.

38. Figures for the previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary.

Signatures to Notes 1 to 38

SHARP & TANNAN
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109982W
by the hand of

Tirtharaj Khot
Partner
Membership No. 037457
Place : Mumbai
Date : 29th April, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MODULUS ALTERNATIVES INVESTMENT MANAGERS LIMITED

Rakshat Kapoor
Director
DIN : 09308215

Alok Agarwal
Director
DIN : 03545265

Indranil Das
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Mumbai
Date : 29th April, 2025

Jay Mistry
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No: ACS34264

Unity Small Finance Bank Limited
ANNUAL REPORT **2024-25**

UNITY Small Finance Bank

Strong Foundations.
Wider Horizons.

Contents

Corporate Overview

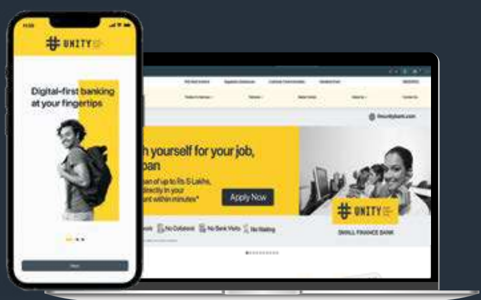
- 1 Corporate Information
- 3 About Us
- 4 Our Presence
- 6 Our Promoters
- 8 Board of Directors
- 10 Management Team
- 12 Message from the Chairman and Managing Director & CEO
- 14 Building on Strengths. Capitalising on Opportunities.
- 20 Empowering Customers, Motivating Teams and Driving Change
- 24 Unity in the Community

Statutory Reports

- 26 Directors' Report
- 42 Corporate Governance Report
- 51 Management Discussion and Analysis

Financial Statements

- 65 Independent Auditor's Report
- 70 Balance Sheet
- 71 Profit & Loss Account
- 72 Cash Flow Statement
- 73 Schedules forming Part of Balance Sheet



Scan this code with a QR reader app on your smartphone or tablet for the online version of the Annual Report

Forward looking statement

Some information in this report may contain forward-looking statements which include statements regarding the Company's expected financial position and results of operations, business plans and prospects etc. and are generally identified by forward-looking words such as "believe," "plan," "anticipate," "continue," "estimate," "expect," "may," "will" or other similar words. Forward looking statements are dependent on assumptions or basis underlying such statements. We have chosen these assumptions or basis in good faith, and we believe that they are reasonable in all material respects. However, we caution that actual results, performances or achievements could differ materially from those implied in such forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Note

At various places in the report, Unity Small Finance Bank Limited may have been referred to as Unity Bank, USFB or Unity SFB for the purpose of easy reading.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Dr. Pronab Sen
Part -time Chairman & Independent Director

Chandir Gidwani
Non-Executive Director (Centrum Nominee Director)

Jaspal Singh Bindra
Non-Executive Director (Centrum Nominee Director)

Renu Basu
Independent Director

Subhash Kutte
Independent Director

Bhaskar Pramanik
Independent Director

Basant Seth
Independent Director

Sandip Ghose
Independent Director

David Paul Rasquinha
Independent Director

Sunil Kakar
Independent Director

Sumeet Singh
Non - Executive Director (RIPL Nominee Director)

Inderjit Singh Camotra
Managing Director & CEO

Registered Office

Unit No. 1201, 1202 & 1203, 12th floor, Ansal Bhawan, 16, K. G. Marg, New Delhi-110001

Corporate Office

Centrum House, CST Road, Vidyanagari Marg, Kalina, Santacruz (East), Mumbai 400098

Corporate Office Tel: 022-42159000

Website: www.theunitybank.com

Email: care@unitybank.co.in

Registrar & Share Transfer Agents

NSDL Database Management Limited

Address
4th Floor, Tower 3, One International Center, Senapati Bapat Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400 013

Statutory Auditors

M/s. Chhajed & Doshi, Chartered Accountants

Address
101 Hubtown Solaris, Near East West Flyover, N.S. Phadke Marg, Andheri (E) Mumbai - 400069

Stronger Foundations.
Wider Horizons.

As we reflect on FY 2025, it is evident that the banking industry navigated both challenges and opportunities—facing headwinds in the first half and renewed optimism in the second. The industry encountered pressures from rising NPAs and intensifying competition from fintechs, yet, resilience prevailed. A turning point came when the Reserve Bank of India cut interest rates for the first time in five years, paving the way for renewed credit growth and a more promising outlook.

For Unity Bank, FY 2025 was a year of purpose and progress. As we celebrated three years of operations, we reflected on the journey so far—a journey marked by steps to lay a strong foundation for growth, scalability and innovation. Each decision, each initiative, was a building block in our goal to create a new-age bank, one that seamlessly blends tradition with technology and ambition with execution.

The year saw us deepen our roots and expand our reach. Our deposit book swelled to approx. ₹12,000 crore, while our loan book stands at approx. ₹ 11,000 crore—a testament to the trust our customers placed in us. We introduced innovative offerings, including digitally-driven personal loans, gold loans and several variants of credit cards, making financial access simpler and more convenient. Our mobile banking experience was enhanced and we launched internet banking, reaffirming our commitment to seamless digital banking. While we aspire to be digitally led, we also broadened our physical presence, opening new branches across Punjab, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Beyond products and services, we invested in building a future-ready organisation. We unveiled a **state-of-the-art office in Seawoods, Navi Mumbai,** alongside a new **customer care centre in Turbhe, Maharashtra,** both designed to enhance employee and customer experiences. **Our first-ever nationwide marketing campaign— 'This is New Banking'**—strengthened our presence across cities and digital platforms, reinforcing our identity as a forward-thinking bank.

FY 2025 was a year of building and FY 2026 will be a year of sustaining our growth momentum. The foundations we have laid are strong but our horizons are wider than ever. Upgrading our Core Banking Systems, growing our secured loan portfolio and introducing new products are just a few of the steps we will take to stay ahead of the curve. The road ahead is filled with possibilities and Unity Bank is ready to embrace them.

ABOUT US

Unity Bank - Three Years Young and Growing Strong

Founded in November 2021, Unity Bank is a new-age bank, built on a strong foundation of expertise in banking and fintech. With a commitment to offering customer centric banking services, we strive to make banking smarter, faster and more convenient for India.

OUR GOALS

To establish strong brand recognition as a Listed,Retail Bank on its path to becoming a Universal Bank

- To offer Exceptional Customer Experience To 10+Mn customers
- To build a Fully Digital Experience and offer Banking At Your Fingertips
- To deliver value to all our stakeholders, enrich employees lives and foster lifelong customer relationships

TO BECOME A BANKER TO AN ASPIRING INDIA

We are committed to serving India's middle - lower income class, small- medium businesses and underserved communities to realize their true potential

Our Target Customers

Enterprises

SME & Business Banking →
Offer a comprehensive suite that supports business growth
Aiming to be the preferred bank for small businesses in Tier 1,2 & 3 cities

Rural Retail

A dedicated vertical catering to financial inclusion and grassroots banking needs. Targeting lower-income groups, women borrowers, and underserved segments across Tier 4,5 & 6 cities




Retail

Savers/Family Eco-system

Personalized Banking for Men/ Women, Savers, Professionals & Salaried

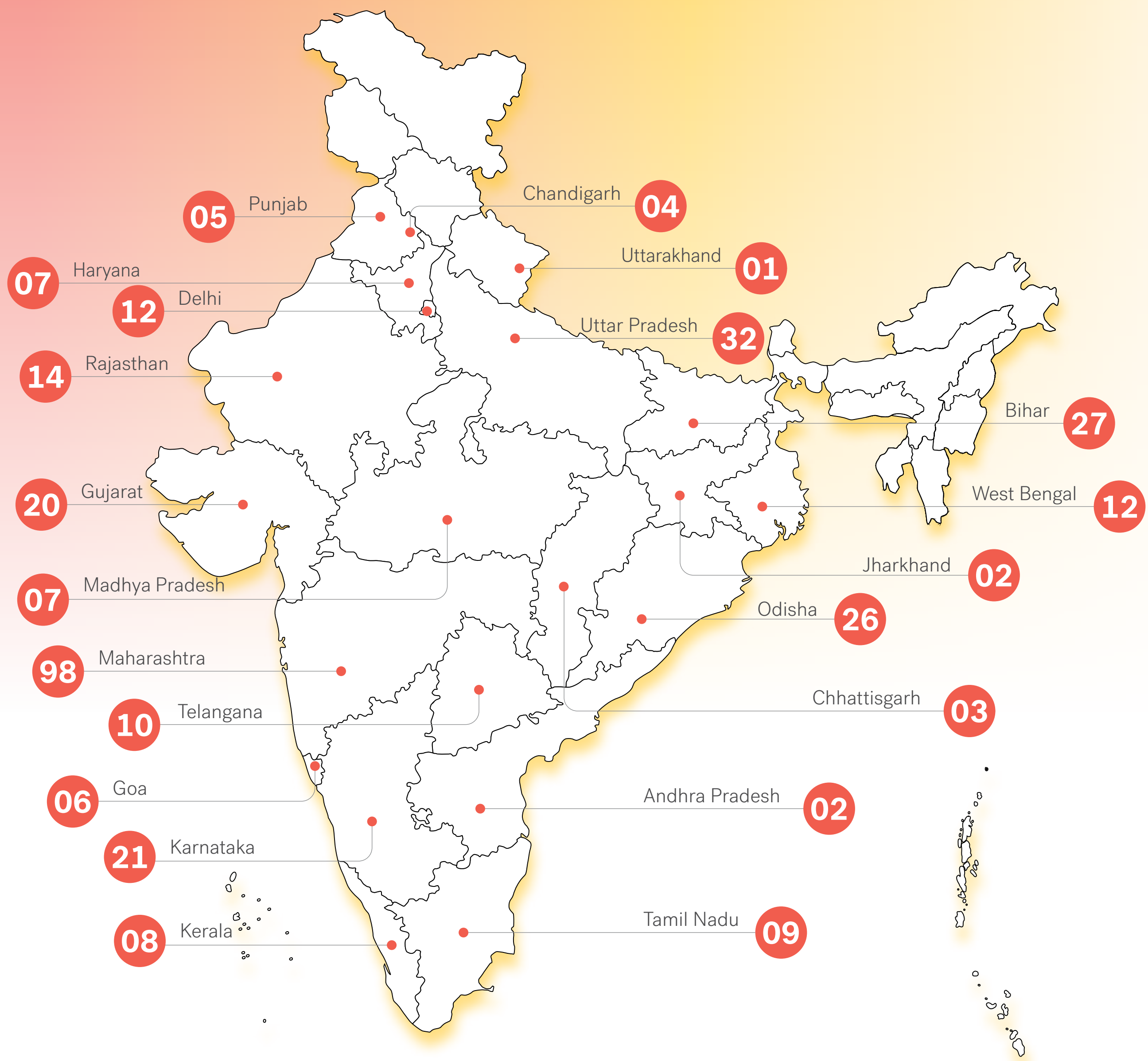
Diversifying Segments

Lifestyle-driven financial solutions for Gen Z & millennials>
Additionally for segments like Temples & Trusts, Educational Institutes, Hospitals along with Investment & Retirement products

OUR PRESENCE

326

Number of Banking Outlets (200 retail branches, 82 URCs, 17 IB branches and 27 Offices)



* Additionally, we have a Business Correspondent Network of 668 across our Business Banking & Inclusive Banking verticals

*As on 31st March 2025

Key Business Highlights

₹2,837 Crore
Total Income
74% Y-o-Y

₹728 Crore
Pre-Provisioning Operating Profit
75% Y-o-Y

₹482 Crore
Net Profit
10% Y-o-Y

₹2,114 Crore
Shareholder's Funds
11% Y-o-Y

₹11,952 Crore
Total Deposits
84% Y-o-Y

₹10,985 Crore
Net Advances
38% Y-o-Y

8.3%
Net Interest Margin (On Net Advances)

29%
CRAR

1.6%
Net NPA

96%
Provision Coverage Ratio (with technical write-off)

3%
Return on Assets

34%
Return on Equity

96%
CD Ratio

326
Branches & Offices

₹19,152 Crore
Balance Sheet Size
39% Y-o-Y

5,235
Employees (25% Women Employees)

22 lakh+
Customers

₹6,461 Crore
Disbursements
12% Y-o-Y

*As on 31st March 2025

OUR PROMOTERS

Partnering to Widen Horizons

Unity Bank is promoted by Centrum Financial Services Limited, part of the diversified financial services major, Centrum Group. Resilient Innovations Private Limited (BharatPe) is a joint investor.

Centrum Group – A Legacy of Financial Excellence

One of India's rapidly growing and diversified financial services groups, Centrum has been efficiently servicing the financial and advisory needs of institutions and individuals for over two and a half decades. Led by industry veterans **Chandir Gidwani** and **Jaspal Bindra,** Centrum combines the expertise and rich experience of a large corporation with the personalisation and agility of a boutique entity, offering advisory, lending and banking solutions. Centrum has a PAN-India presence and a strong leadership team of seasoned professionals. The holding company, Centrum Capital Limited, is listed on the BSE and NSE.

Centrum's Investment Banking Division advises corporates in their financial management and offers services across equity capital markets, corporate finance, debt syndication and infrastructure advisory. Centrum Wealth has built a strong franchise that services the investment needs across asset classes of HNIs and family offices. It currently manages client assets of over ₹ 38,000 crore. Centrum Broking offers a robust retail and institutional broking platform and quality research across stocks and sectors. It services FIIs, pension funds, Indian mutual funds and domestic institutions and is steadily building its presence in Southeast Asia, the USA, the UK and Europe. Its latest offering, Centrum GalaxC, provides a unified trading and investment platform with several industry-first features.

Centrum's Housing Finance business caters to borrowers in tier 2 and 3 cities and has built a strong presence PAN-India.

Centrum also offers Alternative Investment Solutions in the private credit space (Modulus Alternatives). Its first fund achieved a successful closure, delivering a gross IRR of 17%+. Following its success, the second fund has already deployed over ₹ 700 crore.

The Centrum Foundation, the group's CSR arm, caters to the health, nutrition and well-being of the underserved. It runs several initiatives, such as meal distributions at cancer shelter homes, prosthetics for handicapped children and medical check-ups and medicines distributed to underprivileged children, that help improve the lives of the less fortunate.

Chandir Gidwani
Chairman Emeritus

Jaspal Singh Bindra
Executive Chairman

CENTRUM

A Balanced Mix of Corporate and Retail Services

Advisory	Investment Banking, Stock Broking, Wealth, Alternative Investments
Banking	Unity Bank
Credit	Affordable Housing Finance
Centrum Foundation	CSR Arm - Catering to the Health, Nutrition & Well-being of the underserved

Centrum Group Key Metrics (as on 31st March 2025)

₹3,661 Crore
Consolidated Income

6,200+
Employees

~400
Banking Outlets & Offices

Resilient Innovations Private Limited (BharatPe)

BharatPe (brand name of Resilient Innovations Pvt Ltd) was founded in 2018 to make financial inclusion a reality for Indian merchants. In 2018, it launched India's first UPI-interoperable QR code, the first zero MDR payment acceptance service. In 2020, post-Covid, BharatPe also launched a card acceptance terminal–BharatPe Swipe. Currently, with a registered network of over 1.3 crore merchants across 450+ cities, the Company is one of the leading players in UPI offline transactions, processing over 450 million UPI transactions per month. BharatPe processes payments with an annualised Transaction Processed Value of over ₹ 1.7 lakh crore. BharatPe Money (brand name of Resilient Digi Services Private Limited), a BharatPe Group Company, has already facilitated the disbursement of loans of amounting to over ₹ 18,000 crore, in partnership with NBFCs. Recently, the Company also ventured into secured loans with the launch of two-wheeler loans, loans against mutual funds, home loans and loan against property. BharatPe's POS business processes payments of over ₹ 29,000 crore annually on its machines. BharatPe has raised over US$ 583 million in equity to date. The Company's list of marquee investors includes Peak XV Partners (formerly known as Sequoia Capital India), Ribbit Capital, Insight Partners, Amplo, Beenext, Coatue Management, Dragoneer Investment Group, Steadfast Capital, Steadview Capital and Tiger Global. In June 2021, the Company announced the acquisition of PAYBACK India (rebranded to Zillion), the country's largest multi-brand loyalty programme company with over 100 million members. In October 2021, the consortium of Centrum Financial Services Limited (Centrum) and BharatPe was issued a Small Finance Bank (SFB) license by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). BharatPe also entered the consumer fintech segment with the launch of postpe in October 2021. In January 2023, Resilient Payments Pvt Ltd, a BharatPe Group company, received an in-principle nod from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to operate as an online payment aggregator. In April 2023, BharatPe acquired a controlling stake in Trillion loans, a renowned NBFC (Non-Banking Financial Company) registered with the RBI. In August 2024, the Company rebranded the postpe app to BharatPe and ventured into the consumer payments space with the launch of its UPI TPAP. For more details, please visit www.bharatpe.com.

Nalin Negi
CEO, Resilient Innovations Pvt. Ltd. (BharatPe)

BUILDING STRENGTH, EXPANDING VISION

Meet Our Board of Directors

Dr. Pronab Sen
Part-time Chairman and Independent Director

Distinguished Economist & First Chief Statistician of India

Chandir Gidwani
Non-Executive Director (Centrum Nominee Director)

Founder & Chairman Emeritus - Centrum Group

Jaspal Singh Bindra
Non-Executive Director (Centrum Nominee Director)

Executive Chairman - Centrum Group & Former Group Executive Director & CEO Asia - Standard Chartered Bank PLC

Renu Basu
Independent Director

Global Marketing Leader. Former Head of Marketing & Sales - Indian Hotels Company Ltd.

Subhash Kutte
Independent Director

Former Chairman - RBL Bank

Bhaskar Pramanik
Independent Director

Former Chairman - Microsoft India

Basant Seth
Independent Director

Former Chairman & MD - Syndicate Bank

Sandip Ghose
Independent Director

Former Principal Chief General Manager & Head – Human Resource Management, RBI

David Paul Rasquinha
Independent Director

Former MD & CEO - EXIM Bank

Sunil Kakar
Independent Director

Former MD & CEO - IDFC Limited

Sumeet Singh
Non - Executive Director
(RIPL Nominee Director)

Executive Director, General Counsel & Head Corporate Affairs - Resilient Innovations Pvt. Ltd.

Inderjit Singh Camotra
Managing Director and CEO

Seasoned banker across global banks - Standard Chartered Bank, ANZ Bank & Citibank

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Meet Our Banking Champions

"I set up the game, create opportunities and ensure that every move leads us toward success."

Inderjit Singh Camotra
MD & CEO
(Playmaker – Basketball)

"I control the tempo, connect the team and make strategic plays that keep us ahead."

Ranjan Ghosh
President
(Central Midfielder – Football)

"I stand strong between the posts, ensuring that our banking operations stay smooth and secure."

Sujoy Bhawal
Director - Banking Operations
(Goalkeeper – Football)

"I spot risks before they become threats, clearing obstacles to keep our defence rock-solid."

Saurabh Srivastava
Chief Risk Officer
(Sweeper – Football)

"I keep the team balanced, ensuring financial strength and stability while supporting every move."

Abhishek Baxi
Chief Financial Officer
(Defensive Midfielder – Football)

"I build the best team, fine-tune our strategy and ensure that every player reaches peak performance."

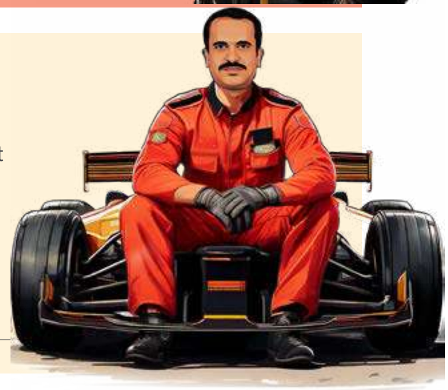
Deepu Bhattacharya
Chief Human Resources Officer
(Team Manager – Formula 1)

"When the stakes are high, I step in to manage the markets and close the game with precision."

Sanjay Rele
Group Head – Financial Markets & Treasury (Finisher – Cricket)

"Speed, precision and innovation—my team keeps our digital engines running at peak performance."

Yusuf Roopawala
Chief Information Officer
(Pit Crew Chief – Formula 1)



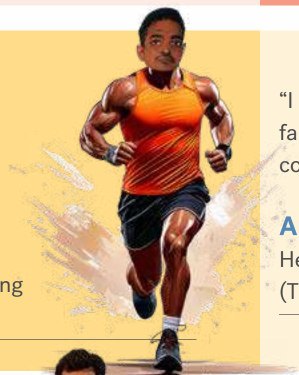
"Fast, agile and always ahead of the curve, I push digital banking to new frontiers."

Aditya Harkauli
Chief Business Officer – Digital Banking
(Sprinter – Athletics)

"Whether it's batting or bowling, I deliver business banking solutions that perform in every situation."

G.L. Kumar
Chief Business Officer – Business Banking
(All-Rounder – Cricket)

"With endurance and perseverance, I ensure that financial services reach every customer, no matter how far."



Praveen Saha
Chief Business Officer – Inclusive Banking
(Marathon Runner – Athletics)

"I review every play, ensuring fairness, accuracy and compliance in every decision."

Alok Chawla
Head – Internal Audit & Vigilance
(Third Umpire – Cricket)

"I enforce the rules, ensure discipline and keep the game fair and transparent."

Jaymeen Shah
Head – Compliance
(Referee – Football)

"I create digital opportunities, drive innovation and make sure every pass leads to a goal."

Santanu Syam
Head – Digital Hub
(Attacking Midfielder – Football)

"With sharp reflexes and focus, I safeguard governance and ensure that nothing slips through the cracks."

Archana Goyal
Company Secretary
(Wicketkeeper – Cricket)

"I deliver financial solutions with speed and precision, helping businesses accelerate their growth."

Chirag Doshi
Chief Business Officer - SME & Transaction Banking
(Fast Bowler – Cricket)

"I read the course, study the conditions, and offer the right tools at the right time—guiding every client to their financial sweet spot."

Anirudh Jain
Group Head - Wealth Management & 3rd Party Products (Caddie - Golf)

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO

A View from the Top

Dr. Pronab Sen
Part-time Chairman and Independent Director

Inderjit Singh Camotra
Managing Director and CEO

> **The Bank delivered healthy growth in total income, driven by interest earnings, distribution fees, and recoveries. Our cautious lending approach, coupled with a strategic pivot to higher-quality assets and fee-based income, supported a meaningful increase in profitability.**

Dear Stakeholders,

It is our privilege to present an update on the progress and performance of Unity Small Finance Bank for Financial Year 2025. As we complete three years of operations, the Bank has continued to build a strong foundation—marked by steady expansion, wider reach, and a prudent approach to risk—setting the stage for long-term and sustainable growth.

We are deeply grateful to our employees for their commitment and contributions, and to our Board of Directors, the Centrum Group, and the Reserve Bank of India for their consistent support and guidance. Together, we remain focused on building a resilient, forward-looking financial institution.

Navigating an Evolving Landscape

FY2025 was a year of contrasts for India's banking sector—early macroeconomic headwinds gave way to cautious optimism in the latter half. While rising NPAs and competitive pressure from fintechs created challenges, the Reserve Bank of India's measured rate cuts after a five-year pause provided stimulus for renewed credit activity.

At the same time, heightened macro economic pressures around unsecured lending—served as a timely reminder of the importance of sound risk governance. Sector-wide, the fundamentals remain strong, with capital adequacy across scheduled commercial banks staying well above regulatory thresholds. Financial inclusion efforts, underpinned by digital infrastructure, continued to deepen, offering growth opportunities across retail MSME and SME segments.

Unity Bank - Building on Strengths

Unity Bank enters FY2026 well-capitalised, with ample headroom to support business growth for the next 18 months. We have deliberately adopted a cautious stance on lending, especially in the unsecured space and invested significant resources in strengthening our underwriting standards and building robust risk containment frameworks.

Our physical presence expanded to 200+ branches and an extensive network of Business Correspondents, collectively serving approx. 1,000 touchpoints. Digital adoption also grew sharply, led by the launch of our intuitive mobile banking app and net banking services. The Bank's digital personal loan journey, fully completed in under 25 minutes, saw encouraging traction, while the Centrum Galaxy 3-in-1 account, launched in partnership with Centrum Broking, marked our foray into offering stock market investing services. Preparations are also underway for the rollout of our first co-branded credit card with BharatPe.

Risk management remained a cornerstone of our strategy. In view of industry-wide stress in the unsecured lending segment, we recalibrated our portfolio mix, enhanced recovery mechanisms, and tightened credit controls. Recoveries from legacy PMC Bank assets provided additional support. While short-term headwinds persist, these actions have helped us maintain asset quality and a high provision coverage ratio.

Financial Performance

The Bank delivered healthy growth in total income, driven by interest earnings, distribution fees, and recoveries. Our cautious lending approach, coupled with a strategic pivot to higher-quality assets and fee-based income, supported a meaningful increase in profitability.

Total deposits grew 84% year-on-year, reaching ₹ 11,952 crore, with CASA and retail deposits comprising 80% of the book—reflecting our focus on granular, stable funding sources. Net Advances stood at ₹ 10,985 crore, up 38% YoY, with a clear focus on growing the secured lending book. We have made significant provisions with a Provision Coverage Ratio (with w/offs) of 96%, while maintaining a Net NPA of 1.6%. The Bank maintains a well-funded Balance Sheet with Shareholder's Funds at a healthy ₹ 2,114 crore (CRAR: 29%) and a comfortable Liquidity Coverage Ratio at 208%.

Building Long-Term Value

During the year, we also invested in building a future-ready organization. We unveiled a state-of-the-art office in Seawoods, Navi Mumbai, alongside a new customer care center in Turbhe, Maharashtra, designed to enhance both employee and customer experiences. Additionally the recent roll out of our first-ever nationwide marketing campaign—'This is New Banking', will help strengthen our presence across cities and digital platforms, reinforcing our identity as a forward-thinking bank. Our Corporate Social Responsibility programme, 'Unity In The CommUnity' underscores our commitment to making a positive impact on the communities we serve, fostering unity, and promoting sustainable development. We undertook several programs in the areas of education, healthcare, community welfare, and environmental sustainability, helping improve the lives of the less fortunate.

Looking Ahead – FY2026 and Beyond

With a strong foundation, healthy capital position, and growing digital and physical footprint, Unity Bank is well-positioned to reach its goal of serving 10 million customers by 2029. We will focus on secured lending, SME financing, retail deposit mobilisation, and optimising our funding mix. We will continue to embed risk discipline across our operations while investing in strengthening our digital initiatives, customer experience, and talent development.

We thank all our stakeholders—customers, employees, regulators, partners, and shareholders—for their trust and continued support. We look forward to building an even stronger, more inclusive, and resilient Unity Bank in the years to come.

Warm regards,

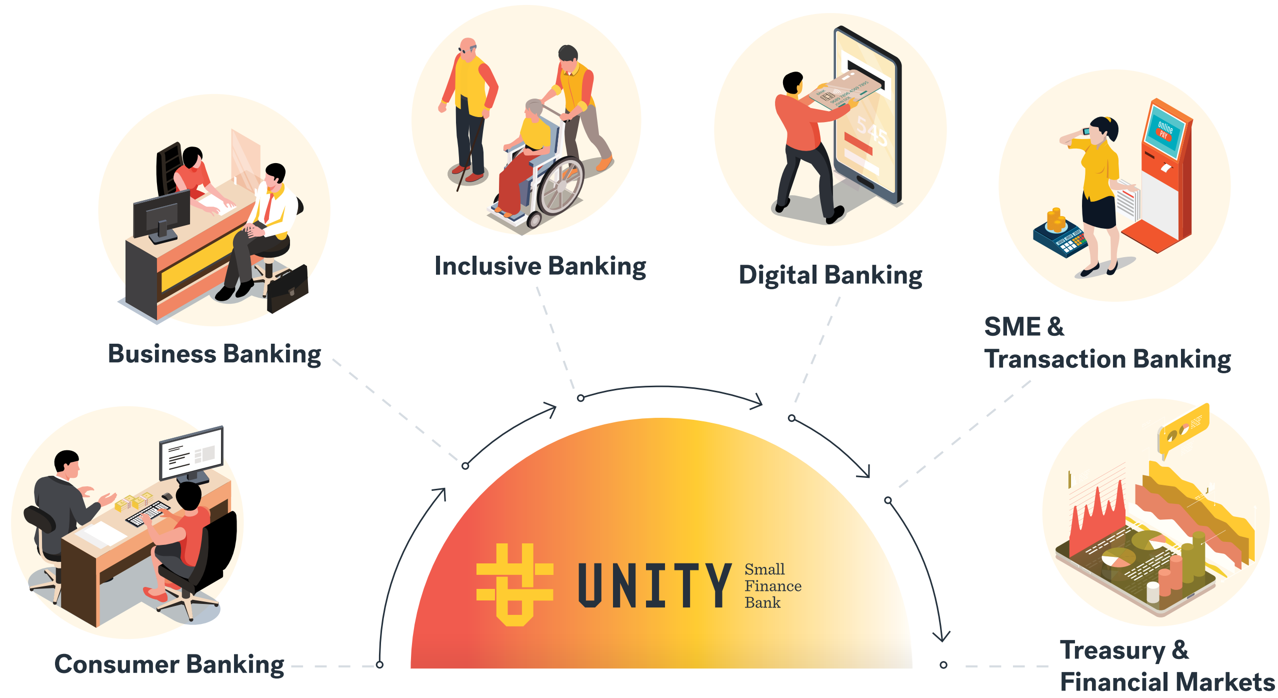
Dr. Pronab Sen

Part-time Chairman

Inderjit Singh Camotra

Managing Director & CEO

BUILDING ON STRENGTHS. CAPITALISING ON OPPORTUNITIES.



Consumer Banking

At Unity, we are committed to bringing banking closer to our valued customers. Our expanding network of branches offers a comprehensive range of financial solutions all under one roof—

Savings Accounts

Ideal for daily transactions, payments and savings, with competitive interest rates paid monthly.

Freedom Account

A smart savings tool designed to turn your money into a second income. With competitive interest rates and exciting product benefits, this dynamic account helps you grow your savings while ensuring a steady stream of earnings.

Salary Accounts

Designed for salaried employees, with a host of benefits including debit cards and attractive interest rates.

Fixed Deposits

Secure your savings with our term deposits while earning attractive interest rates. Enjoy up to 9.10% p.a. for senior citizens and 8.60% p.a. for non-senior citizens on select tenures.

Current Accounts

Designed for businesses and entrepreneurs, offering high free cash deposit limits, free RTGS and NEFT transfers and 24/7 cash deposit facilities via branch CRMs, QR code solutions, payment gateway, doorstep banking as well as cash pick-up and delivery.

NRI Accounts

Tailored banking solutions for Non-Resident Indians, ensuring smooth financial operations back home. Benefit from higher FD interest rates, offering better returns compared to overseas options.

Pearl Account

A specially designed financial solution for women, offering more than just banking—empowering them with tailored benefits and services.

Seniors Account

Created exclusively for senior citizens to enhance their 'Golden Years' with special privileges, including attractive interest rates on savings accounts and fixed deposits.

Lockers

Choose from a variety of locker sizes—small, medium or large—to keep your valuables secure.

WhatsApp Banking

Access your banking services anytime, anywhere with our convenient digital banking solution on WhatsApp.

Insurance

Protect your loved ones with our life and general insurance plans, offered in partnership with leading insurance providers.

Mutual Funds

Grow your wealth with our range of mutual fund investment options, tailored to suit your financial goals and risk appetite.

Key Highlights – Consumer Banking

Strengthening Our Presence Across India

To establish a strong PAN India presence, we have expanded in existing geographies while entering new states. During the year, we established a presence in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttrakhand, etc. With these new branches, Unity Small Finance Bank reaffirms its commitment to offering convenient banking solutions and personalised services to customers across India.

Launch of the Freedom Account

To grow our liabilities base and offer more customised services, we launched the Freedom Account. Designed as a smart savings tool, it transforms your money into a second income. With competitive interest rates and exciting benefits on debit cards, the Freedom Account not only helps grow your savings but also provides a steady stream of earnings.

Introducing Corporate Salary Accounts

To strengthen long-term customer relationships and bring in a steady flow of deposits, we introduced Corporate Salary Accounts—a tailored solution designed to meet the financial needs of salaried employees. We offer multiple variants, including #SalaryEasy, #SalaryFreedom and #SalarySelect, each with unique features and benefits. These accounts come with exclusive privileges such as zero-balance requirements, preferential loan rates and seamless digital banking services, providing employees with a hassle-free and rewarding banking experience.

Revolutionising Customer Experience – Launch of Our New CRM System

During the year, we launched our in-house CRM system – CRM Next. This powerful platform has helped us enhance customer interactions, streamline processes and improve service efficiency, providing a seamless banking experience.

Total Deposits

₹11,900+ Crore

Customer Base

1 million+

Business Banking

India is progressing rapidly, driven by both emerging and established businesses that fuel its growth story. In alignment with the country's evolving needs, Unity Small Finance Bank is committed to empower the backbone of New India—MSMEs. We offer business loans and supply chain finance to enterprises across diverse sectors, providing financial support for working capital, debt consolidation, asset acquisition and other critical business needs. Through these tailored solutions, we aim to ensure growth, resilience and long-term success for businesses nationwide.

Secured Loans

Owners of residential, commercial or industrial properties can avail secured loans against assets to meet working capital requirements, support business expansion, purchase commercial property or fulfil other business needs.

Our offerings:

- Loan against properties (LAP) – We finance MSMEs against residential, commercial and industrial properties to meet their working capital requirements
- Education Institute Funding (EDI) - We finance small and mid-sized schools and institutes with 500-1000 students to meet their capital requirements for expansion.

Unsecured Business Loans

Designed to meet the working capital needs of small, micro and medium- sized businesses, these loans help manage daily cash flows and maintain adequate funds for inventories, receivables and business expansion. The convenient, collateral-free and customised product offerings come with quick approval and require minimal documentation.

Supply Chain Finance (SCF)

MSMEs and large corporates can manage their working capital requirements efficiently with Supply Chain Finance. Unity has partnered with large corporates, fintechs and TReDS platforms, along with dealers and vendors from all over India, to ensure a steady cash flow for their businesses.

Our services include:

- Dealer Finance
- Vendor Finance
- Sales Bill Discounting
- Purchase Bill Discounting

G.L Kumar
Chief Business Officer, Business Banking

₹6,900+ Crore
Loan Book

50+
Anchors in SCF

20,000+
Customers

Key Highlights – Business Banking

Launch of Unity UPI QR and TPAP with BharatPe

We launched our UPI QR (Pay-in) and TPAP, built jointly with BharatPe. Through this initiative, we are now live with Merchant UPI Pay-in, Payouts and TPAP services—a testament to our commitment providing holistic financial services. The product was unveiled at the coveted Global Fintech Festival

by our MD and CEO in the presence of the RBI Governor, showcasing the innovative delegate payment feature designed for greater customer convenience.

Through this initiative, Unity Bank is processing over 10 lakh payouts daily. We have onboarded approximately 1000 merchants for QR pay-in services and enjoy an average float of ₹ 15 crore.

Unity BharatPe QRs at Adani Airports

Unity BharatPe QRs are now deployed across Adani Airports through a partnership between BharatPe and the Adani Group. This initiative places co-branded UPI QRs at merchant outlets, driving higher transaction volumes and increasing float for Unity Bank. The collaboration enhances Unity Bank's brand visibility at high-traffic locations, attracts potential customers and boosts revenue from transaction fees. It also strengthens industry partnerships, accelerates fintech adoption and reinforces the bank's market position by integrating it into a seamless digital payment ecosystem.

Inclusive Banking

We are dedicated to make financial inclusion a reality for Indians. Our commitment drives us to collaborate with women entrepreneurs in semi-urban and rural areas, ensuring they have easy and convenient financial access for their business ventures.

Joint Liability Group Loans (JLG)

An informal group comprising of 5 to 12 individuals who avail bank loans either individually or through the group mechanism, backed by mutual guarantees

Saral Vyapar Loans

Designed to meet the working capital needs of businesses, we serve Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) such as traders, retailers, small manufacturers and service providers

Aarogya Dhara (Wash Loans)

In collaboration with water.org, we provide micro-loans for building sustainable facilities for safe water and sanitation. We believe that this is the first step towards basic infrastructure development

Secured Business Loans (Micro LAP)

We offer loans against property for business requirements to small business owners. We successfully completed a pilot of this product and are geared to scale the business further.

₹3,600+ Crore

Loan Book

Locations

82

Un-banked Rural Branches

255+

Districts Covered

10,000+

Villages Reached

1.3 million+

Customers

Key Highlights – Inclusive Banking

Sa'Dhan Award

For the third year in a row, our Inclusive Banking team won the Water & Sanitation Financing Award at Sa'Dhan, a reputed microfinance industry forum. Such recognitions motivate us to work harder and offer more value-added services in un-banked and underbanked areas in India.

Praveen Saha

Chief Business Officer - Inclusive Banking

Digital Banking

Throughout the fiscal year, our Bank has witnessed significant momentum in our digital initiatives, marking a pivotal stride towards establishing a robust digital infrastructure. From the successful launch of an all-online unsecured personal loan and credit cards to exploring strategic partnerships with leading fintech firms for various digital services, such as the booking of savings accounts and fixed deposits, we have demonstrated an unwavering commitment to embracing digital transformation.

Mobile Banking – Key features:

- Open a Savings Account in Minutes – Fully Online
- Online Joint Savings Accounts – An industry first!
- 24x7 Money Transfers using RTGS / NEFT / IMPS
- Premature FD Withdrawals

3-in-1 Account

Demat, Savings and Trading account- all in one

Personal Loans

MSMEs and large corporates can manage Quick and convenient personal loans without the need for collateral

Liabilities

Digital cross-selling of Fixed Deposits and Savings Accounts through the app to enhance customer engagement and deposits

Credit Cards

Offering exciting features, EMI facilities and several on-boarding benefits, we are providing credit cards in partnership with reputed partners. FY 2026 will see the full commercial rollout of these cards.

Aditya Harkauli
Chief Business Officer - Digital Banking

Key Highlights – Digital Banking

Launched our First Credit Card

We launched our first Credit Card in partnership with BharatPe. The newly launched Unity Bank – BharatPe Card stands out with unique features and a customer-centric approach. While most banks typically charge 1.5–2% upfront processing fees for EMI conversions, our credit card offers zero processing fees on auto-EMIs. This card automatically converts unpaid spends into easy EMIs based on predefined conversion criteria, providing convenience and financial flexibility to our customers. Moreover, the Card introduces an industry-first rewards programme, offering up to 2% reward points on EMI repayments. This innovative feature not only enhances the value proposition for our customers but also sets a new benchmark in the credit card industry. Additionally, the integration of UPI on the credit card is expected to drive spends significantly. This feature allows customers to enjoy the seamless and versatile payment experience of UPI, combined with the benefits of a credit card.

Roarbank: Your All-in-One Payment Solution

Roarbank, an initiative by Unity Bank, is simplifying banking with its all-in-one app, combining the benefits of a credit card, savings account and UPI into a single card. With no joining fees or annual charges, this lifetime free card offers a hassle-free way to manage finances. Users can take advantage of an interest-free credit period of up to 62 days and earn up to 20% cashback on selected categories each month. Designed for seamless and flexible financial management, it provides a convenient way to handle transactions while keeping banking simple and efficient.

Launch of 3-in-1 Accounts

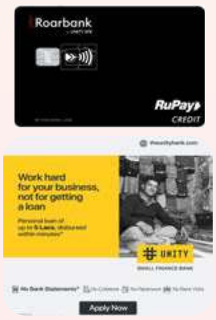
Investing just got easier! Unity Bank, in collaboration with Centrum Broking, launched a 3-in-1 account. This hassle-free solution allows investors to open savings, demat and trading accounts in just a few clicks, making wealth creation more convenient than ever.

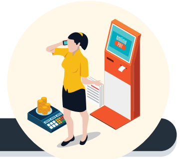
Internet Banking is Now Live

Our Internet Banking platform is now live, offering seamless digital banking services. Customers can experience secure fund transfers, account management and more—anytime, anywhere.

Unity's Sparkling Breakfast Meet at the Global Fintech Festival

We hosted a one-of-its-kind breakfast meeting that saw participation from some of the brightest minds in fintech and the startup ecosystem. The idea was to initiate conversations around collaborating with one another to bring innovative solutions for our customers. We had Nilesh Shah, MD of Kotak Mahindra AMC, as a guest speaker, who shared his views on 'Transitioning Fundraising from Private Markets to Public Markets'. His thoughts resonated well with the participants and provided a great start to the morning.





SME & Transaction Banking

Chirag Doshi
Chief Business Officer - SME & Transaction Banking

During the year, we launched a dedicated SME & Transaction Banking Business Unit with the vision of building a high-quality, short to medium tenor, secured book through a relationship and client led approach. This initiative is driven by our commitment to empower emerging and growing enterprises with timely, efficient, and technology enabled financing solutions. This business targets focussed segments that include start-ups and companies in the transition finance sector and commercial finance space aligning with underserved credit demand.

We offer a suite of short to medium term lending, working capital and transaction banking products, tailored for dynamic cash flow needs.

Transition Finance:
Enabling Sustainability Linked Lending To Businesses Aligned With Green Goals.

Commercial Finance:
Partnering with small and mid-market corporates to address short-term working capital and transaction banking requirements.

Start-ups:
Supporting innovation driven enterprises with agile, short-term & long-term credit lines.

NBFCs, Platforms, VC/ PE Ecosystem:
Collaborating closely for co-origination & securitisation opportunities

Treasury and Financial Markets

Sanjay Rele
Group Head - Treasury and Financial Markets

The Treasury and Financial Markets play a pivotal role in managing the Bank's liquidity by balancing and overseeing daily cash flows, investments, borrowing profiles, reserve management, asset/liability management and more. Treasury acts as the financial backbone of the organisation by ensuring that the bank functions in compliance with all banking regulations. It helps the bank remain well-prepared to navigate and manage uncertainties, while also aiming for maximum return on investment.

Funding Asset Growth

To support the expansion of our assets, Treasury department secures the necessary funds by issuing various financial instruments such as IBPC, DA, PTC and other money market instruments. This funding strategy is executed by our Fixed Income Group, which has leveraged strong relationships to facilitate fundraising.

Asset Liability Management

Our ALM team executes strategies to mitigate risks associated with mismatches in cash flows and manage interest rate sensitivities. The Bank aims to maximise asset yield while minimising borrowing costs and this is where ALM plays a pivotal role. It ensures cost effective funding and alignment with the Bank's overall risk appetite through a meticulous assessment of market and economic conditions. ALM also ensures compliance with statutory reserve ratios such as the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) and Basel ratios like Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) mandated by the RBI.

Fixed Income Sales (FIS)

The FIS team interacts with and builds relationships with banks, MFs, insurance companies and various other financial institutions. This involves regular communication, providing market commentary and understanding their investment needs. They market and sell fixed income products, such as bonds, debentures and other debt instruments to their clientele. Developing and implementing sales strategies to manage the Bank's fixed income book is their forte. They also mobilise funds for the Bank through Certificate of Deposit (CDs) and Bulk Deposits.

Trading

The Trading team identifies investment opportunities across a broad spectrum of financial markets, including both government and corporate securities markets. Their strategy spans a variety of asset classes, including Government Securities, State Development Loans, Corporate Bonds and the Equity Market, among others.

EMPOWERING CUSTOMERS, MOTIVATING TEAMS AND DRIVING CHANGE

At Unity Bank, our commitment goes beyond banking—we strive to create a lasting impact on our customers, employees and communities. We have invested in leadership development, employee well-being and a culture of continuous learning, ensuring that our people remain motivated, engaged and equipped to drive success. Beyond our organisation, we have championed positive change through sustainable practices, community initiatives and inclusive growth strategies, reinforcing our role as a responsible financial partner.

Brand Launch Campaign – This is New Banking

We launched our inaugural brand campaign, **'This is New Banking'**, aimed at redefining modern banking through innovation, inclusivity and accessibility. With vibrant visuals, concise messaging and a digital-first approach, we showcased our key offerings—high-interest rates, seamless digital access and quick account opening. This campaign marked a significant milestone in our journey to make banking smarter, faster and more customer-centric across India. It adopted a multi-channel strategy, leveraging digital platforms, out-of-home (OOH) advertising, print media and influencer collaborations. The use of a vibrant colour palette and minimalist messaging created a distinct and memorable impact, resonating with diverse audiences, including digital-first youth, professionals, entrepreneurs and senior citizens.

A New Office in Navi Mumbai

We are proud to announce the inauguration of our new office in Seawoods, a testament to our continuous growth and commitment to fostering a dynamic work environment. Designed as a collaborative hub, this state-of-the-art space spans 100,000 sq. ft. and is equipped with modern amenities, ensuring an inspiring and efficient workplace for our teams. Strategically located in one of the city's fastest-growing neighbourhoods, the new office enhances accessibility and connectivity. This milestone, celebrated on Unity Bank's 3rd anniversary, reflects our vision of innovation, teamwork and progress as we continue to expand our footprint.

In-House Call Centre Now Live!

We have taken customer service up a notch. Our **call centre operations have been successfully transitioned in-house,** with a cutting-edge facility at Turbhe, Navi Mumbai. Equipped with **CRM integration and the Genesys system,** this move is designed to enhance service quality and responsiveness.

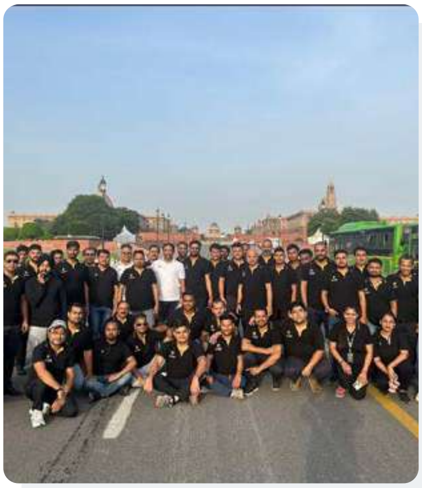
Sujoy Bhawal
Director - Banking Operations

Grow Together: Empowering Employees, Sharing Success

As part of our commitment to empowering employees, we introduced the **Grow Together – Employee Share Save Scheme,** providing our team members the opportunity to become shareholders in the Bank. This initiative fosters a culture of ownership, collaboration and shared success. By investing in our collective future, we not only recognise and appreciate the dedication of our employees but also align our growth with their aspirations. Together, we are building a stronger, more inclusive and prosperous organisation.

UThink 2.0 – Inspiring Innovation, Shaping the Future

At Unity Bank, innovation is at the core of everything we do. UThink 2.0, our ongoing Innovation Challenge, was launched to harness fresh ideas from our employees and drive meaningful change in banking. We received numerous insightful suggestions, many of which are now being developed into projects set for implementation.



Championing Health with Various Fitness Initiatives

Recognising the importance of employee health and well-being, we launched a series of engaging programmes aimed at promoting physical activity and holistic wellness. From a **90-days fitness challenge to health and nutrition workshops** on DocOnline, our aim is to empower our workforce to prioritise health in their daily lives.

Running Together: Celebrating Team Spirit, Health and Purpose

At Unity Bank, we believe in the power of unity—both in the workplace and beyond. Our employees came together to participate in two remarkable marathons, demonstrating our commitment to health, teamwork and social impact.

In Mumbai, our team enthusiastically joined the Tata Marathon, running alongside members of the Centrum Group to raise awareness for the Centrum Foundation. Meanwhile, in the heart of nature, we proudly partnered in the Mowgli Land Half Marathon at the breathtaking Pench Tiger Reserve. Employees embraced the thrill of running through lush landscapes, celebrating fitness and the beauty of the wild.

Unity Bank's Leadership Meet in Goa Paves the Way for Future Growth

Unity Bank's employees gathered for a leadership meet against the stunning backdrop of Goa's serene beaches, setting the stage for strategic discussions and collaborative planning. Attended by the senior team, the event provided an inspiring setting to align visions, reinforce corporate values and chart the course for the Bank's future endeavours.

Embracing Festive Joy Together

From vibrant decorations adorning our offices and branches to special events and activities, Unity Bank comes alive with the festive spirit.

Unity's Bappa

Dancing with full zeal to the beats of dhol tasha, we welcomed Lord Ganesha at our corporate office. A Ganesh Chaturthi pooja and a grand aarti were performed across offices and branches.

A Merry Christmas

We had organised festive Christmas celebrations for our employees and extended invitations to their families to join in the joyous occasion.

Diwali Sparkler

The Diwali celebration was a vibrant and joyous affair. The beautifully decorated space, traditional outfits, festive treats and fun activities brought everyone together in the true spirit of the festival.

Navratri Delight

On the auspicious occasion of Navratri, we came together to celebrate the joyous festival, which resonates with our rich Indian culture and the spirit of togetherness.

Unveiling Brilliance: Unity's Got Talent

Unity's Got Talent is more than just an employee activity; it is a celebration of the diverse skills and passions that make our employees truly exceptional. From captivating performances to hidden talents being revealed, this event showcases the creativity, dedication and camaraderie that define our workplace culture. Whether it was singing or dancing, every participant brought their own flair to the stage, inspiring and entertaining their colleagues.

Deepu Bhattacharya
Chief Human Resources Officer

Prioritising Community Health with Customer Health Check-Up Camps

We organised health check-up camps across branches in collaboration with reputed doctors and pathology labs. Our aim is to promote preventive healthcare and raise awareness about crucial health indicators among our customers. These initiatives not only demonstrated the Bank's dedication to customer-centricity but also underscored our role as a responsible corporate citizen contributing to the overall welfare of the communities we serve.

UNITY IN THE COMMUNITY

Archana Goyal
Company Secretary & Chair - CSR

Leaving positive footprints...One step at a time...

At Unity Bank, we believe that sustainable progress is only meaningful when it is inclusive. Our CSR initiative 'Unity in the Community' reflects our commitment to making a positive impact on the communities we serve.

Rooted in the values of empathy, empowerment and dignity, our CSR vision aims to reach underserved population and those most in need. We embarked on several initiatives in FY 2025, an overview of which is shared below.

Project Nirman

Project Nirman aims to conserve wildlife and uplift communities through focused efforts in healthcare, safety, skill development, infrastructure, and environmental sustainability—primarily around the Pench Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh.

Key Initiatives

Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation: Solar-powered fencing machines were installed to protect crops and wildlife. Solar fans were provided to forest guards for relief during extreme summer heat.

Healthcare Support: Over 130 medical camps delivered essential services to tribal women, children, and the elderly. Forest guards received gumboots to ensure safety on challenging terrains.

Skill Development: Vocational training programs equipped local youth with job-ready skills, curbing migration and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

Eco-tourism Infrastructure: Upgraded amenities—sanitation facilities and entryways—enhanced the visitor experience and supported eco-tourism at the Reserve.

Project Neev

Project Neev supports education for underserved children, including those with special needs, through improved infrastructure, mental health support, and vocational training.

Key Initiatives

Provided educational material, hygiene kits, and vocational support to underprivileged children, including children of sex workers, the visually impaired, and those with special needs.

Celebrated Children's Day with a movie screening for differently-abled children in Panvel—many experiencing such an event for the first time. Hosted a Sports Day to mark World Disability Day.

Feed the Needy Program: Offered daily meals to children.

Help a Child Walk Program: Provided prosthetics and orthotics to children with physical disabilities from marginalized families.

Other CSR Initiatives

Blood Donation

We regularly conduct blood donation camps in partnership with leading healthcare providers, powered by our dedicated employees and volunteers. We also donated a fully-equipped Type B ambulance to facilitate blood collection and delivery in remote areas.

Our Outlook

Unity Bank's CSR strategy is anchored in empathy, sustainability, and working where there is a measurable impact. Whether in healthcare, education, conservation, or welfare, each initiative addresses critical gaps and builds long-term value. We are committed to inclusive growth, equitable opportunities, and a future in harmony with nature.

Client Speak

We work tirelessly to deliver best-in-class services to customers and their satisfaction reflects this dedication too.

I would like take a moment to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to you and your customer care teams for your prompt assistance in processing and sending me the foreclosure letter. Your attention and dedication to my matter and prompt communication through call follow up made the entire process significantly smoother and less stressful. I truly value your support.

Neelam Vaje

Thank you for your prompt response and marvelous support provided by the Unity Bank customer care team in identifying and resolving the problem I faced while opening the Unity Bank App. I appreciate the lucid guidance that made the entire process smooth and hassle-free for me. The app is now functioning properly. Thank you again.

Kotak Bhagwandas Topandas

One great thing that I have observed about Unity Bank is its prompt response to the queries of its customers. All mails are read, responded and suitable action is taken as deem fit. This helps us feel 'connected'. Once again, thank you so much for your kind response.

Dipak R Jhala

Thanks to the Unity Bank team for their outstanding support.

Sanjay Varaganti

Directors' Report

To,
The Members,
Unity Small Finance Bank Limited

Your directors are pleased to present the Fourth Annual Report of Unity Small Finance Bank Limited ("Bank") covering business and operations together with the Audited Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report of the Bank for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

1. STATE OF THE BANK'S AFFAIRS

Your Bank has demonstrated a robust business and financial performance for the financial year ending March 31, 2025. It exhibited a strong growth momentum across parameters, while maintaining asset quality thereby demonstrating sound financial management amidst a challenging economic environment.

During the year, the Deposits have grown by 84% and Net Advances by 38% as compared to the previous financial year. During the year, the Bank opened 40 new liability branches and relocated select branches to better serve customer needs. Some branches were also merged to optimize network efficiency. 125 ATMs were operationalized and the Bank went live with its products under Consumer, Business, Inclusive and Digital Banking. Further, during the year under review, your Bank has expanded its client base and is currently serving over 12.5 Lakh customers.

The total income saw an increase of 74% over the previous year leading to an increase of 10% on Net income for the year ending March 31, 2025. The net profits have grown from ₹ 43,890 Lakhs in FY 2023-24 to ₹ 48,203 Lakhs in FY 2024-25 translating to 10% growth. CRAR is at 29%, significantly higher than the regulatory requirement of 15%. Asset quality was moderate, considering the macroeconomic scenario with Net NPA at 1.5% and PCR at 96%. The Net Interest Margin (NIM) was at 8.31%, Return on Assets (ROA) at 2.88% and Return on Equity (ROE) at 34.26%.

On the service front, the Bank introduced partnerships for POS machines, doorstep banking, QR codes, and internet payment gateways. The Bank also collaborated with multiple FinTech and EdTech partners aligned with its customer base.

The Bank's vision of delivering a "Bank in an App" materialized with the launch of a Mobile Banking App. Though still in its early stages, the app witnessed rapid adoption, enabling around 1 lakh retail customers to engage with the Bank through secured digital channel. Looking ahead, the app is set to extend its services to business owners, with new features and upgrades planned on an ongoing basis. The Bank introduced UPI functionality, enhancing its digital payments suite. Customers can now make retail payments using their personalized Unity Bank UPI handle or through any other UPI-enabled app.

The 'Unity-BharatPe Credit Card' was launched in February 2025, offering a compelling mix of EMI options and attractive rewards. The 'Roarbank Card' is under CUG and will be launched shortly. Both product lines—Personal Loans and Credit Cards—are poised for measured growth, with a continued emphasis on prudent risk management and maintaining asset quality.

2. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The summary of Bank's financial performance for the F.Y. 2024-25 vis-a-vis F.Y. 2023-24 is given below:

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Deposits	11,95,189	6,50,510
Borrowings	1,06,727	1,29,891
Advances	10,98,518	7,96,085
Total Income	2,83,709	1,63,191
Interest expense	88,168	40,686
Operating Expenses	1,18,807	78,368
Operating Profits (Profits before Provision, Depreciation and Taxation)	76,734	44,137
Less: Depreciation	3,937	2,469
Less: Provision and contingencies	24,594	(4,508)
Less: Provision for Taxation	-	2,286
Net Profit/Loss	48,203	43,890
Add: Profit brought forward from previous year	(39,864)	(39,938)
Total Profit/Loss Available for Appropriation	8,340	3,952
EPS (Basic)	6.52	5.91
EPS (Diluted)	2.26	2.15

3. DIVIDEND

During the year under review, the Bank has paid a dividend of ₹ 0.1 (1%) per Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares ("PNCPS") of ₹ 10/- each, amounting to ₹ 22,48,49,707.60/- to its PNCPS holders pursuant to Punjab & Maharashtra Co-operative Bank Limited (Amalgamation with Unity Small Finance Bank Limited) Scheme, 2022 ("Scheme"), notified by the Central Government on January 25, 2022.

The Board has not recommended any dividend on the equity shares for the year under review. The details of the unclaimed dividend as on March 31, 2025, are as follows:

Sr. no.	Dividend for Financial year	Amount (₹)
1	FY 2022-23	48,78,391.00
2	FY 2023-24	31,26,630.40
3	FY 2024-25	65,32,956.50

The claims, if any, for payment of the aforesaid dividend will be made from the applicable account(s).

4. TRANSFER TO RESERVES

As per the Regulatory requirements, the Bank has transferred the following amounts to various reserves for the year ended March 31, 2025:

(₹ in Lakh)

Amount transferred	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Statutory Reserve	12,051	10,972
Capital Reserve	-	-
Investment Fluctuation Reserve	(298)	4,930

5. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE BANK AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE AS AT MARCH 31, 2025

There are no major events or material changes or commitments affecting the financial position of the Bank from the end of FY 2024-25 to the date of this report.

6. INFORMATION ABOUT FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE / FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SUBSIDIARIES/ ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURE COMPANIES

Centrum Financial Services Limited continues to be the holding company and "Promoter" of the Bank as on March 31, 2025.

Your Bank does not have any subsidiaries, associates and/ or joint venture Companies as of March 31, 2025.

7. DEPOSITS

Being a banking company, the disclosures required as per Rule 8(5)(v) & (vi) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 read with Sections 73 and 74 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 are not applicable. Further, the details of the deposits received and accepted by the Bank in the ordinary course of its business are disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025.

8. SHARE CAPITAL AND DEBT STRUCTURE

Authorised Capital

During the year under review, there was no change in the Authorised Share Capital of the Bank. As on March 31, 2025, the Authorised Share Capital of the Bank was ₹ 4000,00,00,000 (Rupees Four Thousand Crore Only) comprising of 170,00,00,000 (One Hundred and Seventy Crore) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each and 230,00,00,000 (Two Hundred and Thirty Crore) Preference Shares of ₹ 10/- each.

Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital

Equity shares

During the year under review, there was no change in the issued, subscribed and paid-up Equity share capital of the Bank. As on March 31, 2025, the total Equity paid up Share Capital stood at ₹ 704,90,19,600/- (Rupees Seven Hundred Four Crore Ninety Lakh Nineteen Thousand Six Hundred only) comprising of 70,49,01,960 (Seventy Crore Forty-Nine Lakh One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each.

Preference Shares

During the year under review, there was no change in the issued, subscribed and paid-up Preference Share capital of the Bank. As on March 31, 2025, total Unlisted, Unrated, Fully Paid-up, Non-Convertible, Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares issued in line with the Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative Bank Limited (Amalgamation with Unity Small Finance Bank Limited) Scheme, 2022, stood at ₹ 2248,49,70,760/- (Rupees Twenty-Two Hundred and

Forty-Eight Crore Forty-Nine Lakh Seventy Thousand Seven Hundred Sixty only) comprising of 2,24,84,97,076 Unlisted, Preference Shares of ₹ 10/- each (face value). These Preference Shares were issued to the Institutional Depositors and Long-term deposit holders of the erstwhile PMC Bank.

Warrants

As on March 31, 2025, your Bank has following outstanding warrants:

Series 1- 90,00,00,000 (Ninety Crore) Warrants of ₹ 0.01 (one paisa) each aggregating to ₹ 90,00,000/- (Rupees Ninety Lakh only).

Series 2- 100,00,00,000 (One Hundred Crore) Warrants of ₹ 0.01 (one paisa) each aggregating to ₹ 1,00,00,000/- (Rupees One Crore only).

Equity Warrants as per Scheme- Pursuant to Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative Bank Limited (Amalgamation with Unity Small Finance Bank Limited) Scheme, 2022, your Bank has issued 5,29,59,61,440 Equity Warrants of ₹ 1/- each (face value) aggregating to ₹ 5,29,59,61,440/- (Rupees Five Hundred and Twenty-Nine Crore Fifty-Nine Lakh Sixty-One Thousand Four Hundred Forty only) to the Institutional depositors of the erstwhile PMC Bank.

Employee Stock Option Scheme

During the year under review, the Bank has issued Employee Stock Options (ESOPs) as per the Employee Stock Option Scheme 2022 ("Scheme"). Details of ESOPs granted during Financial Year 2024-25 is enclosed as **Annexure A**.

Debt Securities

The Non-Convertible Debentures (including Market Linked Debentures) were transferred to the Bank on November 01, 2021, pursuant to the 'slump sale' of the business undertaking of M/s. Centrum Financial Services Limited and M/s. Centrum Microcredit Limited.

The outstanding Non-Convertible Debentures as on March 31, 2025, is ₹ 50,00,00,000/-

During the year under review, the Bank issued Certificate of Deposits of ₹ 50,00,00,000/- (face value) at discounted rate of 8.50% p.a. amounting to ₹ 46,08,29,500/-. The outstanding value of Certificate of Deposit as on March 31, 2025, stood at ₹ 49,84,97,570.44/-

9. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Capital Adequacy Ratio stood at 29% as on March 31, 2025 as against the minimum requirement of 15% stipulated by RBI. Further, the sum of Capital and Reserves of the Bank was ₹ 2,11,596 Lakh as on March 31, 2025, vis-a-vis ₹ 1,90,722 Lakh as on March 31, 2024.

10. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report (MDA) for FY 2024-25 is covered in a separate section and forms a part of this Annual Report.

11. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Bank conducts its activities in alignment with exemplary corporate governance practices and is committed to continuous improvement. The Bank holds the conviction that a robust governance framework and equitable practices foster the appropriate culture, thereby enhancing long-term sustainable value for all stakeholders. The Bank complies with the highest standards of governance as mandated by various regulations.

The Bank is not listed, so corporate governance disclosure is not mandatory. Nonetheless, a Corporate Governance Report is included in this Annual Report to demonstrate transparency and responsible practices.

12. CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

There has been no change in the nature of business of the Bank during the year under review.

13. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

Your Bank is dedicated to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by promoting sustainability, financial inclusion and community development. Our initiatives focus on financial inclusion, women empowerment, child development, healthcare, nutrition, and taking initiatives for maintaining ecological balance.

The Board had at its meeting held on May 04, 2024, constituted a CSR Committee of the Bank and approved the Annual Action plan at its meeting held on July 25, 2024.

A Board approved Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy and Annual Action plan is available on the website of the Bank, viz. www.theunitybank.com.

The Annual Report on CSR Activities for the Financial Year 2024-25 is enclosed as **Annexure B**.

14. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The composition of the Board of Directors of the Bank ("Board") is governed by the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (the "BR Act") and other applicable laws and the Articles of Association of the Bank. As on March 31, 2025, the Board of the Bank was adequately constituted with twelve (12) Directors, out of which eight (8) were Independent Directors (including one Woman Director), Three Non-Executive Non-Independent Directors and One Managing Director & CEO. All Directors have requisite expertise as required under RBI Regulations.

Change in Directors

During the FY 2024-25 and up to the date of this report, following changes took place in the Board of Directors of the Bank:

Sr. no.	Name	Designation	Date of appointment/ resignation/change	Change
1.	Mr. Bhaskar Pramanik	Independent Director	May 05, 2024	Appointment
2.	Mr. Partha Pratim Sengupta	Non-Executive Non-Independent Director (RIPL Nominee Director)	July 25, 2024	Retirement by Rotation
			November 01, 2024	Resignation
3.	Mr. Inderjit Camotra	Managing Director & CEO	August 05, 2024	Re-appointment
4.	Mr. Sumeet Singh	Non-Executive Non-Independent Director (RIPL Nominee Director)	March 26, 2025	Appointment

1. Mr. Bhaskar Pramanik (DIN: 00316650) was appointed as Independent Director of the Bank at the Board meeting held on May 04, 2024, to hold office with effect from May 05, 2024, till March 19, 2026 (both days inclusive). Further, his appointment was regularised by the members vide ordinary resolution at its Annual General Meeting held on July 25, 2024.

2. (a) Mr. Partha Pratim Sengupta (DIN: 08273324), RIPL Nominee Director, retired by rotation at the Annual General Meeting held on July 25, 2024 and was reappointed with approval from members at the said Meeting.

   (b) Mr. Partha Pratim Sengupta (DIN: 08273324), RIPL Nominee Director, vide his email dated October 14, 2024, informed the Bank that Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") has approved his name as MD & CEO of Bandhan Bank Limited and thus he needs to resign from the directorship of the Bank, which was made effective from November 01, 2024.

3. The Board, on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee approved the re-appointment of Mr. Inderjit Camotra as the Managing Director & CEO for a further period of two years, from August 05, 2024 to August 04, 2026 (both days inclusive). The proposal has been approved by RBI and members of the Bank at the Annual General Meeting held on July 25, 2024.

4. Mr. Sumeet Singh (DIN: 05323737) was appointed as Non-Executive Non-Independent Director (RIPL Nominee Director) of the Bank at the Board meeting held on March 24, 2025, to hold office with effect from March 26, 2025. Further, his appointment will be regularised at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

5. In compliance with circular no. DOR.HGG.GOV.REC.46/29.67.001/2023-24 dated October 25, 2023 on Appointment of Whole Time Directors (WTDs), the Board has approved the proposal for appointment of a Whole time Director of the Bank, subject to approval of the Reserve Bank of India. The Bank has submitted an application to the RBI in this regard, approval on which is awaited.

The terms and conditions of appointment of Independent Directors are available on the website of the Bank, viz. www.theunitybank.com. The appointment of Directors was made, after ascertaining their integrity, expertise, experience and proficiency.

Meetings of the Board and Committees

The Board of Directors met 7 (seven) times during FY 2024-25. The details of Board and Committee meetings held and attended by the Directors of the Bank during the FY 2024-25 forms part of the Corporate Governance Report. During the year under review, the interval between any two Board meetings did not exceed 120 days. Further, details of Board Committee composition forms part of the Corporate Governance Report.

Director liable to retire by rotation

Mr. Jaspal Singh Bindra (DIN: 00128320), Non-Executive, Non- Independent Director (Centrum Nominee Director) is liable to retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

Key Managerial Personnel

As on March 31, 2025, Mr. Inderjit Camotra, Managing Director and CEO, Mr. Abhishek Baxi, Chief Financial Officer and Ms. Archana Goyal, Company Secretary were the Key Managerial Personnel of the Bank in terms of Section 203(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 8 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

Disclosure under Section 197(14) of the Act

The Managing Director & CEO of the Bank has not received any remuneration or commission from its holding company.

Employee Stock Option Scheme

Independent Directors were not issued any ESOPs during the year.

15. DECLARATION FROM INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Board has received declarations from all the Independent Directors as required under Section 149(7) of the Act and the Board is satisfied that the Independent Directors meet the criteria of independence as mentioned in Section 149(6) of the Act and have the required integrity and possess relevant expertise and experience to discharge their duties effectively. All the Independent Directors have complied with the Code of independence as prescribed under Schedule IV to the Companies Act, 2013.

16. INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS' MEETING

A separate meeting of Independent Directors was held on March 25, 2025, as per Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013, without the presence of the Non- Independent Directors of the Bank. At the said meeting, Independent Directors evaluated and reviewed the performance of the Chairman, Non-Independent Directors and the Board as a whole and assessed the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the management and the Board.

This was as per the evaluation criteria set out in the Policy for evaluation of the Board, Committees of the Board and the individual members. The summary of the assessment made by the Independent Directors was presented before the Board for their information and action.

17. EVALUATION OF BOARD PERFORMANCE

Pursuant to the provision of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Bank has formulated and adopted a Policy for evaluation of the Board, Committees of the Board and the individual members of the Board, the details of which are disclosed on our website at www.theunitybank.com. The performance of the Board, Committees of the Board, Chairperson, Directors were evaluated as per the criteria listed in the said Policy. The Directors provided their responses on the questionnaire based on the said criteria. The results of the said evaluation were discussed by the Board at its meeting and appropriate action was initiated.

18. POLICY ON DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENT, REMUNERATION AND OTHER DETAILS

In accordance with Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Reserve Bank of India's circular/ guideline dated November 4, 2019 (DOR.Appt. BC.No.23/29.67.001/2019-20) on Compensation Guidelines for Whole-Time Directors, Chief Executive Officers, Other Risk Takers, and Control Function Staff, the Bank has adopted a Compensation Policy. This policy addresses the appointment, remuneration, compensation and benefits for Executive and Non-Executive Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, Senior Managerial Personnel, Material Risk Takers, and other matters specified under sub-section (3) of Section 178. The policy is available on our website at www.theunitybank.com.

19. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Board of Directors of the Bank, to the best of their knowledge and belief confirm that:

i. in the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended March 31, 2025, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;

ii. such accounting policies as specified in Schedules to the Financial Statements, have been selected and applied consistently and judgements and estimates have been made that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank as at March 31, 2025 and of the profit of the Bank for the year ended on that date;

iii. proper and sufficient care has been taken for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, for safeguarding the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities;

iv. annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis;

v. internal financial controls to be followed by the Bank were laid down and that the same were adequate and were operating effectively, and

vi. proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws was in place and the same were adequate and operating effectively.

vii. every director has made relevant disclosures as regards Related Parties and Related Party Transactions.

20. CODE OF CONDUCT FOR DIRECTORS, SMPs AND KMPs

The Board of Directors of the Bank have adopted a Code of Conduct for the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and Senior Management Personnel (SMP) of the Bank. The said Code of Conduct sets forth the guiding principles for orderly and fair conduct by the Board Directors, KMPs and SMPs. For the FY 2024-25, all Board members, KMPs and SMPs have affirmed compliance with the said

Code. The Bank's Code of Conduct for Directors, KMPs and SMPs is disclosed on the website of the Bank at www.theunitybank.com.

21. REMUNERATION

Details of remuneration paid during FY 2024-25 to the Directors of the Bank is mentioned in the Corporate Governance Report.

Statement containing particulars of top 10 employees and the employees drawing remuneration in excess of limits prescribed under Section 197 (12) of the Act read with Rule 5(2) and (3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, is provided in the **Annexure C** forming part of this report.

22. WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY/ VIGIL MECHANISM

The Bank has adopted a Whistle Blower Policy and Vigil Mechanism in compliance with the relevant provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and Rules prescribed thereunder. The purpose of this Policy is to provide a framework to promote responsible and secured whistle blowing. It protects the whistle blower wishing to raise concern about irregularities within the Bank. The Policy is available on the Bank's website, www.theunitybank.com.

During the year under review, the Bank received 8 complaints under the Whistle Blower Policy of the Bank. Adequate action on the same were taken and reported to the Audit Committee. No employee of the Bank has been denied access to the Audit Committee for raising a whistle blower complaint.

23. CREDIT RATING

The details of credit ratings obtained by the Bank as on March 31, 2025, are given below:

Credit Rating Agency	Instrument	Ratings	Nature (Short term/Long term)
ICRA Limited	Issuer Rating	A (Stable)	NA
ICRA Limited	Series A1 PTC	AA- (SO)	Long Term
ICRA Limited	Series A1 SNs PTC	AA (SO)	Long Term
CRISIL Ratings Limited	Certificate of Deposit	A1+	Short term

24. STATUTORY AUDITORS

M/s. Chhajed & Doshi, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 101794W), were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Bank for a period of three years to hold office until the conclusion of the Sixth Annual General Meeting to be held in the year 2027. This was subject to receipt of approval each year from Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

The Financial Statements along with the Statutory Auditors Report forms a part of the Annual Report. There are no qualifications, reservations, adverse remarks made by the Statutory Auditors in their report for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Further, in accordance with the 'Guidelines for Appointment of Statutory Central Auditors (SCAs)/Statutory Auditors (SAs) of Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs), UCBs and NBFCs (including HFCs)' dated April 27, 2021 ("RBI Guidelines") issued by RBI, for Entities with asset size of ₹ 15,000 Crore and above as at the end of previous year, the statutory audit should be conducted under joint audit of a minimum of two audit firms.

Since the asset size of Bank as on March 31, 2025 is exceeding the above threshold, it is required to appoint one more audit firm for conducting the joint statutory audit for the FY 2025-26. The Audit Committee and Board has already approved two audit firms in this regard and the same shall be filed with the RBI for their prior approval.

25. SECRETARIAL AUDITORS

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Bank had appointed M/s. Umesh P Maskeri, Practicing Company Secretary, Mumbai, to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Bank. The Report of the Secretarial Auditor is appended herewith as an **Annexure D** to the report.

There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks made by the Secretarial Auditors in their report.

26. INFORMATION AS PER SECTION 134 (3) (Q) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 READ WITH RULE 8 OF THE COMPANIES (ACCOUNTS) RULES, 2014

a. Conservation of Energy

During FY 2024-25, the Bank has undertaken the following steps for conservation of energy:

1. Implemented iBMS (Intelligent Building Management Solutions) at Seawoods office. iBMS provides real time HVAC automation as per occupancy, automating lighting controls & seamless maintenance workflows. This automation technology conserves huge energy.

2. Installed & integrated smart BMS at Rupa Renaissance office.

3. All outdated DGs are decommissioned.

4. Lithium based battery backup is provided for all new UPS installations & existing replacement.

5. Phase wise replacement of outdated aircon machines are carried out for all branches & corporate office.

b. Technology Absorption

During FY 2024-25, the Bank has continued to evolve rapidly by advancing its technology estate and transforming its processes to be future-ready, maintaining its competitive edge. As part of our strategic commitment, we have implemented several foundational platforms, including Mobile Banking, Credit Cards Management System, API Gateway, CRM, Document Management System, Cloud based Contact Centre and new Fintech Partnerships. Client Centricity, Resiliency, and Secure by Design were the key principles adopted while building these platforms.

We have set up two Tier 3+ Data Centres to host key platforms, providing us with the right balance for our hybrid strategy between on-premises data centre and value-based cloud initiatives. We have established an enterprise-wide technology architecture, seamless incident management and Change management framework to ensure consistency, reusability, and interoperability across our systems. Additionally, we have rolled out a bank-wide collaboration tool to enhance communication and collaboration, fostering a culture of innovation and knowledge sharing.

Future Outlook:

The Bank's goal this year will be investing in the latest technologies and tools to modernize our tech stack and enhance our operational agility and availability. We are in the advanced stages of rolling out our Internet Banking platform for both Retail and Corporate clients, alongside introducing Cash Management Services and a Wealth Management System. Furthermore, we will focus on leveraging our Data Warehouse to enhance our customer service, cross-selling efforts, fraud management, and overall service efficiency. Additionally, one of our major technology initiatives coming year involves migrating to a new Core Banking system aimed at broadening our product offerings. We are in the process of establishing an in-house engineering team to adopt DevOps methodologies, which will accelerate development cycles and improve software delivery processes. By fostering an engineering mindset within our IT team, we aim to encourage creativity, experimentation, and continuous improvement, ultimately delivering exceptional value to our customers and stakeholders.

c. Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

During the year 2024-25, the foreign exchange earnings and outgoings of the Bank were as follows:

Foreign Exchange earnings:

Sr. no.	Particulars	Amount (₹)
1	Trading Income (MTM)	17,11,435.38
2	Margin on Sale/Purchase of FCN	73,938.00
3	Margin/Commission on Inward/ Outward Remittance under tie up with IndusInd Bank	8,661.81
	TOTAL	**17,94,035.19**

Foreign Exchange outgoings:

Sr. no.	Particulars	Amount (₹)
1	NOSTRO Bank Charges	5,38,836.25*

*Out of above Nostro Charges ₹ 21,374.88 on account of Inward Remittance of Customers were recovered from Customer.

27. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

All related party transactions that were entered into during the financial year were on arm's length basis, in normal course of business or were approved by the Audit Committee or the Board. Prior omnibus approval of the Audit Committee is obtained for the transactions which are repetitive in nature or when the need for them cannot be foreseen in advance. During FY 2024-25, there was no transaction which required reporting under Section 188(1) of the Act in Form AOC-2.

The Policy on Related Party Transactions is uploaded on website of the Bank, viz. www.theunitybank.com.

28. DETAILS IN RESPECT OF FRAUDS, IF ANY, REPORTED BY AUDITORS

There was no instance of fraud during the year under review, which require the Statutory Auditors to report to the Audit Committee and/or Board under Section 143(12) of Companies Act, 2013 and Rules framed thereunder.

29. RISK MANAGEMENT

Your Bank has a robust risk governance structure in place which measures, monitors and takes mitigating action for all the risks that your Bank is exposed to. The Bank governs the risks through senior management committees, with the overall governance and guidance of the Risk Management Committee, IT Strategy Committee and the Audit Committees of the Board. These Committees periodically review the specific and general risks faced by the Bank and the effectiveness of the measures put in place to manage the same. Details of the same are covered in the MDA Report which forms a part of the Annual Report.

30. LOANS / GUARANTEES / INVESTMENTS

The Bank has made loan, given guarantee or provided security in its ordinary course of business. Further, the particulars of investments made by the Bank are disclosed in Schedule to the Financial Statements as per the applicable provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

31. DETAILS OF ONE TIME SETTLEMENT AND VALUATION DONE WHILE TAKING LOAN FROM BANKS OR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

There was no instance of one-time settlement with any other bank or financial institution in connection with borrowings of the Bank, during the year under review.

32. DETAILS OF APPLICATION MADE OR ANY PROCEEDING PENDING UNDER THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016

There was no proceeding initiated / pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 during the year under review.

33. DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The Bank has in place a Policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. An Internal Complaints Committee has been set up for redressal of complaints.

The details of the complaints received during the year forms part of the Corporate Governance Report of the Bank.

34. DEPOSITORY SYSTEM

The Bank's Equity Shares are tradable in electronic form. As on March 31, 2025, Bank's entire Equity paid up Share Capital is in electronic form.

Further, the PNCPS and warrants were issued in both physical and dematerialised form in order to comply with the Punjab & Maharashtra Co-operative Bank Limited (Amalgamation with Unity Small Finance Bank Limited) Scheme, 2022. The Bank processes the dematerialization requests in a timely manner and is also persistently requesting all its customers to dematerialise their securities.

35. MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS

During the period under review, no material orders have been passed by the Regulators/Courts/Tribunals which would impact the going concern status of the Bank and its future operations.

36. INTERNAL CONTROLS SYSTEM & THEIR ADEQUACY

Your Bank has adequate internal controls, driven through various policies and procedures which are reviewed periodically, across all processes, units and functions. Business credit teams being the first line of defence for the Bank, follow built-in processes to identify new risks and mitigate the identified risks. Additionally, the Bank has put in necessary mechanism to assess the adequacy and efficacy of risk management procedures, internal controls through the control functions viz. Compliance function, Risk Department and Internal Audit Department.

The Internal Audit (IA) function of the Bank is responsible for independently evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of all internal controls, Information Security controls, Risk management, Governance systems and processes. The IA also undertakes Information Systems Audit, to identify and address Technology and IT Security issues, if any, commensurate with the nature and complexities of its operations. The Internal Audit department and Compliance function review the business units' adherence to internal processes and procedures as well as to regulatory and legal requirements providing timely feedback to Management for corrective action, including minimising the design risk, if any. The Audit Committee of the Board reviews the performance of the Audit and Compliance functions and reviews the effectiveness of controls and compliance with regulatory guidelines.

37. COST RECORDS

The provisions for maintenance of cost records as specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Bank.

38. ANNUAL RETURN

In accordance with the provisions of Section 134(3) read with Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Annual Return for the financial year ended on March 31, 2025 in the prescribed Form MGT-7 is available on the website of the Bank at www.theunitybank.co.in.

39. COMPLIANCE OF PROVISIONS OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (PROHIBITION OF INSIDER TRADING) REGULATIONS, 2015

The Bank being an intermediary has adopted the minimum standards for Code of Conduct for Intermediaries and Fiduciaries to Regulate, Monitor and Report Trading by Designated Persons as provided in Schedule C of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, and has in place a Board approved Code of Conduct to regulate, monitor and report trading in securities of listed entities. The same is available on the website of the Bank at www.theunitybank.co.in.

40. COMPLIANCE OF SECRETARIAL STANDARDS ISSUED BY INSTITUTE OF COMPANY SECRETARIES OF INDIA

The Bank has complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards during the year under review.

41. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors take this opportunity to express their deep and sincere gratitude to the customers of the Bank for their confidence and patronage, as well as to the Reserve Bank of India, Securities and Exchange Board of India, Government of India, rating agencies and other regulatory authorities and banks for their cooperation, support and guidance. Your Directors would like to express their deep sense of appreciation for the commitment shown by the employees in building and supporting the Bank. The Directors would also like to thank our valued partners, vendors and stakeholders who have played a significant role in continuing to support the Bank.

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors
Unity Small Finance Bank Limited

Dr. Pronab Sen
Part time Chairman
DIN: 07831725

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 02, 2025

Inderjit Camotra
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 09602543

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 02, 2025

Note: Annexures A & C does not form a part of the printed version of this report. However, the same is being circulated to the members of the Bank and will be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Annexure -B

Annual Report on CSR Activities for the Financial Year 2024-25

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

The Bank has identified following areas to focus on as part of its CSR agenda for the year under review:

- The CSR activities of the Bank shall focus around women empowerment and development, development of Children, healthcare, nutrition, ensuring ecological balance, etc.
- The CSR activities of the Bank shall be to serve the unserved and underserved with a focus on sustainability and having a long-term impact.
- Continue to build strong connect with community and local government bodies, while selecting / implementing CSR projects.
- While selecting CSR activities, preference shall be given to local areas and communities where the Bank operates.
- Promote the spirit of "Unity in the Community" in the staff and community members.
- To promote the donation in cash and kind, i.e. contribute money, materials, services and time.
- Any other subject areas as mentioned in Schedule VII, Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended time to time and CSR policy of the Bank.

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Inderjit Singh Camotra	Chairman (Managing Director & CEO)	1	1
2	Sunil Kakar	Member (Independent Director)	1	1
3	David Rasquinha	Member (Independent Director)	1	1

3. The web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the Bank- https://theunitybank.com/regulatory-disclosures

4. Provide the Executive summary along with the web-link of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable- N.A.

5.

- **a. Average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135:** ₹ 12083.37 Lakh
- **b. Two percent of average net profit of the Bank as per section 135(5):** ₹ 241.67 Lakh
- **c. Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years.-** NIL
- **d. Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any-** N.A.
- **e. Total CSR obligation for the financial year (b+c-d) –** ₹ 241.67 Lakh

6.

- **a. Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Project:** 175 Lakh
- **b. Amount spent in Administrative Overheads:** NIL
- **c. Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable:** N.A.
- **d. Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+(b)+(c):** 175 Lakh

e. **CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial Year:**

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5).		
FY 2024-25	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount.	Date of transfer.
175 Lakhs	66.67 Lakh	03.04.2025	Nil		

f. **Excess amount for set off, if any**

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in ₹)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	241.67 Lakh
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	175 Lakh
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	Nil
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	Nil
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	Nil

7. Details of Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility amount for the preceding three Financial Years:

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (In ₹)	Balance amount in unspent CSR Account under sub-section (6) of section 135 (in ₹)	Amount spent in the financial year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to a fund as specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub- section 135, if any.		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (In ₹)	Deficiency
					Amount (in ₹)	Date of transfer		
1.	FY 2023-24	NA						
2.	FY 2022-23	NA						
3.	FY 2021-22	NA						
	Total	NIL						

8. Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:

- o Yes
- o **No** ✓

If Yes, enter the number of Capital assets created/ acquired: None

Furnish the details relating to such asset(s) so created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:

Sr. No.	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pin code of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR amount spent	Details of entity / Authority / beneficiary of the registered owner		
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name	Registered address
NA							

9. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5).

During the financial year 2024-25, the Bank was required to spend ₹ 241.67 Lakh as CSR expenditure as per the Annual Action plan approved by the CSR Committee and the Board. However, the Bank was unable to fully meet the mandatory requirement of spending 2% of the average net profit on CSR activities. The amount of ₹ 66.67 Lakh remained unspent at the end of the financial year due to the following reasons:

1. This was Banks's first year of applicability of CSR Regulations. Thus, identifying credible projects, building contacts, setting up internal team, getting approvals from government department / local authority, etc. took time.
2. Multiple options were evaluated under different Projects. However, the same could not be executed due to challenges such as location, willingness of beneficiaries, inability to create Self-Help Groups (SHG), and the proposed model not being agreed upon by the artists or beneficiaries.
3. Funds are earmarked for multiyear CSR Projects that extend beyond a single financial year.
4. Several projects are committed and finalised. However, the same are pending receipt of adequate information and thus not processed.
5. Some projects have been finalised, and a partial amount has been disbursed. The remaining amount will be disbursed post-completion of these projects.

The Bank is actively improving its planning and execution processes to optimize project timelines and resource allocation. This will ensure efficient utilization of allocated funds and a stronger contribution to social development alongside the Bank's financial success. All unspent funds have been transferred to a designated "Unspent CSR Account" and will be used for CSR projects in FY 2025-26, ensuring compliance with CSR regulations.

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors
Unity Small Finance Bank Limited

Dr. Pronab Sen
Part time Chairman
DIN: 07831725

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 02, 2025

Inderjit Camotra
Managing Director & CEO/ Chairman CSR Committee
DIN: 09602543

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 02, 2025

Annexure -D

FORM NO. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2025

Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

To
The Members
Unity Small Finance Bank Limited
Unit no 1201, 1202 & 1203, 12th Floor
Ansal Bhawan, 16, K. G Marg
New Delhi-110001

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Unity Small Finance Bank Limited** (hereinafter called "the Bank") incorporated on August 25, 2021, having CIN U65990DL2021PLC385568 and Registered Office at Unit no 1201, 1202 & 1203, 12th Floor, Ansal Bhawan, 16, K. G Marg, New Delhi-110001 and Corporate office at Centrum House, CST Road, Vidyanagari Marg, Kalina, Santacruz East, Mumbai-400098, for the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2025. Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/ statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Bank's books, papers, minutes books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Bank and also the information provided by the Bank, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Bank has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended March 31, 2025 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Bank has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Bank for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings; as applicable

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):

(a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011:- Not applicable to the Bank

(b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015

(c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; Not applicable to the Bank

(d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021- Not applicable to the Bank

(e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021: Not applicable to the Bank

(f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client- Not applicable to the Bank

(g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021; - Not applicable to the Bank

(h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018 : Not applicable to the Bank

i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI LODR")- Not applicable to the Bank

I have relied on the representation made by the Bank and its officers for the systems and the mechanism formed by the Bank for the compliances under the applicable Acts/laws and regulations to the Bank.

The following regulations are specifically applicable to the Bank:

a) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

b) Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and notifications and circulars issued by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time

c) Guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India on Small Finance Banks dated November 27, 2014 and operational guidelines dated October 06, 2016

d) Guidelines for 'on tap' Licensing of Small Finance Banks in the Private Sector dated December 05, 2019

e) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Registration of Corporate Agents) Regulations, 2015

f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018

g) SEBI (Certification of Associated Persons in the Securities Markets) Regulations, 2007

h) Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002

i) Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace (Prevention, prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

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

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

(ii) The Listing Agreement entered into by the Bank with BSE Limited and the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 - Not applicable

Resolutions passed by the members at the General Meetings FY 2024-25

The members of the Bank, have passed the following resolutions at the general meetings held during the financial year as per the following details :

(1) 3rd Annual General Meeting held on July 25, 2024

i) Ordinary resolution

Appointment of M/s. Chhajed & Doshi, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration Number 101794W), as the Statutory Auditors of the Bank for a period of three financial years, from the conclusion of the 3rd Annual General Meeting until the conclusion of the 6th Annual General Meeting.

ii) Special Resolution

To approve re-appointment of Mr. Inderjit Camotra (DIN: 09602543) as Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer of the Bank for a period of two years, with effect from August 05, 2024 up to August 04, 2026 (both days inclusive) on such terms and conditions including remuneration as enumerated and whose office shall not be liable to retirement by rotation.

iii) Ordinary Resolution

Appointment of Dr. Pronab Sen (DIN: 07831725) as a Non-Executive Independent Director and Part-time Chairman of the Bank with effect from January 12, 2024 up to January 11, 2027 (both days inclusive) at a consolidated remuneration of ₹ 16,00,000 p.a., in addition to sitting fees for attending board / committee meetings and reimbursement of expenses incidental thereto and whose office shall not be liable to retirement by rotation.

iv) Ordinary Resolution

To appoint Mr. Bhaskar Pramanik (DIN: 00316650) as an Independent Director of the Bank with effect from May 05, 2024 to March 19, 2026 (both days inclusive) and whose office shall not liable to retirement by rotation.

v) Special Resolution

To approve the payment of compensation to Non-Executive Directors (other than the Part Time Chairman) of the Bank of up to ₹ 30,00,000/- (Rupees Thirty Lakhs Only) per annum.

(2) Extra-Ordinary General Meeting September 26, 2024

Special Resolution

To approve borrowings in excess of paid-up share capital, free reserves and securities premium of the bank which shall not exceed ₹ 5,000,00,00,000/- (Rupees Five Thousand Crore only).

I hereby report that during the year under review, Bank was required to spend a total sum of ₹ 2,41,67,000 towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) being 2 % of the average net profits for the last three financial years, as stipulated under Section 135 (5) of Companies Act, 2013. Out of the said amount, Bank has spent a sum of ₹ 1,75,00,000 towards CSR objectives upto March 31, 2025. Bank has opened a special bank account called "Unspent CSR Account" with a scheduled Bank and has transferred the unspent amount of ₹ 66,67,000 within 30 days of the end of the financial year, as required under Section 135(6) of the Act. Bank has thus complied with the provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to CSR.

I further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Bank is duly constituted with proper balance of Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors including a woman director. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent in advance as per the requirement of the provisions of the Act, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

The minutes of the Board meetings and Committee Meetings have not identified any dissent by members of the Board / Committee of the Board respectively hence we have no reason to believe that the decisions by the Board were not approved by all the directors/members present. The Minutes of the Board meetings and Committee meetings were duly approved at the meeting by the Chairman of the meeting.

I further report that based on review of compliance mechanism established by the Bank, I am of the opinion that the Bank has adequate systems and processes in the Bank commensurate with the size and operations of the Bank to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

Umesh Parameshwar Maskeri
Practicing Company Secretary
COP No. 12704 FCS No 4831
Peer Review Certificate No 6331/2024
ICSI UDIN F004831G000249207

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 02, 2025

Note:
This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as ***ANNEXURE I*** *and forms an integral part of this report.*

ANNEXURE I

To
The Members
Unity Small Finance Bank Limited
Registered Office
Unit no 1201, 1202 & 1203, 12th Floor
Ansal Bhawan, 16, K. G Marg
New Delhi-110001

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter:

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Bank. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in Secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.

4. Wherever required, I have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

5. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Bank nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Bank.

Umesh Parameshwar Maskeri
Practicing Company Secretary
COP No. 12704 FCS No 4831
Peer Review Certificate No 6331/2024
ICSI UDIN F004831G000249207

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 02, 2025

Corporate Governance Report

This Corporate Governance Report forms part of the Annual Report for the financial year 2024-25.

1. PHILOSOPHY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Bank's corporate governance philosophy is built on transparency, fairness, and accountability to its stakeholders. It follows best practices to enhance long-term value for its investors, employees, vendors, customers, lenders, etc. The Bank is constantly endeavouring to enhance long-term value to its investors, employees, vendors, customers and lenders by conducting its business based on the pillars of 'Ownership', 'Customer First', 'Co-creation' and 'Integrity'.

2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The composition of the Board of Directors of the Bank ("Board") is governed by the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 ("BR Act"), the Operating Guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") for Small Finance Banks, RBI guidelines on Corporate Governance in Banks, other guidelines/ regulations/circulars issued by the RBI as amended from time-to-time and all other applicable laws and the Articles of Association of the Bank.

In terms of the provisions of the BR Act, the Bank has separate offices for the Chairperson and the Managing Director & CEO. The appointment of the Non-Executive (Independent) Part-time Chairperson and the Managing Director & CEO have been approved by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Chairperson provides overall direction and guidance to the Board whereas the Managing Director & CEO of the Bank is responsible for the overall management of the Bank.

a) Board Composition

As on March 31, 2025, the Board of the Bank was adequately constituted with Twelve Directors, out of which eight were Independent Directors (including One Woman Director), Three Non-Executive Non-Independent Directors and One Managing Director & CEO. The Directors have different set of expertise as required under RBI Regulations. Brief profile of all the Directors of the Bank is available at the website of the Bank at www.theunitybank.co.in.

During the year 2024-25, the Board met 07 (seven) times viz, on May 04, 2024, July 25, 2024, October 24, 2024, December 03, 2024, January 22, 2025, March 05, 2025 and March 24, 2025. The interval between any two Board Meeting did not exceed 120 days. The names and categories of Directors on the Board, their attendance at Board Meetings and the previous Annual General Meeting (AGM) is given below:

Name of the Director	Category	No of Board Meetings eligible to attend	No. of Board Meetings attended	Attendance at AGM held on July 25, 2024
Dr. Pronab Sen	Part time Chairman and Independent Director	07	07	Yes
Chandir Gidwani	Non – Executive, Non-Independent, (Centrum Nominee Director)	07	06	Yes
Jaspal Singh Bindra	Non – Executive, Non-Independent, (Centrum Nominee Director)	07	07	Yes
Partha Pratim Sengupta (resigned effective November 01, 2024)	Non – Executive, Non-Independent, (RIPL Nominee Director)	03	03	Yes
Renu Basu	Independent Woman Director	07	06	Yes
Subhash Kutte	Independent Director	07	07	Yes
Basant Seth	Independent Director	07	07	Yes
Sandip Ghose	Independent Director	07	07	No
David Rasquinha	Independent Director	07	07	Yes
Sunil Kakar	Independent Director	07	06	Yes
Inderjit Camotra	Managing Director and CEO	07	07	Yes
Bhaskar Pramanik	Independent Director	06	06	Yes

None of the Directors is related to any other Director on the Board and there are no shares/ convertible instruments held by any Directors in his/ her personal capacity in the Bank. The Board has received declarations from the Independent Directors as required under Section 149(7) of the Act and the Board is satisfied that the Independent Directors meet the criteria of independence as mentioned in Section 149(6) of the Act.

b) Skills/ Expertise/ Competencies of the Board

The Bank's Board comprises of qualified members who possess the required skills, competence and expertise as required under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949/ RBI Regulations that facilitate them to make effective contribution to the Board and its Committees. The Board Members are committed to ensure that the Bank's Board adheres to the highest standards of Corporate Governance. The Bank, while considering a person for appointment as Director, determines suitability of the person as a Director on the Board, based upon qualification, experience, expertise, integrity and undertakes necessary due diligence to ensure that the appointee Director fulfils the criteria for Board membership.

The following are the skills/expertise/competencies required in the context of the Bank's businesses, and which are available with the Board as on March 31, 2025:

Name	Economics	Banking	Finance	Human Resource	Risk Management	Small scale industry	Accountancy	Agriculture and Rural economy	Co-operation	Law	Business Management	IT	Payment & Settlement System
Dr. Pronab Sen	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	
Chandir Gidwani			✓		✓		✓				✓		
Jaspal Singh Bindra		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓		
Renu Basu										✓	✓		
Subhash Kutte		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓				
Basant Seth		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓						
Sandip Ghose		✓		✓	✓								
David Rasquinha	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓		
Sunil Kakar		✓	✓		✓		✓				✓		
Bhaskar Pramanik		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓
Sumeet Singh										✓			✓
Inderjit Camotra		✓			✓					✓	✓	✓	✓

c) Information to the Board

Prior to each meeting, the Board is presented with relevant information on various matters relating to the Bank's businesses, especially those that require deliberation and guidance at the highest level. Presentations are made to the Board by business heads / functional heads on their segments from time to time. Directors have separate and independent access to the Management. In addition to items which are required to be placed before the Board for its noting and/or approval, information on all significant matters are provided. The Bank diligently ensures that the information furnished by management to the Board is comprehensive and timely.

d) Remuneration of Directors

The Bank has in place a Compensation Policy which is guided by the principles and objectives as enumerated under Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and RBI guidelines dated April 21, 2021, on 'Corporate Governance in Banks - Appointment of Directors and Constitution of Committees of the Board'. The said policy is also disclosed on the website of the Bank, viz. www.theunitybank.com

Remuneration to Non-Executive Directors

1. Dr. Pronab Sen, Part time Chairman of the Bank, is drawing fixed remuneration from the Bank as approved by the Reserve Bank of India.
2. All Non-Executive Directors receive sitting fees for attending Board and Committee meetings of the Bank. Further, a one-time remuneration/ commission for the FY 2023-24 of upto ₹ 10 lakh was paid to each Non-Executive Director (other than Part time Chairman) during the FY 2024-25.

Other than as mentioned aforesaid, there is no other pecuniary relationship or transaction between the Bank and the Independent Directors except in normal course of banking business.

During the year under review, Non-Executive Directors were entitled to the following sitting fees for attending a meeting of your Bank:

(Amt. in INR)

Sr. no.	Particulars	Sitting fees per meeting
1	Board Meeting	1,00,000/-
2	Audit Committee meeting	60,000/-
3	Other Board Committee meetings	40,000/-

Details of Remuneration and Sitting Fees paid to Non-Executive Directors for the period ended March 31, 2025, along with their shareholding in the Bank are as under:

(Amt. in INR)

Name	Remuneration	Sitting Fees		No. of Equity Shares held as on March 2025
		Board	Committee	
Pronab Sen	16,00,000	7,00,000	80,000	NIL
Chandir Gidwani	10,00,000	6,00,000	NIL	NIL
Jaspal Singh Bindra	10,00,000	7,00,000	3,20,000	1*
Partha Pratim Sengupta*	10,00,000	3,00,000	3,20,000	NIL
Renu Basu	10,00,000	6,00,000	5,60,000	NIL
Subhash Kutte	10,00,000	7,00,000	7,40,000	NIL
Basant Seth	10,00,000	7,00,000	2,40,000	NIL
Sandip Ghose	10,00,000	7,00,000	10,20,000	NIL
David Rasquinha	10,00,000	7,00,000	7,80,000	NIL
Sunil Kakar	10,00,000	6,00,000	5,80,000	NIL
Bhaskar Pramanik*	NA	6,00,000	4,00,000	NIL

*Note:.

1. Mr. Bhaskar Pramanik was appointed as Independent Director effective May 05, 2024.
2. Mr. Partha Pratim Sengupta resigned as RIPL Nominee Director effective November 01, 2024.
3. Mr. Jaspal Singh Bindra holds one share as a nominee of Centrum Financial Services Limited.

** In addition to the sitting fees paid to Non-Executive Directors, the Board had, at its meeting held on May 04, 2024, approved payment of compensation of upto ₹ 10 lakh, to each Non-Executive Director (other than Part time Chairman), as a one-time remuneration/ commission for the FY 2023-24, which was approved by the members on July 25, 2024 and paid during the FY 2024-25.

The Board has at its meeting held on May 02, 2025, proposed to make payment of one-time remuneration/ commission / compensation of ₹ 10 lakhs to each Non-Executive Director (other than Part time Chairman), for FY 2024-25.

There is no other pecuniary relationship or transaction of the Directors with the Bank. There are no performance linked incentives, service contracts, notice period or severance fees being paid to the Directors. The Independent Directors of the Bank are not eligible for Stock Options.

The criteria for making payments to Non-Executive Directors is available on the website of the Bank, viz. www.theunitybank.com

Executive Director

During the year under review, Mr. Inderjit Camotra, Managing Director & CEO was paid a total remuneration amounting to ₹ 1,61,19,864/- excluding ESOPs (including variable pay for the FY 2024-25). During the year under review, 1,30,435 stock options at an exercise price of ₹ 23/- were granted to Mr. Camotra of which every year 20% of options shall be vested from the grant date over a period of 5 years. The above remuneration was paid as per the approval received from the Reserve Bank of India.

As per the terms of his appointment, Mr. Camotra's employment is subject to termination and his notice period is three months. Further, he is not entitled for payment of severance fees and his remuneration is subject to claw-back as per the regulations.

3. COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

As on March 31, 2025, there were Ten (10) Committees of the Board constituted in accordance with the requirements prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and RBI guidelines/circulars issued from time to time:

a) Audit Committee

b) Nomination & Remuneration Committee

c) Risk Management Committee

d) IT Strategy Committee

e) Review Committee of Wilful Defaulters

f) Special Committee of the Board for Monitoring and Follow-up of cases of Frauds (renamed w.e.f. October 24, 2024)

g) Stakeholders' Relationship Committee

h) Customer Service Committee

i) OTS Committee

j) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (constituted effective May 04, 2024)

a) AUDIT COMMITTEE

As on March 31, 2025, the Audit Committee comprised of Five (5) Non-Executive Directors with majority of them being Independent Directors. During the year under review, Five (5) Meetings of the Committee were held on May 04, 2024, June 24, 2024, July 24, 2024, October 23, 2024 and January 22, 2025.

Name	Committee Position	Number of Meetings held during the tenure	Number of Meetings attended
David Rasquinha	Chairman	5	5
Subhash Kutte	Member	5	5
Sandip Ghose	Member	5	5
Jaspal Singh Bindra	Member	5	4
Sunil Kakar	Member	5	5

The Managing Director & CEO, the President, the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Compliance Officer and the Head of Internal Audit and vigilance are invited for the ACB meetings. Statutory Auditors are invited for the meetings where financial results are considered.

The Audit Committee of the Bank is governed by the terms of reference specified under the Companies Act, 2013 and RBI Circulars, Directions and Regulations issued in this regard from time to time.

b) NOMINATION & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

As on March 31, 2025, the Nomination & Remuneration Committee comprised of Three (3) Non-Executive Directors with majority of them being Independent Directors. During the year under review, Two (2) Meeting of the Committee was held on May 03, 2024 and March 24, 2025.

Name	Committee Position	Number of Meetings held during the tenure	Number of Meetings attended
Sandip Ghose	Chairman	2	2
Jaspal Singh Bindra	Member	2	2
David Rasquinha (w.e.f. July 25, 2024)	Member	1	1
Subhash Kutte (upto July 25, 2024)	Member	1	1
Renu Basu (upto July 25, 2024)	Member	1	1

The Chief Human Resource Officer is invited for the meetings, as and when required.

The Nomination Committee of the Bank is governed by the terms of reference specified under Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and RBI Circulars, Directions and Regulations issued in this regard from time to time.

c) RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

As on March 31, 2025, the Risk Management Committee comprised of Four (4) Non-Executive Directors with majority of them being Independent Directors. During the year under review, Four (4) Meetings of the Committee were held on May 03, 2024, July 24, 2024, October 23, 2024 and January 21, 2025

Name	Position	Number of Meetings held during the tenure	Number of Meetings attended
Subhash Kutte	Chairman	4	4
Basant Seth	Member	4	4
David Rasquinha	Member	4	4
Bhaskar Pramanik (w.e.f. July 25,2024)	Member	2	2
Sandip Ghose (upto July 25, 2024)	Member	2	2
Partha Pratim Sengupta (upto November 01, 2024)	Member	3	3

The Managing Director & CEO, the President, Chief Risk Officer and other Risk heads, the Chief Compliance Officer are invited for the meetings as and when required.

The Risk Management Committee of the Bank is governed by the terms of reference specified by the RBI Circulars, Directions and Regulations issued in this regard from time to time and the requirements under the Companies Act, 2013.

d) IT STRATEGY COMMITTEE

As on March 31, 2025, the IT Strategy Committee comprised of Five (5) Directors with majority of them being Independent Directors. During the year under review, Seven (7) Meetings of the Committee were held on May 03, 2024, July 25, 2024, September 10, 2024, October 18, 2024, December 03, 2024 and January 21, 2025 and March 25, 2025

Name	Position	Number of Meetings held during the tenure	Number of Meetings attended
Bhaskar Pramanik (w.e.f. May 04, 2024)	Chairman	6	6
Sandip Ghose	Member	7	7
Renu Basu	Member	7	6
Inderjit Camotra	Member	7	7
Sunil Kakar	Member	7	6
Pronab Sen (upto July 25, 2024)	Chairman	2	2
Partha Pratim Sengupta (upto July 25, 2024)	Member	2	2

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) is a permanent invitee to this Committee meetings. Besides CIO, Chief Information Security Officer, Chief Risk Officer and other IT functional heads are invited for meetings as and when required.

e) REVIEW COMMITTEE OF WILFUL DEFAULTERS

As on March 31, 2025, the Review Committee of Wilful Defaulters comprised of Three (3) Directors. During the year under review, One (1) meeting of the Committee was held on July 24, 2024.

Name	Position	Number of Meetings held during the tenure	Number of Meetings attended
Inderjit Camotra	Chairman	1	1
Basant Seth	Member	1	1
Renu Basu	Member	1	1

The President, Chief Risk Officer and other Risk heads are invited for the meetings as and when required.

f) SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD FOR MONITORING AND FOLLOW-UP OF CASES OF FRAUDS

The Fraud Monitoring Committee was renamed as Special Committee of the Board for Monitoring and Follow-up of cases of Frauds w.e.f. October 24, 2024. As on March 31, 2025, it comprised of Four (4) Directors. During the year under review, One (1) meeting of the Committee was held on July 24, 2024.

Name	Position	Number of Meetings held during the tenure	Number of Meetings attended
Sunil Kakar (w.e.f. July 25, 2024)	Chairman	-	-
Inderjit Camotra (erstwhile Chairman of the Committee) (up to October 24, 2024)	Member	1	1
Basant Seth	Member	1	1
Subhash Kutte	Member	1	1
Renu Basu (upto July 25, 2024)	Member	1	1
David Rasquinha (upto July 25, 2024)	Member	1	1
Partha Pratim Sengupta (upto October 24, 2024)	Member	-	-

The President, Chief Risk Officer and other Risk heads are invited for the meetings as and when required.

The major function of this Committee is to monitor and review all frauds of Rupees One Crore and above.

g) STAKEHOLDERS' RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE (SRC)

As on March 31, 2025, the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee comprised of Three (3) Directors. During the year under review, One (1) meeting of the Committee was held on January 22, 2025.

Name	Position	Number of Meetings held during the tenure	Number of Meetings attended
Jaspal Singh Bindra (w.e.f. July 25, 2024)	Chairperson	1	Nil
Renu Basu (erstwhile Chairperson of the Committee) (up to July 24, 2024)	Member	1	1
Inderjit Camotra	Member	1	1
Sandip Ghose (upto July 25, 2024)	Member	-	-
Partha Pratim Sengupta (upto July 25, 2024)	Member	-	-

The Stakeholders' Relationship Committee of the Bank is *inter alia* governed by the terms of reference specified under Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013

h) CUSTOMER SERVICE COMMITEEE (CSC)

As on March 31, 2025, the Customer Service Committee comprised of Three (3) Directors. During the year under review, Four (4) meetings of the Committee were held on May 03, 2024, July 24, 2024, October 18, 2024 and January 21, 2025.

Name	Position	Number of Meetings held during the tenure	Number of Meetings attended
Renu Basu	Chairperson	4	4
Inderjit Camotra	Member	4	4
Bhaskar Pramanik (w.e.f. July 25,2024)	Member	2	2
Sandip Ghose (upto July 25, 2024)	Member	2	2
Partha Pratim Sengupta (upto November 01, 2024)	Member	3	3

The President, Head of Operations and Head- Customer Excellence, are invited for the meetings.

The major function of this Committee is to monitor how the customer complaints are addressed and suggest innovative measures for enhancing the quality of customer service and improving the overall satisfaction level of customers.

i) OTS COMMITTEE (OTS)

As on March 31, 2025, the Committee comprised of Four (4) Directors. During the year under review, Five (5) meetings of the Committee were held on June 26, 2024, October 18, 2024, December 03, 2024, January 14, 2025 and March 05, 2025

Name	Position	Number of Meetings held during the tenure	Number of Meetings attended
Inderjit Camotra	Chairperson	5	5
Subhash Kutte	Member	5	5
David Rasquinha	Member	5	5
Sandip Ghose	Member	5	5

The President, Chief Risk Officer and other Risk heads are invited for the meetings as and when required.

The function of this committee is to deal with and settle the standard /sub-standard accounts/NPA accounts of the Bank through various means, including settlement, asset sale, debt recovery, write-offs, restructuring, waivers of principal and / or interest etc. as per the limits delegated by the Board from time to time.

j) CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE (CSR)

As on March 31, 2025, the Committee comprised of Three (3) Directors. During the year under review, One (1) meeting of the Committee was held on July 24, 2024.

Name	Position	Number of Meetings held during the tenure	Number of Meetings attended
Inderjit Camotra	Chairperson	1	1
David Rasquinha	Member	1	1
Sunil Kakar	Member	1	1

The CSR Committee is governed by the terms of reference specified under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules framed thereunder.

4. GENERAL MEETINGS

The details of Annual General Meeting conducted by the Bank during FY 2024-2025 is given below:

The day, date, time and venue of the Annual General Meetings ("AGMs") held during the last three financial years, and the special resolution(s) passed thereat are as follows:

Sr. No	Date and Venue of the Meeting	Special Resolution/s passed
1.	First Annual General Meeting held on August 05, 2022 at 10.30 am at the Corporate Office at Centrum House, C.S.T. Road, Vidyanagari Marg, Kalina, Santacruz (East), Mumbai – 400 098	No special resolution was passed
2.	Second Annual General Meeting held on August 02, 2023 at 02.00 P.M. at the Corporate Office at Centrum House, C.S.T. Road, Vidyanagari Marg, Kalina, Santacruz (East), Mumbai – 400 098	1. Appointment of Mr. Partha Pratim Sengupta (DIN: 08273324) as a Non-Executive Non-independent Director and a Nominee Director of Resilient Innovations Private Limited. 2. Approval of payment of compensation to Non-Executive Directors of the Bank 3. Approving borrowings in excess of paid up share capital, free reserves and securities premium of the bank as per provisions of section 180(1)(c) of the Companies act, 2013
3.	Third Annual General Meeting held on July 25, 2024 at 05.30 P.M. at the Corporate Office at Centrum House, C.S.T. Road, Vidyanagari Marg, Kalina, Santacruz (East), Mumbai – 400 098	1. Approving Re-Appointment of Mr. Inderjit Camotra (DIN: 09602543) as Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer of the Bank 2. Approving payment of Compensation to Non-Executive Directors of the Bank

During the Financial Year 2024-25, the Bank did not pass any resolution through postal ballot.

5. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

Annual Reports are available on the website of the Bank at www.theunitybank.com.

6. GENERAL INFORMATION FOR SHAREHOLDERS

Registrar and Share Transfer Agents;	**NSDL Database Management Limited** 4th Floor, Trade World A Wing, Kamala Mills Compound, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400 013
Share transfer system	Entire equity shares of the Bank are issued in dematerialised form. Transfer of these shares, if any will be done through Depositories. Your Bank has issued PNCPS and Equity Warrants in physical and Demat form and all transfer requests are processed in Demat mode.
Distribution of shareholding (as on 31.03.2025)	1. Centrum Financial Services Limited, Promoters of the Bank, along with its Nominees is holding 35,95,00,000 Equity shares which amounts to 51% of Equity Shareholding of the Bank. 2. Resilient Innovations Private Limited is holding 34,54,01,960 Equity shares which amounts to 49% Equity Shareholding of the Bank.
Dematerialization of shares and liquidity (as on 31.03.2025)	The entire Equity shares of the Bank are held in dematerialised form. All transfer requests for transfer of PNCPS are processed in Demat mode only.
Debenture Trustees:	NA
Address for correspondence	**Unity Small Finance Bank Limited** Centrum House, C.S.T. Road, Vidyanagari Marg, Kalina, Santacruz (East), Mumbai - 400098 Tel No.: 022 – 42159000; Email: cs@unitybank.co.in
Listing status	All securities of Bank are unlisted

7. OTHER DISCLOSURES

a) Disclosures on materially significant related party transactions

The disclosure on Related party transactions is covered in the Directors' report. Further, there are no materially significant related party transactions that may have potential conflict with the interests of the Bank.

b) Fair Practices Code

The Bank has adopted the Fair Practices Code pursuant to the RBI guidelines issued in this regard, which is placed on the Bank's website.

c) Related Party Transactions

The particulars of transactions between the Bank and its related parties, as defined under Section 2(76) of the Act and as per applicable Accounting Standard, are set out in the financial statements. The Board has put in place a policy on Related Party Transactions and the same has been uploaded on the Bank's website viz. www.theunitybank.co.in.

d) Details of Non-Compliances by the Company, penalties, and strictures imposed on the Company by the Stock Exchanges or SEBI or any Statutory Authorities on any matter related to Capital Markets during the last three years

No penalties and/or strictures were imposed on the Bank by the Stock Exchanges or SEBI or any Statutory Authorities, on any matter related to Capital Markets during the last three years.

e) Disclosure where the Board had not accepted any recommendation of any Committee of the Board during the year under review which was mandatorily required

There were no such instances during the year under review.

f) Subsidiaries

The Bank does not have a subsidiary and hence no policy for determining 'Material Subsidiaries' has been formulated.

g) Whistle Blower Policy

The Bank has established a Whistle Blower Policy pursuant to which Directors, employees and vendors of the Bank can report their concerns on unethical and improper behaviour, practices, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Bank's Code of Conduct or any other wrongful conduct in the Bank or of its employees. No personnel of the Bank were denied access to the Audit Committee for raising any whistle blower complaint. During the year under review, 8 complaints were received which were duly addressed.

h) Details of fee remitted to Statutory Auditors

The total fees paid by the Bank to statutory auditors for FY 2024-25 is given below:

Particulars	Amount (in ₹)
Statutory Audit	39,00,000.00
Quarterly Review	9,00,000.00
LFAR	6,00,000.00
Total	**55,00,000.00**

The aforesaid fees is excluding taxes and other out of pocket expenses.

i) Disclosures in relation to the Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:

The Bank has complied with provisions relating to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The Internal Compliant Committee (ICC) as per the said Act is duly constituted.

The Bank has Zero tolerance policy towards sexual harassment of employees and is fully committed to uphold and maintain the dignity of every woman executive working in the Bank. The Bank has successfully imparted training to all the present employees to prevent instance of sexual harassment at workplace. The Policy for Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace is duly approved by the Board.

There following is a summary of the Sexual Harassment complaints received and disposed of by the Bank during the FY 2024-25:

Sr. no.	Particulars	Number
1	Number of Complaints pending from last FY 2023-24 (Opening)	0
2	Number of Complaints filed during the FY 2024-25	3
3	Number of Complaints disposed of during the FY 2024-25	2
4	Number of Complaints pending as at the end of the FY 2024-25 (Closing)	1

By Order of the Board
For Unity Small Finance Bank Limited

Dr. Pronab Sen
Part time Chairman
DIN: 07831725

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 02, 2025

Inderjit Camotra
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 09602543

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 02, 2025

Management Discussion and Analysis

Global Economic Overview

The global economy demonstrated considerable resilience throughout CY 2024 despite facing challenges due to prolonged monetary tightening and geo-political tensions causing trade disruptions. Amidst a turbulent economic landscape, the overall macroeconomic fundamentals stayed largely intact, with global economic growth remaining stable at a rate of 3.2%[1].

Emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs) showed stronger growth, expanding by 4.2%, surpassing the growth rate of 1.7% in developed economies. The US remained a major driver of global expansion, expanding by 2.8%, backed by strong labour market, consumer demand and robust corporate earnings. In contrast, European economies continued to face headwinds, mainly due to weak consumer demand, persistent energy market pressures and uncertainties driven by geo-political conditions. Meanwhile, China's growth moderated to around 4.7%, weighed down by subdued domestic consumption, a sluggish property market and tepid investor sentiment.

Stabilising commodity prices, along with easing supply chain constraints, contributed to a decline in global inflation from 6.7% in CY 2023 to around 5.7% in CY 2024. This shift has prompted several central banks to gradually pivot towards monetary policy easing, enhancing liquidity and supporting economic activity. Global trade also rebounded during the year, with trade volumes expanding by 3.4%, up from just 0.9% in the previous year. The resurgence in exports, especially from East Asia, the US and China, has helped restore momentum in cross-border economic activities.

Outlook

The global economic outlook remains tentatively optimistic with growth projected at 3.3% for both CY 2025 and CY 2026. Despite persistent geo-political tensions and evolving trade dynamics, global economic activity is expected to remain resilient.

Advanced economies such as the US and those within the Eurozone are forecasted to maintain stable growth trajectories driven by favourable demographics, resource availability and improving macroeconomic fundamentals. Emerging markets and developing economies are expected to remain key contributors, with projected growth of 4.2%–4.3%.

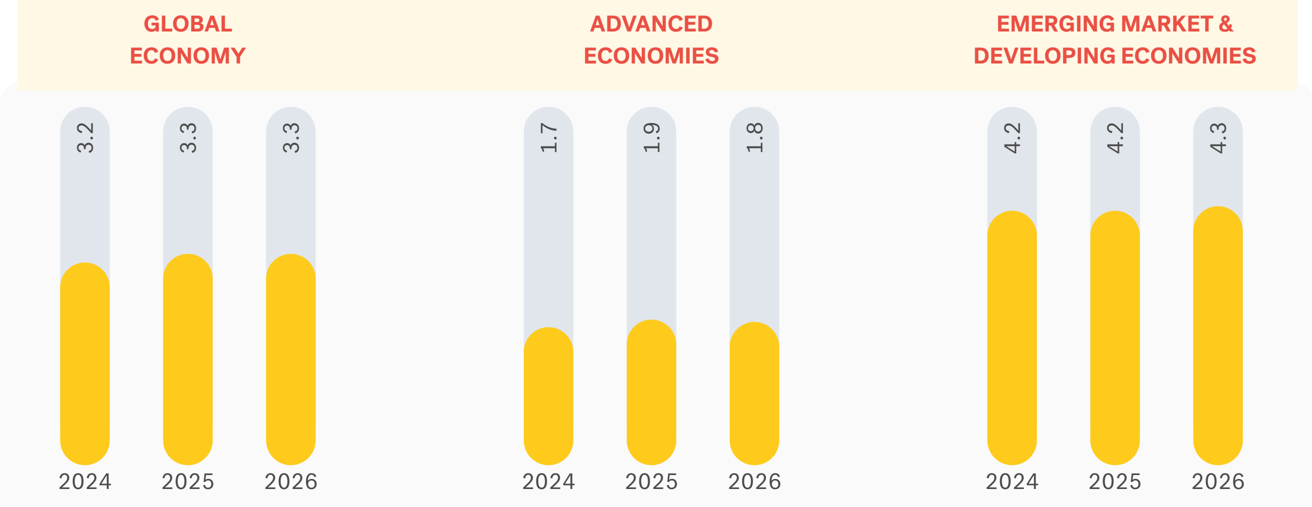
The global disinflationary trend is projected to continue, with inflation expected to ease from 4.2% in CY 2025 to 3.5% in CY 2026. This moderation in inflation is enabling central banks to shift toward more accommodative monetary policies, including interest rate cuts and liquidity enhancing measures. These policy adjustments are expected to boost private investment and reinforce business confidence.

[1] https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2025/01/17/world-economic-outlook-update-january-2025

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK UPDATE JANUARY 2025

GROWTH PROJECTIONS

(REAL GDP GROWTH, PERCENT CHANGE)



IMF.org/pubs

[Source – IMF World Economic Outlook 2025]

Indian Economic Overview

The Indian economy has remained resilient amid global uncertainties, with growth projected at 6.5% for FY 2024-25.[2] This steady expansion is primarily driven by robust consumption, government spending and a continued push in infrastructure development. Despite the challenges posed by geo-political tensions and global trade fluctuations, India's growth trajectory remains strong, positioning it as one of the fastest-growing major economies.

The Indian government's continued focus on capital expenditure has been significant in the nation's growth. In FY 2024-25, ₹ 11.11 lakh crore was allocated to capital expenditure. Inflation has witnessed a downward trajectory, falling to a five-year low of 3.34% in March 2025, primarily due to a reduction in food prices. This inflationary moderation has provided the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) with flexibility to implement rate cuts, reducing the repo rate in FY 2024-25. These measures are expected to support consumer spending, boost private investment and maintain overall economic stability.

Outlook

Going ahead, India remains one of the fastest-growing major economies globally, with a projected GDP growth rate of 6.7% for FY 2026. Currently the fifth-largest economy, India is on track to become the third largest by 2027, reflecting its expanding global footprint and strong economic fundamentals. Despite persistent global uncertainties, including weak external demands and trade-related challenges, India's economy is expected to outperform both global and regional peers. Growth is expected to be supported by strong domestic demand, increased consumption and a steady rise in private and public investments.

The recent changes in income tax slabs in the Union Budget have provided relief to individuals, increasing disposable incomes and fuelling consumption. Further, the inflation outlook remains stable, with projections in the range of 4.0% to 4.2% for FY 2026, within the Reserve Bank of India's target range. This controlled inflation environment has created space for further monetary easing.

The RBI reduced the repo rate by 25 basis points to 6.25% in February 2025. This was followed by a further cut in April 2025 to 6.00%, aimed at boosting the liquidity in the market. This will lower borrowing costs and encourage lending. In addition, this will also enhance the profitability and financial stability for banks. RBI's prudent monetary measures, such as cash reserve ratios (CRR) cuts, open market operations (OMOs), variable rate reverse repo (VRRR) auctions, are expected to address tight liquidity conditions in the banking system. This, combined with a rapidly expanding middle class, favourable financing conditions and a vibrant entrepreneurial ecosystem, is expected to further support India's long-term economic growth.

Small Finance Banks Industry Outlook

The outlook for the Small Finance Bank (SFB) industry in India is generally positive, but with some potential challenges. While SFBs have experienced strong growth in recent years, particularly in deposits and advances, their growth is expected to be moderate due to rising delinquencies and asset quality issues, especially in the microfinance segment. However, SFBs are diversifying its product offerings and exploring alternative funding routes to mitigate these challenges.

SFBs are leveraging technology to improve efficiency, expand their reach and offer innovative products. SFBs are expanding their

[2] https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2113316

branch networks in semi-urban and urban areas to strengthen their presence and attract low-cost retail deposits. SFBs are focusing on niche segments within secured lending, such as vehicle finance and small business loans, to achieve sustainable growth.

The growth of SFBs in India marks a significant development in the banking sector. These institutions have effectively catered to the financial needs of underserved populations, thereby promoting financial inclusion and contributing to economic growth. Through rapid expansion, innovative practices and digital transformation, SFBs are poised to play a crucial role in shaping India's financial landscape. By continuing to prioritise the unbanked and underbanked segments of society, SBFs can help build a more inclusive and robust economy, where individuals and businesses have access to the financial services they need, to thrive.

While the SFB industry faces certain headwinds, its overall outlook remains positive. SFBs are adapting to the evolving environment by diversifying their product offerings, exploring alternative funding sources and leveraging technology to improve operational efficiency. The ability of SFBs to navigate these challenges and capitalise on the opportunities will be crucial to sustaining long term growth.

Company Overview

Unity Small Finance Bank Limited (Unity) is a new age financial institution committed to simplifying banking by combining the conveniences of modern technology with the trustworthiness of conventional banking. Promoted by Centrum Financial Services, part of the diversified Centrum Group and backed by Resilient Innovations Pvt. Ltd (BharatPe), the Bank commenced its operations in November 2021. Leveraging a strong promoter legacy and an impeccable expertise in the banking and fintech industry, the Bank aspires to unite customers across socio-economic groups, small and medium businesses and high-net-worth individuals (HNIs) to offer a transparent, convenient and secure digital banking experience.

Financial Performance

In FY 2024-25, Unity Small Finance Bank demonstrated stable financial performance, marked by a diversified loan book and significant growth in retail deposits. The Bank demonstrated steady progress across multiple dimensions while maintaining a cautious stance towards the retail and microfinance segments. Despite subdued economic conditions, the Bank delivered a well-rounded performance driven by prudent underwriting, strengthened collections team, effective cost-of- funds management and exercised control over operating expenses.

(Amt in ₹ crs)

Particulars	31 Mar'25	31 Mar'24	% growth
Total Income	2,837	1,632	74%
Net Income	1,955	1,225	60%
Net Interest Income (NII)	1,187	981	21%
Pre Provisioning Operating Profit (PPoP)	728	417	75%
Net profit	482	439	10%
Deposits	11,952	6,505	84%
Gross advances *	11,485	8,271	39%
Net Advances	10,985	7,961	38%
IB	3,273	2,560	28%
BB	6,867	4,997	37%
Others	845	404	109%
Shareholder's fund	2,114	1,907	11%

* excluding IBPC/ PTC/ DA

Revenue Growth

The Bank's total revenue reflected a year-on-year growth of 74 %, amounting to ₹ 2,837 crore in FY 2024-25. This growth was driven by the expansion of the loan book and a steady rise in fee-based services, underscoring the Bank's ability to capture market opportunities and strengthen customer engagement. In an effort to manage asset quality, the Bank also executed the sale of stressed loan assets and generated additional income through recoveries from legacy assets.

Profitability Growth

The Bank reported a Profit After Tax (PAT) of ₹ 482 crore for FY 2024-25, compared to ₹ 439 crore in FY 2023-24. Sustainable profitability was maintained, with a return on total assets (ROTA) of 3% and ROE of 34%. The Bank's core business remains resilient, supported by a disciplined focus on profitable growth and a customer-centric strategy. Overall, the Bank delivered another year of solid operational performance and continued business expansion.

Abhishek Baxi

Chief Financial Officer

Business Growth

Unity Bank continued to demonstrate steady growth in its chosen areas—secured retail and commercial banking on the asset side and granular deposits on the liability side.

a. Deposits

With continued branch expansion, the introduction of mobility-led acquisition tools and roll out of targeted products during FY 2024-25, the Bank achieved impressive year-on-year growth in deposits. As of March 31, 2025, total deposits stood at ₹ 11,952 crore. The Bank's retail-focused strategy attracted a broad depositor base, with CASA and retail term deposits accounting for 80% of total deposits. As of March 2025, the Bank operated 200+ branches across multiple states. The Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio improved to 96% in FY 2024-25 from 127% in the previous year.

As the youngest small finance bank in India, the Bank has effectively mobilised substantial deposits, earning trust among both new and existing customers. Additional services—such as extended banking hours, WhatsApp banking, a user-friendly mobile app and a range of third-party financial products—have further supported liability growth.

b. Loans & Advances

The Bank registered cautious year-on-year growth of 38% in advances, with net advances reaching ₹ 10,985 crore as of March 2025. It maintained granularity across leading segments while adhering to priority sector lending norms. The Bank continued to diversify its product portfolio, particularly within secured loan categories and remained prudent in managing short-term macroeconomic challenges impacting unsecured segments.

Key performance indicators included Net interest margin (NIM) of 8.3% , Provision coverage ratio (with technical write-offs) of 96% and net non-performing assets (NNPA) of 1.6%.

Persistent challenges in the microfinance industry—such as customer over-indebtedness and reduced disbursement volumes—have led to elevated credit costs and a challenging operating environment. Nonetheless, a gradual recovery is anticipated, driven by tight underwriting standards, regulatory interventions and improved financial discipline.

To strengthen the asset base and manage risks, the Bank has initiated pilot programmes for new secured lending products, such as gold loans and micro-LAPs. These offerings aim to mitigate risk while enhancing the quality and stability of the asset base.

Adequate Capital & Liquidity

Unity Bank remains well-capitalised to support medium-term growth and maintain strong liquidity. As of March 31, 2025, the Bank's capital adequacy ratio (CAR) stood at 29% comfortably exceeding regulatory requirements of 15%. The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 208% indicating the Bank's ability to meet short-term obligations through readily available assets.

Ratings & Securitisation

The Bank received strong credit ratings from leading agencies, validating its financial health, asset quality and prudent risk management:

CRISIL

assigned a short-term rating of A1+, indicating the highest degree of safety and timely repayment capability

ICRA

upgraded the Bank's long-term rating to A, reflecting strong capital adequacy, consistent earnings, sound governance practices and a diversified loan portfolio.

Outlook

Backed by a robust balance sheet, stable asset quality and a forward-looking strategy, the Bank is well-positioned to accelerate growth and strengthen its presence in the financial services landscape. A continued emphasis on secured lending, retail deposit mobilisation and optimisation of the funding mix is expected to further reinforce the Bank's foundation.

Unity Bank's performance in FY 2024-25 underscores its commitment to promoting sustainable growth, guided by sound risk management and strong compliance practices. The progress reflects the trust of its customers and the dedication of its employees. With a growing loan book, ongoing technological innovation and enhanced processes and product offerings, the Bank is poised to enter its next phase of growth.

Segment-wise Highlights

Consumer Banking

Business Overview

The consumer banking segment offers a comprehensive range of products and services through dedicated branches and partnerships with FinTechs. These include savings accounts, fixed and recurring deposits, current accounts, lockers and investment solutions such as life insurance, general insurance, mutual funds and 3-in-1 broking accounts. With a pan-India branch network, the Bank is committed to delivering best-in-class services and seamless banking solutions to its customers.

Highlights – FY 2025

During the year, the Bank opened 37 new branches and strategically relocated select branches to improve customer service. Some branches were also merged to optimise network efficiency.

The Consumer Banking strategy was built on three core pillars—**retain, deepen and acquire**. By focusing on strengthening existing relationships and acquiring new customers, the Bank achieved an impressive 84% year-on-year growth in its deposit base. Notably, over 71% of this growth came from new-to-bank clients, including retail, HNIs and institutional customers. This resulted in significant improvement in C/D Ratio to 96% as on Mar'25 viz a viz 127% as on Mar'24

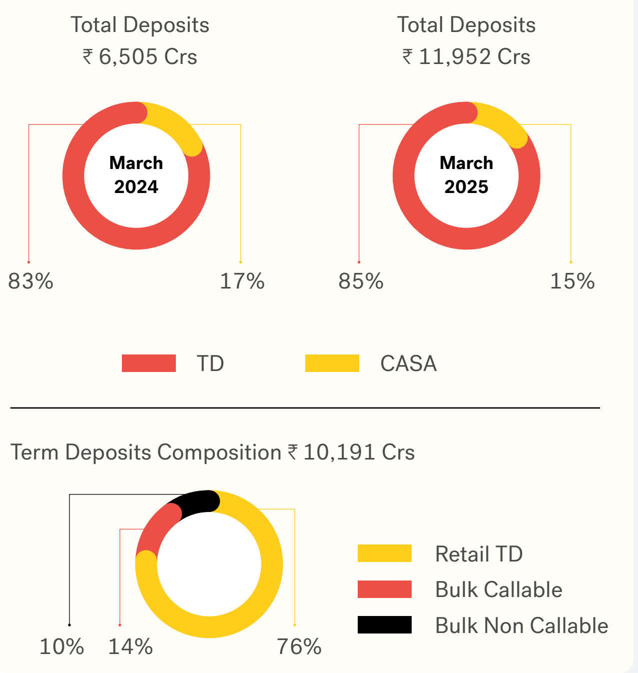
To build a granular liability franchise, the Bank launched several tailored products for retail customers. These included specialised accounts such as '**Seniors**' for senior citizens, '**Pearl**' for women, salary accounts for salaried individuals and '**Freedom**' accounts for financially independent customers.

On the service front, the Bank introduced partnerships for POS machines, doorstep banking, QR codes and internet payment gateways. The Bank also collaborated with multiple FinTech and EduTech partners aligned with its customer base. Key partnerships included:

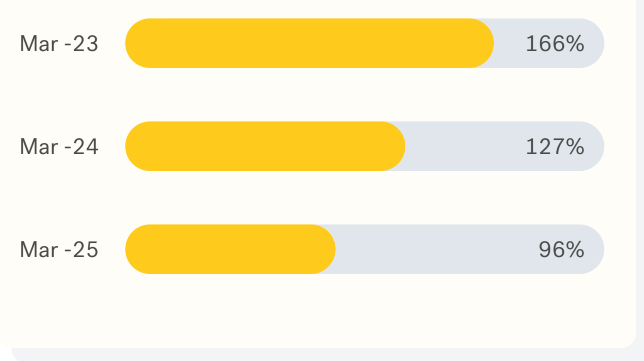
- **Studentlink** and **LEO1**, ERP providers for over 1,000 universities and institutions
- **Healthray**, offering AI-enabled ERP solutions for hospitals and clinics
- **TALLY** and **Anacity**, providing accounting and property management solutions.

To elevate customer engagement, the Bank implemented **CRM Next**, a platform designed to offer superior, technology-led service experiences. The branches continued to distribute life and non-life insurance products, with a focus on health, motor and business risk covers.

Deposits Composition



CD Ratio

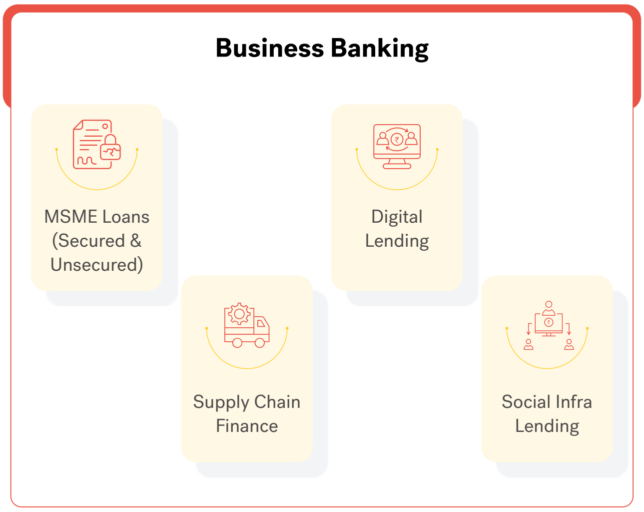


Outlook

The Consumer Banking segment has built strong momentum and is expected to maintain its growth trajectory. The Bank will continue expanding geographically, focus on increasing CASA and is set to foray into consumer asset products such as gold loans in the early part of the upcoming financial year.

Business Banking

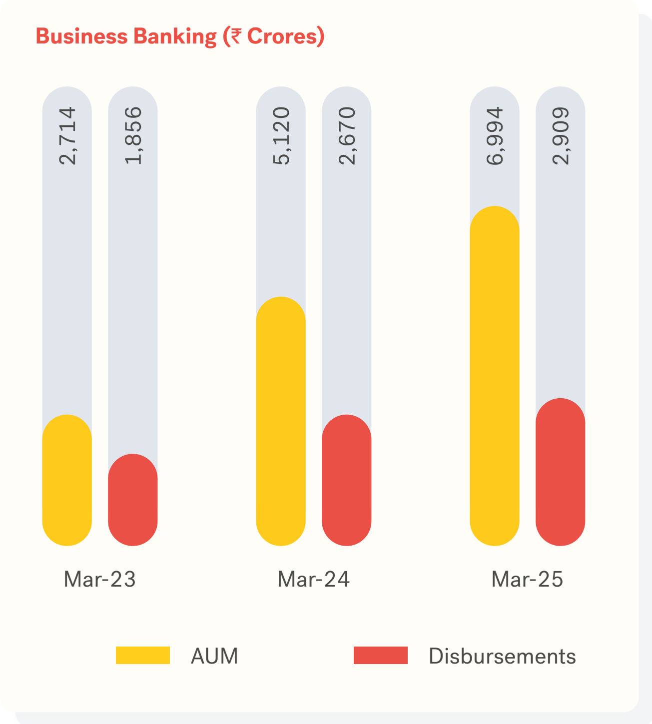
Business Overview



Highlights FY 2025

The Business Banking segment recorded a 33% year-on-year increase in the loan book, supported by increased borrowing from SMEs capitalising on business expansion opportunities. Customer acquisition remained strong, with a 37% rise in the client base. The Bank continued to focus on building a granular business model by onboarding customers through phygital (physical+digital) channels while maintaining a strong focus on priority sector lending targets.

The emphasis during the year was on strengthening the foundation by enhancing core lending products, including secured business loans, unsecured business loans and supply chain finance. In addition, the newly introduced social infrastructure lending and TReDS platform loans witnessed significant traction. To expand its reach further, the Bank launched a new business sourcing channel through strategic partnerships with business correspondents, aimed at broadening geographic reach and supporting further expansion.



Outlook

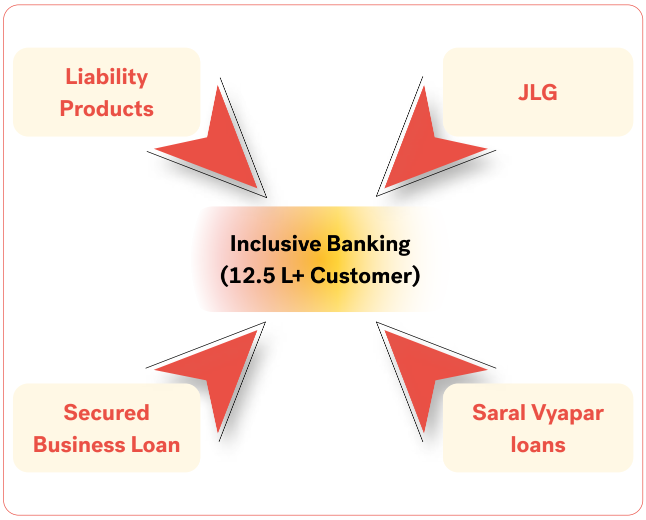
FY 2025 marked a year of resilience and adaptability for the business banking segment. By prioritising digital transformation, expanding the range of services and aligning with evolving market needs, the Bank is well-positioned to sustain growth and deliver valuable financial solutions to businesses across sectors. Looking ahead to FY 2026, the Bank will continue to focus on generating sustainable value for business clients, while maintaining a prudent approach to risk management and staying responsive to the dynamic financial environment.

Inclusive Banking

Business Overview

Unity believes in empowering communities with financial support. The Bank's inclusive banking vertical embodies this philosophy and provides the necessary guidance and financial solutions to help the underserved and low-income communities across rural India.

The vertical is anchored by four key products:



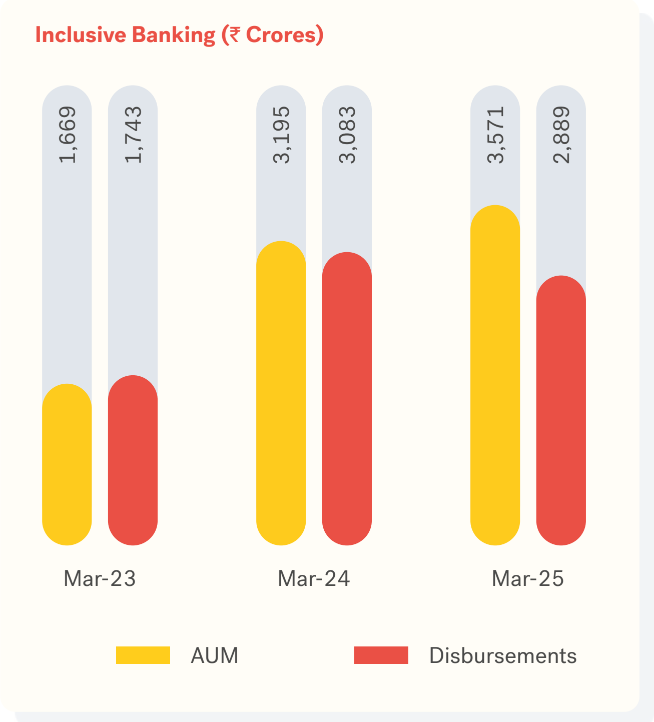
Through these offerings, the Bank has extended financial services to over 12.5 lakh customers, empowering them to build and grow their small businesses, inculcate saving habits and participate meaningfully in the formal economy.

Highlights FY 2025

During the year, the Bank continued to expand its presence across India with a well-distributed portfolio spanning over 275 districts in 16 states, reaching more than 15,000 villages. The active customer base grew by 25% year-on-year, closing at 12.5 lakh borrowers and the loan book crossed ₹ 3,600 crore. A standout feature of the portfolio remains its strong focus on women empowerment, with 99% of the borrowers being women.

While asset growth was moderated due to prevailing headwinds in the microfinance sector, the Bank undertook several strategic initiatives to strengthen the business. To enhance last-mile credit delivery and extend its reach, three new corporate business correspondents (BCs) were onboarded during the year, bringing the total to seven BC partners. There was a marked improvement in the product mix as well, with the share of individual loans (Saral) increasing and the group-to-individual loan ratio shifting from 80:20 in FY24 to 65:35 in FY25.

As part of its diversification strategy, the Bank successfully piloted its new product, the secured business loan, which laid the foundation for an own-sourcing model. In addition, 82 new unbanked rural centre (URC) branches were made operational across Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha. These branches not only extend the Bank's physical footprint but also serve as key enablers for inclusive growth through the rollout of liability products in underbanked areas.



Outlook

In the coming years, the Bank will prioritise product diversification, with a particular focus on scaling the self-sourced secured business loan portfolio. A solar financing product is also in the pipeline to support this effort. The rollout of liability offerings in unbanked rural sectors (URCs) and other inclusive banking (IB) locations is expected to deepen customer relationships by providing holistic financial services. At the same time, given the ongoing stress in the microfinance sector, the Bank will adopt a cautious and calibrated approach in managing its MFI portfolio.

Digital Banking

Business Overview

The digital banking unit comprises of personal loans, credit cards and digital channels for liabilities, along with in-house capability centres such as the Mobile and Internet Banking Group, the Business Solutions Group and the Business Intelligence Unit. During the year, the Bank continued to enhance its digital capabilities and expand its product and service offerings.

Highlights FY 2025

Mobile and Internet Banking Services – Anywhere Banking, Anytime!

The Bank's vision of delivering a 'Bank in an App' has been materialised with the launch of Unity's Mobile Banking App. Though still in its early stages, the app witnessed rapid adoption, enabling over one lakh retail customers to engage with the Bank through secure digital channels. Looking ahead, the app is set to extend its services to business owners, with new features and upgrades planned on an ongoing basis.

The app also supports end-to-end digital onboarding, allowing customers from any part of the country to open accounts seamlessly, significantly enhancing the Bank's distribution and accessibility.

UPI: @Unitypay

The Bank introduced UPI functionality, enhancing its digital payments suite. Customers can now make retail payments using personalised Unity Bank UPI handle or through any other UPI-enabled app.

Personal Loans

The Bank introduced unsecured personal loans through a digital-first mode, targeting underserved salaried and self-employed individuals. Through a fully automated process, eligible customers can check their loan eligibility and receive disbursals within 30 minutes, loan amounts ranging from ₹ 1 to ₹ 5 lakhs.

Co-Branded Credit Cards

The 'Unity-BharatPe Credit Card' was launched in February 2025, offering a mix of EMI options and attractive rewards.

Both product lines—personal loans and credit cards—are poised for measured growth, with a continued emphasis on prudent risk management and asset quality maintenance.

Marketing and Communication

With the Bank's growing footprint and an expanding customer base across consumer banking, MSMEs, inclusive banking and digital banking segments, a new marketing campaign is set to launch in Q1 FY26. Grounded in extensive research, this initiative is designed to boost brand visibility and awareness across key markets.

SME & Transaction Banking

Business Overview

During the year, we launched a dedicated SME & Transaction Banking Business Unit with the vision of building a high-quality, short to medium tenor, secured book through a relationship and client led approach. This initiative is driven by our commitment to empower emerging and growing enterprises with timely, efficient, and technology enabled financing solutions. This business targets focussed segments that include start-ups and companies in the transition finance sector and commercial finance space aligning with underserved credit demand.

We offer a suite of **short to medium term lending, working capital and transaction banking products**, tailored for dynamic cash flow needs.

Transition Finance:

Enabling sustainability linked lending to businesses aligned with green goals.

Start-ups:

Supporting innovation driven enterprises with agile, short-term & long-term credit lines.

Commercial Finance:

Partnering with small and mid-market corporates to address short-term working capital and transaction banking requirements.

NBFCs, Platforms, VC/ PE Ecosystem:

Collaborating closely for co-origination & securitization opportunities

Outlook

India's SME sector continues to be a cornerstone of the nation's economic engine, contributing significantly to GDP, employment, and exports. Despite its critical role, the segment remains under-penetrated from a formal credit perspective, particularly in areas requiring short-term working capital support. Structural shifts—such as digitization, increasing formalization, and policy thrusts around climate transition and entrepreneurship—present a compelling opportunity to bridge this financing gap. We will endeavour to leverage technology & service as a differentiator across the client journey, credit lifecycle, and client management, delivering a seamless and responsive banking experience.

Financial Markets and Treasury

Business Overview

The Bank's financial markets function comprises - asset liability management (ALM) for liquidity management, interest rate trading (IRT) for SLR/Non-SLR trading, fixed income sales (FIS) for resource mobilisation and treasury engagement and the financial institutions group (FIG) for resource mobilisation and ratings.

Highlights FY2025

Interest Rate Trading (IRT) played a pivotal role in market-making and trading across various interest rate instruments, including government securities(G-Secs), state development loans (SDLs) and Treasury Bills (T-Bills) . It also participated in primary and secondary market investments in corporate bonds, commercial papers, certificates of deposit, equity scrips, exchange traded funds (ETFs), initial public offerings (IPOs) and mutual funds-across debt and equity segments. Investments in SLR and non-SLR securities were maintained in compliance with regulatory requirements and the Bank's 'Treasury and Investment Policy'. In FY2025, the US Federal Reserve reduced interest rates by 100 bps, while the RBI implemented a 25 bps cut, in response to easing inflation trends.

The Fixed Income Sales (FIS) desk played a vital role in raising bulk deposits from other small finance banks, co-operative banks, regional rural banks and corporate treasuries. FIS also distributed treasury products to corporate treasuries, co-operative banks, provident funds, pension funds and various other entities. The Bank also raised funds through certificates of deposit (CDs) during the year.

The Financial Institutions Group (FIG) was instrumental in onboarding new financial institutions to establish interbank credit lines and support securitisation. FIG successfully executed three direct assignment (DA) transactions and one pass-through certificate (PTC) transaction, enhancing liquidity and optimising asset and revenue growth. Additionally, FIG strengthened the Bank's presence among PSUs and private sector banks and secured four new interbank credit lines with private banks, MNCs and peer SFBs for short-term borrowing and trade finance.

The Treasury division actively pursued refinancing from key All India Financial Institutions, including MUDRA, NABARD and SIDBI. These borrowings, tailored to sector-specific needs, supported credit expansion in the microfinance and SME segments. Strategic use of these funding sources allowed the Bank to manage liquidity effectively and ensure financial stability.

Outlook

The treasury strategy for FY2026 will focus on collaboration and operational efficiency. The Bank plans to diversify its funding base through a range of instruments, such as CDs, term money, IBPCs, PTCs, DAs and an additional refinancing from NABARD, SIDBI and MUDRA. Strengthening collaboration with the liabilities team will be key to driving deposit mobilisation, with an emphasis on volume and cost optimisation. The 'Treasury' will also strengthen relationships with financial institutions, including banks, mutual funds, co-operative banks and rating agencies, to expand market access and optimise funding strategies.

Risk Management

The Bank's risk management philosophy is anchored in protecting stakeholder interests through a robust, independent risk governance framework. While the Board retains overall oversight, the Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB) is entrusted with approving the Bank's risk appetite and ensuring strict adherence to risk policies and prudential limits.

Credit Risk Management:

The Bank maintains a culture of responsible lending supported by a comprehensive credit risk policy. Credit risk appetite is continuously evaluated under both normal and stress conditions. The Bank updates its credit appraisal models using data analytics and portfolio monitoring. Governance is supported by policies approved by the Board and implementation is carried out through portfolio profiling, early warning systems, regular reviews and stress testing.

To manage current pressures in retail credit, the Bank proactively tightened its underwriting and collections framework based on analytical insights. Stress test results affirm the Bank's capital adequacy under various adverse conditions. Starting Q1 and Q2 of FY 2025, the Bank's started noticing higher delays in repayment by the borrowers in the MSME (specially loan ticket sizes below ₹ 25 lacs) and the Micro Finance portfolios. This towards Q3 FY2025 started translating to higher GNPA percentages for the Bank. The Bank, as soon as it noticed delayed repayments, started analysing the trends and started looking at root cause analysis in the monthly portfolio analysis that the Bank undertakes on a formal basis, besides its daily monitoring of exposures. The Bank was able to recognise that given the increase in prices of essential goods, in the recent past, the lower sections of the economy seemed more affected than the middle or the upper layers/sections and tend to delay repayment of loans to meet their essential requirements. The Bank immediately took steps to learn from the portfolio analysis trends and strengthen underwriting to cope with the market stress (this has led to cautionary and lower asset growth in the financial year) and to strengthen it's collections efforts through usage on technology, portfolio analysis and through increasing the collections team size multi fold to curb this negative trend. With it's efforts the Bank has been able to ebb the GNPA trend and stabilize the same and believes that with the steps taken it will be able to achieve declining trend/s with-in the first half of FY 2026.

Information Security Risk Management:

The Bank adheres to industry best practices in information and security and collaborates with leading service providers for robust IT security tools. A dual-layer audit framework (internal and external) ensures constant surveillance. The IT Steering Committee of the Board reviews and guides the Bank's security strategy.

Operational Risk Management:

Operational risks are managed through constant monitoring, reporting and remediation of process-level gaps. An independent Operational Risk Management Committee oversees the risk landscape. Fraud risk is addressed by a dedicated unit governed by a Board-approved policy. Outsourcing risks are rigorously evaluated and tracked down for safeguarding operational integrity.

Market Risk, Liquidity and ALM:

Market risk is managed via Board-approved policies and risk appetite limits. The ALM Policy provides a framework for liquidity risk management. Oversight is conducted by Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO) and Investment Committee to monitor market, interest rates and liquidity risks to ensure adherence to internal and regulatory norms.

The Bank also maintains a 'Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Policy' to ensure uninterrupted operations during disruptions. Systems are designed to minimise the impact and ensure swift recovery.

Stress Testing:

Regular stress testing exercises are conducted to validate the adequacy of capital and income buffers under adverse scenarios. These results are presented to the Board and shared with regulators as required.

Compliance Risk:

The Bank fosters a strong compliance culture. Employees are trained and monitored for compliance with statutory norms. Regular audits ensure adherence to governance policies.

Internal Controls and Adequacy

Internal control is a shared responsibility across the Bank. The governance framework includes three key control functions: Compliance, Risk Management and Internal Audit. The Internal Audit Department (IAD) independently assesses the effectiveness of governance, internal controls and risk management systems.

The IAD is structured into specialised verticals for branch audits, IT audits, credit and management audits. Identified control weaknesses are promptly addressed. The Audit Committee of the Board conducts regularly reviews of the audits compliance functions.

Saurabh Srivastava

Chief Risk Officer

Alok Chawla

Head - Internal Audit & Vigilance

Yusuf Roopawala
Chief Information Officer

Information Technology

Highlights FY 2025

The Bank has made substantial progress in building a strong foundation to support its long-term strategic vision. FY 2024–25 marked a pivotal phase in our transformation journey, as we focused on expanding our product suite, elevating client experiences, and scaling our technology infrastructure to enable sustainable growth.

During this strategic build phase, we advanced our technology landscape and reimagined our operating model to be more agile, secure, and future-ready. We successfully implemented several core platforms critical to our service delivery and innovation roadmap. These include **Mobile Banking, a Credit Card Management System, an API Gateway, CRM, Document Management System**, and multiple key partnerships within the fintech ecosystem. Each initiative was underpinned by our core principles of client centricity, resilience, and a secure-by-design architecture.

To deliver seamless service across channels, we established a state-of-the-art **contact centre integrated with our CRM platform,** enabling a truly omnichannel experience. This enhances our ability to anticipate client needs and deliver consistent, personalized interactions across every touchpoint.

Recognizing the importance of scalability and performance, we commissioned **two Tier 3+ Data Centres** to support our hybrid IT strategy. These facilities strike a strategic balance between the robustness of on-premise infrastructure and the flexibility of cloud-based solutions. In tandem, we implemented an enterprise-wide technology architecture and embedded incident and change management frameworks to ensure consistency, reusability, and interoperability across our systems.

In support of a high-performance culture, we introduced a bank-wide digital collaboration platform designed to foster innovation, improve communication, and enable seamless knowledge sharing across teams.

Outlook

Unity Bank remains firmly committed to investing in advanced technologies that will modernize our core platforms and enhance operational agility and resilience. Key focus areas include the rollout of Internet Banking for both retail and corporate clients, the launch of a comprehensive Cash Management platform, and the development of new capabilities such as Wealth Management, Trade Finance, Insurance, Collateral Management, Collection Management System, and a centralized KYC Hub.

We are also strengthening our Digital Origination channels and implementing a Credit Decisioning Engine to enhance turnaround times and improve lending accuracy. A major strategic initiative for the year ahead is the migration to a next-generation Core Banking platform—an investment that will significantly enhance our ability to offer differentiated, client-centric products with speed and precision.

In parallel, we are building an in-house engineering function with a strong emphasis on DevOps practices to drive faster, more reliable software delivery. This will foster a culture of innovation, experimentation, and continuous improvement—essential to our ambition of becoming a digitally native, client-first institution.

Our data strategy continues to be central to our transformation agenda. Leveraging our enterprise Data Warehouse, we will enhance capabilities in customer analytics, cross-sell personalization, fraud detection, and service efficiency.

We remain steadfast in our commitment to creating long-term value for our clients and shareholders by building a bank that is digital at its core, resilient by design, and relentlessly focused on delivering exceptional client outcomes.

Customer Excellence

In line with our long-term strategic vision, Unity Bank has taken decisive steps to position Customer Experience (CX) as a core differentiator and a sustainable competitive advantage. Acknowledging the evolving expectations of today's banking customers, the Bank has made significant investments in infrastructure, technology, and talent to deliver a seamless, consistent, and connected customer experience.

Highlights FY 2025

Establishment of In-House Customer Excellence Centre

- A key milestone in FY 2024–25 was the establishment of a state-of-the-art, in-house Customer Excellence Centre with a capacity exceeding 350 seats. This initiative is integral to the Bank's strategy of delivering a connected, omnichannel experience across all customer touchpoints—digital, voice, social media, and beyond.
- The in-house contact centre is designed to provide standardized, consistent service across all business verticals. Built on a future-ready technology architecture, it enables Do-It-Yourself (DIY) and Straight-Through Processing (STP) journeys, enhancing customer autonomy while reducing turnaround times.

Annual Customer Survey – Feedback and NPS Insights

To continuously improve customer satisfaction and the overall experience, the Bank launched its first Annual Net Promoter Score (NPS) Survey. The feedback was overwhelmingly positive, with encouraging NPS scores across all business segments. Key highlights from the survey include:

- Strong appreciation for Unity Bank's competitive interest rates and transparent processes.
- Positive feedback on the professionalism and courtesy of frontline staff.
- High satisfaction with the responsiveness and helpfulness of the Bank's customer support team.

CRM Implementation

The Bank successfully implemented a robust and agile CRM platform. Fully integrated with the Bank's core systems, the CRM enables:

- Faster and more efficient resolution of customer queries and issues.
- A comprehensive 360-degree customer view for personalized engagement and proactive service.
- Enhanced internal collaboration, leading to a more unified and seamless service experience.

Outlook

Looking ahead, the Bank is committed to evolving its customer excellence strategy with a focus on:

- Expanding digital self-service capabilities and leveraging intelligent automation to deliver a digital-first experience.
- Deepening our omnichannel approach to ensure consistent and unified experiences across digital, voice, and branch touchpoints.
- Deploying Agent Co-pilot solutions to enhance customer interactions and reduce manual effort, thereby improving operational efficiency.
- Utilizing predictive analytics and sentiment analysis to proactively understand and respond to customer needs.
- Transforming the Customer Excellence Centre into a strategic hub for revenue generation and value creation through:
- Cross-sell and upsell initiatives powered by predictive analytics and customer behaviour insights, facilitated through the Virtual Relationship Manager channel.
- Enhancing Customer Lifetime Value (CLTV) through hyper-personalization and data-driven product recommendations.
- Scaling business growth through agentic AI-based solutions across voice, video, and digital platforms.

These initiatives are designed to foster long-term customer loyalty, increase lifetime value, and further establish Unity Bank as a trusted, innovative banking partner.

Human Resources

The HR team is focused on strengthening workplace practices aligned with the Bank's values. Policies were benchmarked against industry best practices to foster employee well-being, engagement, and growth. Emphasis was placed on maintaining a harmonious environment and enhancing the overall employee experience.

The Bank continued to hire young talent through campus recruitments for Management Trainees (MTs) and Graduate Engineer Trainees (GETs). Lateral hiring was also undertaken to strengthen digital, IT and risk teams. A flagship leadership programme, 'Signature Talent' was introduced to create a pipeline for mid-senior roles.

Training initiatives were scaled, including product-specific and soft skills training. The objectives and key results (OKR) methodology was implemented for performance management, with regular system upgrades to improve transparency. Attrition rate was maintained at manageable levels, below industry norms.

Compensation benchmarking and employee recognition initiatives were prioritised. ESOPs and an 'Employee Share Save' scheme were introduced to promote long-term wealth creation and employee retention.

Outlook

In the coming years, the Bank will focus on building niche skills in technology, product management, and digital banking. The Bank will continue to investment in platforms for core human resourcing practices, learning and development and performance management, with the aim of enhancing the overall employee experience. These initiatives are integral to build a steady workforce to support the Bank's next phase of growth.

Strategic Direction: Building a Bank for Long-Term Growth

The At Unity Bank, our commitment to sustainable growth and long-term value creation is shaping a focused and deliberate strategy. We are aligning our efforts around key pillars that reinforce our core strengths while opening new avenues for opportunity and resilience.

Diversifying the Product Portfolio for Stability and Growth

We are strengthening our foundation in MSME and microfinance lending through more calibrated, risk-aware disbursements. At the same time, we are expanding into secured and high-quality lending segments such as SME loans, working capital finance, supply chain financing, micro-LAP, trade finance, forex, gold loans, and home loans. This diversification is expected to bring greater balance—moderating net interest margins while improving credit quality and driving repeat business from our growing customer base.

Driving Deposit Mobilization and Cost Efficiency

A sharper focus on mobilizing low-cost CASA deposits will help us bring down funding costs and support healthy growth. This includes a reimagined branch expansion strategy, targeted cross-selling of third-party products, and tailored solutions for retail, NRI, and premium customers. The introduction of wealth advisory services will further strengthen our proposition. These efforts are not just about deposit growth—they are also about enhancing deposit quality and creating diversified, fee-based income streams.

Creating a Seamless 'One-Bank' Experience

Unity Bank is building an integrated customer service model through the launch of Combo Branches—spaces that bring together offerings from our Consumer Banking, Inclusive Banking, Business Banking, SME services, and a wide range of digital and third-party products. This single-window approach is designed to deepen relationships, increase customer wallet share, and provide a more convenient, unified banking experience.

Ranjan Ghosh

President

Investing in Our People

We recognize that the success of our strategy depends on the strength of our people. That's why we are investing in upskilling our workforce and enhancing our HR and sourcing capabilities. These efforts will improve our ability to efficiently originate, underwrite, and cross-sell a broader set of products.

Leveraging Digital as a Catalyst for Performance

Our digital-first approach is central to improving return on assets (ROA). We are enhancing mobility and self-service platforms and expanding our product suite with offerings like credit cards, personal loans, and UPI-based credit lines. Through centralized contact centres, direct sales teams, virtual relationship managers, and AI-powered bots, we aim to deliver intelligent, seamless customer engagement throughout the lifecycle.

Building for the Future with Strategic Technology Investments

To differentiate ourselves over the long term, we are continuing to invest in advanced technology. This includes rolling out cash management services, implementing a next-generation Core Banking System, and enhancing our CRM and data analytics platforms. We are also deploying digital tools that support real-time underwriting, scorecard-based risk assessment, and improved front-office productivity.

Strengthening Risk and Collection Infrastructure

We are building a more resilient bank by reinforcing our risk assessment capabilities and expanding our monitoring and collections frameworks. Investments in early warning systems and underwriting practices will help us respond proactively to market shifts and customer behaviours, safeguarding our asset quality.

Improving Sourcing Profitability

Finally, we are taking steps to reduce dependency on external channels such as Business Correspondents and Direct Selling Agents. By boosting in-house productivity and mitigating concentration risks, we aim to improve the quality and profitability of customer sourcing.

Through these strategic initiatives, Unity Bank is evolving into a stronger, more diversified, and digitally empowered institution—poised to deliver long-term value for customers, employees, and shareholders alike.

Sectoral Opportunities and Threats

Opportunities

Growth in Digital Banking

India's digital banking market is poised to exceed $1 trillion by 2030, driven by increased smartphone penetration, internet access, and UPI adoption. The emergence of digital-only banks and open banking platforms is creating a seamless, branchless banking experience, enabling greater accessibility and convenience for customers, especially in semi-urban and rural areas.

Government Initiatives for Financial Inclusion

Initiatives in India have significantly boosted financial inclusion, bringing millions of people into the formal financial system. Regulatory support from the RBI, coupled with simplified e-KYC processes and Aadhaar-enabled services, has enhanced banking access for underserved populations, creating substantial opportunities for small finance banks (SFBs) and digital lenders.

Advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Automation

AI and automation are revolutionising banking services through hyper-personalisation, predictive analytics and real-time decision-making. These technologies enhance operational efficiency, reduce fraud and improve customer service. From automated credit scoring to AI-driven chatbots, the Bank is leveraging these tools to serve customers better, while lowering costs and improving turnaround times across financial services.

Rising Middle-Class

India's growing middle class is driving a surge in consumption, credit demand and investment activity. With rising disposable incomes, there is a growing demand for financial products like personal loans, savings instruments, insurance and digital payments. This shift presents a strategic opportunity for banks to develop tailored solutions that align with the evolving financial needs and aspirations of this segment.

Sectoral Opportunities and Threats

Challenges

Cybersecurity Threats

With the expansion of online banking, cyber threats like data breaches, phishing, and cyber fraud have become more common. Small finance banks, in particular, struggle to keep strong cybersecurity systems in place. A single breach is enough to undermine customer confidence and lead to heavy financial and reputational losses.

Regulatory Uncertainty

The changing landscape of financial regulations, particularly in new spaces such as digital lending, fintech collaborations and data protection creates compliance hurdles. Frequent changes in guideline, coupled with inadequate transition periods, can disrupt operational continuity and hinder the effectiveness of strategies. Smaller banks usually do not have the legal and operational capacity to rapidly accommodate changing regulatory landscapes, thereby affecting stability and scalability.

Increasing Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)

SFBs usually advance to segments such as MSMEs and low-income borrowers. During economic slowdowns or times of turbulence, these segments develop repayment difficulties, causing NPAs to increase. Higher defaults put pressure on bank balance sheets by lowering profitability, which restricts the Bank's capacity to lend and expand.

Volatility in Interest Rates and Monetary Policy

Recurring rate changes and monetary policy shifts due to inflation and international economic situations can affect the cost of borrowing and credit demand. Unforeseen increases in rates can reduce loan adoption, while reductions can squeeze net interest margins.

Cautionary Statement

This document contains statements about expected future events, financial and operating results of the businesses, which are forward-looking. By their nature, forward-looking statements require the businesses to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. There is significant risk that the assumptions, predictions and other forward-looking statements will not prove to be accurate. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a number of factors could cause assumptions, actual future results and events to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Accordingly, this document is subject to the disclaimer and qualified in its entirely by the assumptions, qualifications and risk factors referred to in the management's discussion and analysis of Unity Small Finance Bank Limited's Annual Report, FY2025.

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of **Unity Small Finance Bank Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Unity Small Finance Bank Limited ("the Bank"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Profit and Loss Account, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. 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 Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required for the banking companies and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Bank as at March 31, 2025, its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw attention to Note no. 1(a)(xvi) of Schedule 18 to the financial statements, regarding the accounting treatment for subsequent measurement of fair value changes relating to the restructured liabilities taken over from erstwhile PMC under the Scheme of Amalgamation.

   Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

5. The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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 information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

6. The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 in so far as they apply to the Bank provision of section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the circulars, guidelines and directions issued by Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") from time to time.

   This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Bank 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

   In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank'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 Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

   Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

7. 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.

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

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

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Bank has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 Bank'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 Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

9. The Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2025 have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 read with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

10. As required sub section (3) of section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the appointment letter dated July 20, 2023, we report that:

    a. We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit, and have found them to be satisfactory;

    b. The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank; and

    c. The financial accounting systems of the Bank are centralized and therefore, accounting returns for the purpose of preparing financial statements are not required to be submitted by its branches; we have visited 20 branches for the purpose of our audit.

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

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

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

    c. The Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

    d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by RBI;

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

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Bank with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 1" to this report;

g. In our opinion, the entity being a banking company, the remuneration to the MD&CEO for the year ended March 31, 2025 has been paid by the Bank in accordance with the provisions of Section 35B (1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; and

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

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

i. The Bank has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements — Refer Schedule 12 and note 18 of Schedule 18 of the financial statements;

ii. The Bank has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;

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

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Bank 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 Bank ("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 have been received by the Bank from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Bank 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; and

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

v. The Bank has not declared or paid any dividend during the year to the Equity Shareholders. However, the bank has declared/paid to Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference shareholder in accordance with the Scheme of Amalgamation refer to in note 1 (a)(xii) of Schedule 18.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the bank, has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, 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. During the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

Further audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention and during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

Other Matter

12. The Audit of financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024 were conducted by the previous Statutory Auditor, and they have issued an unmodified opinion vide their report dated May 04, 2024.

Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified in respect of this matter.

For CHHAJED & DOSHI
Chartered Accountants
[Firm Reg. No. 101794W]

CA. M. P. Chhajed
Partner
M. No: 049357
UDIN: 25049357BMJQPY6437

Date: 02nd May, 2025
Place: Mumbai

Annexure 1

to the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date on the Financial Statements of Unity Small Finance Bank Limited

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

To the Members of Unity Small Finance Bank Limited

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Unity Small Finance Bank Limited (the "Bank") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Bank's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Bank 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Bank's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Bank'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 as specified 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

4. 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 those 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

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

Opinion

6. In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us , the Bank has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by ICAI.

For CHHAJED & DOSHI
Chartered Accountants
[Firm Reg. No. 101794W]

CA. M. P. Chhajed
Partner
M. No: 049357
UDIN: 25049357BMJQPY6437

Date: 02nd May, 2025
Place: Mumbai

Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2025

(₹ in 000's)

	Schedule	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Capital	1	1,39,24,354	1,39,24,354
Reserves and Surplus	2	72,19,163	51,47,900
Deposits	3	11,95,18,885	6,50,51,005
Borrowings	4	1,06,72,663	1,29,89,138
Other Liabilities and Provisions	5	4,01,84,344	4,06,25,590
Total		**19,15,19,409**	**13,77,37,987**
ASSETS			
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	59,67,056	38,47,894
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice	7	51,81,325	21,28,800
Investments	8	5,15,19,908	3,82,46,984
Advances	9	10,98,51,791	7,96,08,514
Fixed Assets	10	70,65,549	36,09,923
Other Assets	11	1,19,33,780	1,02,95,872
Total		**19,15,19,409**	**13,77,37,987**
Contingent Liabilities	12	50,23,254	12,68,093
Bills for Collection		25,17,966	24,55,314
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts forming Part of Financial Statements.	17&18		

The Schedules referred to above form an Integral part of the Balance sheet.

As per our report of even date

For **CHHAJED & DOSHI**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 101794W

CA M.P. Chhajed
Partner
Membership No : 049357
Place: Mumbai

Date: May 02, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pronab Sen
Part-time Chairman & Independent Director
(DIN: 07831725)
Place: New Delhi

Inderjit Camotra
Managing Director & CEO
(DIN: 09602543)
Place: Mumbai

Archana Goyal
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai

David Rasquinha
Independent Director
(DIN: 01172654)
Place: Mumbai

Abhishek Baxi
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai

Profit and Loss Account

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in 000's)

	Schedule	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
I. INCOME			
Interest earned	13	2,06,85,680	1,38,78,809
Other income	14	76,85,244	24,40,315
Total		**2,83,70,924**	**1,63,19,124**
II. EXPENDITURE			
Interest expended	15	88,16,819	40,68,610
Operating expenses	16	1,22,74,396	80,83,734
Provisions and contingencies		24,59,376	(2,22,202)
Total		**2,35,50,591**	**1,19,30,142**
III. PROFIT			
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period		**48,20,333**	**43,88,982**
Proft and (Loss) - brought forward		(39,86,354)	(39,93,834)
IV. APPROPRIATIONS			
Transfer to Statutory Reserves		12,05,083	10,97,245
Dividend on PNCPS		2,24,850	2,26,071
Transfer to Reserve Fund for "Payable to DICGC" consequent to the Scheme of Amalgamation (Refer note 18(1)(a)(xiv))		7,12,714	6,51,168
Transfer to Reserve Fund for "Payable to Depositors" consequent to the Scheme of Amalgamation (Refer note 18(1)(a)(xiv))		19,59,081	19,14,056
Transfer to Other Reserve		-	-
Transfer to Investment Fluctuation Reserve		(29,761)	4,92,962
Transfer to Capital Reserve		-	-
Balance carried over to Balance Sheet		**(32,37,988)**	**(39,86,354)**
V. EARNING PER EQUITY SHARE (Face Value of ₹ 10 per share)			
Basic		6.52	5.91
Diluted		2.26	2.15
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts forming Part of Financial Statements.	17&18		

The Schedules referred to above form an Integral part of the Profit and Loss Account.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For **CHHAJED & DOSHI**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 101794W

Pronab Sen
Part-time Chairman & Independent Director
(DIN: 07831725)
Place: New Delhi

David Rasquinha
Independent Director
(DIN: 01172654)
Place: Mumbai

CA M.P. Chhajed
Partner
Membership No : 049357
Place: Mumbai

Inderjit Camotra
Managing Director & CEO
(DIN: 09602543)
Place: Mumbai

Abhishek Baxi
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai

Archana Goyal
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai

Date: May 02, 2025

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in 000's)

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Cash flows (used in)/from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before Income tax	48,20,333	46,17,625
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on fixed assets	3,93,725	2,46,850
Amortisation of premium on held till maturity (HTM) investments	(2,54,665)	17,598
Provision/Charge for Non performing assets	44,45,863	(3,53,521)
General Provision for standard assets	62,977	1,62,156
Provision on investment	-	(40,544)
Employee Stock Options (ESOP) expenses	14,474	4,478
Profit/(Loss) on sale of land, Building and Other assets	(2,07,326)	(13,037)
Provision for contingencies and others	(20,49,463)	(2,59,479)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**72,25,918**	**43,82,124**
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/decrease in investments (Other than HTM Investments)	4,67,602	(82,68,549)
(Increase)/decrease in Advances	(3,46,89,140)	(3,45,73,091)
Increase/(decrease) in Deposits	5,44,67,881	3,82,04,749
(Increase)/decrease in Others Assets	(14,81,858)	(8,62,682)
Increase/(decrease) in Other Liabilities and Provisions	(11,29,259)	(8,59,854)
	1,76,35,224	**(63,59,427)**
Direct taxes paid (Net of refunds)	(1,56,051)	1,76,983
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (A)	**2,47,05,091**	**(18,00,320)**
Cash flow from/(used in) Investing activities		
(Purchase) of fixed assets	(36,42,023)	(6,59,083)
(Purchase)/Sale of held-till-maturity (HTM) Securities(net)	(1,33,59,122)	(55,97,446)
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities (B)	**(1,70,01,145)**	**(62,56,529)**
Cash flow from/(used in) Financing activities		
Increase/(Decrease) in borrowings (net)	(23,16,475)	87,03,180
Dividend on PNCPS paid during the year	(2,15,784)	(2,19,501)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities (C)	**(25,32,259)**	**84,83,679**
Net (decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	**51,71,687**	**4,26,830**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period	59,76,694	55,49,864
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period	**1,11,48,381**	**59,76,695**

Notes :

Cash and cash equivalents comprises of Cash in Hand, Balances with RBI, and Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For **CHHAJED & DOSHI**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 101794W

Pronab Sen
Part-time Chairman & Independent Director
(DIN: 07831725)
Place: New Delhi

David Rasquinha
Independent Director
(DIN: 01172654)
Place: Mumbai

CA M.P. Chhajed
Partner
Membership No : 049357
Place: Mumbai

Inderjit Camotra
Managing Director & CEO
(DIN: 09602543)
Place: Mumbai

Abhishek Baxi
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai

Archana Goyal
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai

Date: May 02, 2025

Schedules forming Part of Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2025

SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised Capital		
4,000,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	4,00,00,000	4,00,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital		
704,901,960 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	70,49,020	70,49,020
Total	**70,49,020**	**70,49,020**

SCHEDULE 1A - CAPITAL

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Share warrant issued (Refer note 18(1)(a)(xiii) and 18(1)(g))	53,14,961	53,14,961
Total	**53,14,961**	**53,14,961**

SCHEDULE 1B - CAPITAL

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (PNCPS) (Refer note 18(1)(a)(xii))	15,60,373	15,60,373
Total	**15,60,373**	**15,60,373**

SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I. Statutory Reserve		
Opening Balance	11,83,805	86,559
Addition during the year (Refer note 18(3)(a))	12,05,083	10,97,246
Deduction during the year	-	-
Total	**23,88,888**	**11,83,805**
II. Capital Reserve on Amalgamation		
Opening Balance	34,48,337	34,20,490
Addition during the year (Refer note 18(3)(d))	6,362	27,847
Deduction during the year	-	-
Total	**34,54,699**	**34,48,337**
III. Capital Reserve		
Opening Balance	1,422	1,422
Addition during the year (Refer note 18(3)(c))	-	-
Deduction during the year	-	-
Total	**1,422**	**1,422**
IV. Share Premium		
Opening Balance	40,03,209	40,03,209
Addition during the year	-	-
Deduction during the year	-	-
Total	**40,03,209**	**40,03,209**

SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS (Contd..)

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
V. Revenue and Other Reserves		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year (Refer note 18(19)(g))	1,17,527	-
Deduction during the year	-	-
Total	**1,17,527**	**-**
VI. Employee Stock Options Outstanding Account (ESOP)		
Opening Balance	4,519	42
Employee compensation expense for the year	14,474	4,477
Total	**18,993**	**4,519**
VIII. Investment Fluctuation Reserve Account		
Opening Balance	4,92,962	-
Addition during the year	-	4,92,962
Deduction during the year	(29,761)	-
Total	**4,63,201**	**4,92,962**
IX. AFS Reserve Account		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year	9,212	-
Deduction during the year		-
Total	**9,212**	**-**
X. Balance in Profit and Loss Account		
Balance brought from Profit and Loss	(32,37,988)	(39,86,354)
Total	**(32,37,988)**	**(39,86,354)**
Total (I + II + III + IV + V + VI + VII+VIII+IX+X)	**72,19,163**	**51,47,900**

SCHEDULE 3 - DEPOSITS

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
A. I. Demand Deposits		
(i) From Banks	24,050	23,894
(ii) From Others	11,47,126	11,33,440
Total	**11,71,176**	**11,57,334**
II. Saving Bank Deposits	**1,64,39,901**	**96,75,328**
III. Term Deposits		
(i) From Banks	1,22,93,026	79,04,009
(ii) From Others	8,96,14,782	4,63,14,334
Total	**10,19,07,808**	**5,42,18,343**
Total (I + II + III)	**11,95,18,885**	**6,50,51,005**
B. I. Deposits of branches in India	**11,95,18,885**	**6,50,51,005**
II. Deposits of branches outside India	-	-
Total	**11,95,18,885**	**6,50,51,005**
Lein marked deposits of above	**82,00,688**	**42,98,146**

SCHEDULE 4 - BORROWINGS

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I. Borrowings in India		
(i) Reserve Bank of India	10,00,000	22,50,000
(ii) Other Banks	-	46,589
(iii) Other Institutions and Agencies	91,72,663	97,82,459
(iv) Sub-ordinate debts	-	-
(v) Bonds and Debentures (excluding subordinated debt)	5,00,000	9,10,090
Total	**1,06,72,663**	**1,29,89,138**
II. Borrowings Outside India	-	-
Total (I + II)	**1,06,72,663**	**1,29,89,138**

Secured borrowings/Refinance included in I & II above other than CBLO, Tri-Party Repo, Repo and LAF Borrowings is ₹ 917.27 Crores for year ended March 31, 2025 (Previous Year ₹ 849 Crores)

SCHEDULE 5 - OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I. Bills Payable	21,989	22,868
II. Inter - office adjustments (net)	-	-
III. Interest accrued	22,148	7,169
IV. Others (including provisions)	-	-
(i) Contingent provisions against standard assets	4,31,838	3,68,861
(ii) Others Liabilities (including provisions)	3,97,08,369	4,02,26,692
Total	**4,01,84,344**	**4,06,25,590**

SCHEDULE 6 - CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I. Cash in Hand (including foreign currency notes)	2,50,171	1,66,741
II. Balances with Reserve Bank of India		
(i) In Current Account	53,16,885	36,81,153
(ii) In Other Accounts	4,00,000	-
Total (I+II)	**59,67,056**	**38,47,894**

SCHEDULE 7 - BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I. In India		
i) Balances with Banks		
a) In Current Account	12,19,386	17,42,571
b) In Other Deposit Accounts	37,95,746	2,23,162
Total	**50,15,132**	**19,65,733**
ii) Money at Call and Short Notice		
a) With Banks	-	-
b) With Other Institutions	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**
Total (i + ii)	**50,15,132**	**19,65,733**

SCHEDULE 7 - BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE (Contd..)

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
II. Outside India		
i) In Current Account	1,66,193	1,63,067
ii) In Deposit Accounts	-	-
iii) Money at Call and Short Notice	-	-
Total (i + ii + iii)	**1,66,193**	**1,63,067**
Grand Total (I + II)	**51,81,325**	**21,28,800**

SCHEDULE 8 - INVESTMENTS

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
A. Investments in India in		
i) Government Securities	3,33,73,472	2,31,89,242
ii) Other approved securities	-	-
iii) Shares	3,05,202	4,88,471
iv) Debentures and bonds	1,18,60,254	81,47,514
v) Subsidiaries / joint ventures	-	-
vi) Others (including Certificate of Deposit, Commercial Bills, Mutual fund)	59,80,980	64,21,757
Total	**5,15,19,908**	**3,82,46,984**
B. Investments Outside India in		
i) Government securities (including local authorities)	-	-
ii) Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures abroad	-	-
iii) Others investments	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**
Total (A + B)	**5,15,19,908**	**3,82,46,984**

SCHEDULE 9 - ADVANCES

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
A. i) Bills purchased and discounted	1,79,37,996	1,03,76,675
ii) Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand	12,74,259	17,95,693
iii) Term loans	9,06,39,536	6,74,36,146
Total	**10,98,51,791**	**7,96,08,514**
B. i) Secured by tangible assets	4,02,31,284	2,76,29,495
ii) Covered by Bank / Government guarantees	-	-
iii) Unsecured	6,96,20,507	5,19,79,019
Total	**10,98,51,791**	**7,96,08,514**
C. I. Advances in India		
i) Priority Sectors	8,92,40,539	6,67,09,355
ii) Public Sector	-	-
iii) Banks	-	-
iv) Others	2,06,11,252	1,28,99,159
Total	**10,98,51,791**	**7,96,08,514**

SCHEDULE 10 - FIXED ASSETS

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
A. Premises		
At cost on beginning of the year	27,56,090	27,56,090
Additions during the year	17,59,634	-
Deductions during the year	(3,81,970)	-
Depreciation to date	(1,43,301)	(1,04,696)
Total	**39,90,453**	**26,51,394**
B. Other Fixed Assets (including Furniture and Fixtures)		
At cost on beginning of the year	35,93,799	32,48,157
Additions during the year	12,16,733	6,76,310
Deductions during the year	(1,01,286)	(3,30,669)
Depreciation to date	(29,28,142)	(26,70,143)
Total	**17,81,104**	**9,23,655**
C. Capital Work in Progress	12,93,992	34,874
Total (A + B + C)	**70,65,549**	**36,09,923**

SCHEDULE 11 - OTHER ASSETS

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I. Inter - office adjustments (net)	-	-
II. Interest accrued	24,15,152	15,46,444
III. Tax paid in advance/tax deducted at source (net of provision for tax)	2,72,084	1,16,033
IV. Stationery and stamps	-	-
V. Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims (net of provision)	-	-
VI. Deferred tax assets (net)	74,03,895	74,03,895
VII. Others	18,42,649	12,29,500
Total	**1,19,33,780**	**1,02,95,872**

SCHEDULE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I. Claims against the bank not acknowledged as debts - Taxation	7,04,886	54,225
II. Claims against the bank not acknowledged as debts - Others	5,42,124	2,124
III. Liability for partly paid investments	1,41,171	1,49,827
IV. Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts	-	-
V. Guarantees given on behalf of constituents:	-	
- In India	2,22,682	2,44,916
- Outside India	-	-
VI. Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	-	-
VII. Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable	34,12,391	8,17,001
Total	**50,23,254**	**12,68,093**

SCHEDULE 13 - INTEREST EARNED

(₹ in 000's)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
I. Interest/discount on advances/bills	1,67,06,814	1,15,03,367
II. Income on investments	36,68,912	22,22,054
III. Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other inter-bank funds	3,05,199	1,30,271
IV. Other interest	4,755	23,117
Total	**2,06,85,680**	**1,38,78,809**

SCHEDULE 14 - OTHER INCOME

(₹ in 000's)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
I. Commission, exchange and brokerage	23,27,694	19,19,432
II. Profit/(Loss) on sale of investments(net)	3,58,268	1,28,737
III. Profit/(Loss) on revaluation of investments	77,094	39,073
IV. Profit/(Loss) on sale of land, Building and Other assets	2,07,326	13,037
V. Profit/(Loss) on exchange transactions	348	190
VI. Income earned by way of dividends from subsidiaries / associates and / or joint ventures abroad / in India	-	-
VII. Miscellaneous income (Refer note 18(36))	47,14,514	3,39,846
Total	**76,85,244**	**24,40,315**

SCHEDULE 15 - INTEREST EXPENDED

(₹ in 000's)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
I. Interest on deposits	78,65,519	34,01,944
II. Interest on Reserve Bank of India/ inter-bank borrowings	6,293	20,316
III. Other	9,45,007	6,46,350
Total	**88,16,819**	**40,68,610**

SCHEDULE 16 - OPERATING EXPENSES

(₹ in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I. Payments to and provisions for employees	44,64,313	35,73,165
II. Rent, taxes and lighting	8,32,865	5,55,334
III. Printing and stationery	70,095	23,413
IV. Advertisement and publicity	6,109	51,922
V. Depreciation on Bank's property	3,93,725	2,46,850
VI. Director's fees/remuneration, allowances and expenses	24,569	11,929
VII. Auditors' fees and expenses (Including Branch Auditors)	6,654	5,405
VIII. Law charges	23,322	10,142
IX. Postage, telegrams, telephones, etc.	1,36,058	98,118
X. Repairs and maintenance	11,41,003	8,27,472
XI. Insurance	1,36,269	59,542
XII. Other expenditure (Refer note 18(38))	50,39,414	26,20,442
Total	**1,22,74,396**	**80,83,734**

SCHEDULE 17 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

BACKGROUND

Unity Small Finance Bank Limited (the "Bank") is a private sector small finance bank incorporated on August 25, 2021 in New Delhi, India under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and is licensed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to operate as a Small Finance Bank under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 vide licence dated October 12, 2021 and has commenced its business on November 1, 2021.

RBI on June 18, 2021, granted an in-principal approval to Centrum Financial Services Limited ("CFSL"), to establish a small finance bank in the private sector under Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 In compliance with the conditions of RBI licence, the entire businesses, comprising of all the assets and liabilities, of CFSL and Centrum Microcredit Limited ("CML") (the two Non-Banking Finance Companies of the Centrum group) were transferred to USFB, as a going concern, by way of slump sale on November 1, 2021.

The Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative Bank Limited has been amalgamated with the Bank pursuant to the Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative Bank Limited (Amalgamation with Unity Small Finance Bank Limited) Scheme, 2022 notified by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services, Banking Division, Government of India on January 25, 2022, with effect from January 25, 2022.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention and accrual basis of accounting, unless otherwise stated and are in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India ('GAAP'), statutory requirements prescribed under the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') from time to time (RBI guidelines), Accounting Standards ('AS') specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2021, in so far as they apply to banks. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the previous year subject to regulatory amendment.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the management to make estimates and necessary assumptions in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) as of the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expenses for the reporting period. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The impact of any accounting revision in these estimates is recognised prospectively from the period of change.

1. Significant Accounting Polices

A. Revenue recognition

Interest income is recognised in the profit and loss account on an accrual basis except in case of non-performing assets (NPAs) interest income is recognised when realised, as per the income recognition and asset classification and provisioning norms of RBI.

- Interest income on investments is recognised on accrual basis.
- Income on non-coupon bearing discounted instruments is recognised over the tenor of the instrument on a constant yield basis.
- Income from units of mutual funds / AIF is recognised on cash basis.
- Guarantee commission, commission on letter of credit, annual locker rent fees and are recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of contract. In case of Cash Credit /Overdraft Loan (CCOD), Service charges, fees and commission income are recognised on accrual basis.
- Gain / loss on sell down of loans is recognised in line with the extant RBI guidelines.
- Income from bill discounting on discounted instruments are recognised over the tenure of the instrument so as to provide a constant periodic rate of return.
- Dividend on equity shares and preference share income is accounted on an accrual basis when the Bank's right to receive the dividend is established.
- Income on discounted instruments is recognised over the tenure of the instrument on a straight-line basis. Loan origination income i.e. processing fee and other charges are collected upfront and recognised at the inception of the loan.
- All other charges such as EMI bounce charges, Cheque return charges, Legal charges, seizing charges, etc. are recognised on realisation basis. These charges are treated to accrue on realisation, due to the uncertainty of their realisation.
- Amounts recovered against debts written off in earlier years and provisions no longer considered necessary in the context of the current status of the borrower are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account at the time of recovery
- All other fees are accounted for as and when they become due where the Bank is reasonably certain of ultimate collection.

SCHEDULE 17 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

- Appropriation of NPA income in the absence of any specific agreement between the Bank and the borrower, any recoveries in NPA other than sale of securitization shall be adjusted in the sequence of principal, interest, charges

B. Investments -

Classification and valuation of the Bank's Investments is carried out in accordance with RBI and Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association ('FIMMDA') guidelines issued in this regard from time to time.

In accordance with the RBI guidelines on investment classification and valuation, investments are classified, before or at the time of acquisition under three categories, viz., Held to Maturity (HTM), Available for Sale (AFS) and Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) (hereinafter referred to as "categories"). Held for Trading (HFT) will be a separate investment subcategory within FVTPL. Subsequent shifting amongst categories is done in conformity with regulatory guidelines.

Under each of these categories, investments are further classified under six groups for the purposes of Disclosure in Balance sheet.

- Government Securities,
- Other Approved Securities,
- Shares,
- Debentures and Bonds,
- Investments in Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures, and
- Other Investments

Basis of classification

(i) Held to Maturity

Securities that fulfil the following conditions are classified under HTM:

(i) The security is acquired with the intention and objective of holding it to maturity, i.e., the financial assets are held with an objective to collect the contractual cash flows; and

(ii) The contractual terms of the security give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal outstanding ('SPPI criterion') on specified dates.

(ii) Available for Sale

Securities that meet the following conditions are classified under AFS:

(i) The security is acquired with an objective that is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling securities; and

(ii) the contractual terms of the security meet the 'SPPI criterion' as described above.

(iii) Fair Value Through Profit & Loss (FVTPL)

Securities that do not qualify for inclusion in HTM or AFS are classified under FVTPL Category.

Held For Trading-

The Bank has a separate sub-category called HFT within FVTPL.

(iv) Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures :-

All investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures shall be held sui generis i.e., in a distinct category for such investments separate from the other investment categories (viz. HTM, AFS and FVTPL).

Initial recognition

All investments are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Acquisition cost is presumed to be the fair value unless facts and circumstances suggest that the fair value is materially different from the acquisition cost.

Where the securities are quoted or the fair value can be determined based on market observable inputs (such as yield curve, credit spread, etc.) (i.e. Level 1 and Level 2) any Day 1 gain/ loss shall be recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, under Schedule 14: 'Other Income' within the subhead 'Profit on revaluation of investments' or 'Loss on revaluation of investments', as the case may be.

Subsequent Measurement

i) Investments classified as Held to Maturity

Securities held in HTM are carried at cost and are not marked to market (MTM) after initial recognition. Any discount or premium on the securities under HTM is amortised over the remaining life of the instrument on a straight-line basis. The amortised amount is reflected in the financial statements under 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned'.

Securities under HTM are subject to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning norms.

ii) Investments classified as Available for Sale

The securities held in AFS shall be fair valued at least on a quarterly basis. However, bank does the MTM for AFS on daily basis.

Any discount or premium on the acquisition of debt securities under AFS is amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount is reflected in the financial statements under 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned'.

SCHEDULE 17 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

The valuation gains and losses across all performing investments, irrespective of classification, held under AFS are aggregated. The net appreciation or depreciation is directly taken AFS-Reserve without routing through the Profit & Loss Account.

Securities under AFS are subject to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning norms.

Upon sale or maturity of a debt instrument in AFS category, the accumulated gain/ loss for that security in the AFS-Reserve is transferred from the AFS-Reserve and recognized in the Profit and Loss Account under Schedule 14-Other Income.

In the case of equity instruments designated under AFS at the time of initial recognition, any gain or loss on sale of such investments is not transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Profit and Loss Account. Instead, such gain or loss is transferred from AFS-Reserve to the Capital Reserve.

iii) Investments classified as Fair Value through Profit or Loss

The securities held in FVTPL is fair valued and the net gain or loss arising on such valuation is directly taken to the Profit and Loss Account. Securities that are classified under the HFT sub-category within FVTPL is fair valued on a daily basis, other securities in FVTPL is fair valued at least on a quarterly, if not on a more frequent basis. However, bank does the MTM on FVTPL AND FVTPL HFT on daily basis.

Any discount or premium on the acquisition of debt securities under FVTPL is amortised over the remaining life of the instrument. The amortised amount is reflected in the financial statements under item II 'Income on Investments' of Schedule 13: 'Interest Earned'.

Held for trading:

The individual securities in the HFT category is marked to market daily.

Valuation of investments

The valuation of investments is performed in accordance with the RBI guidelines as follows:

Quoted Securities

The fair value for the quoted securities will be the prices declared by the Financial Benchmark India Pvt. Ltd. (FBIL) as specified in RBI circular FMRD.DIRD.7/14.03.025/2017-18 dated March 31, 2018, and amended from time to time. For securities whose prices are not published by FBIL, fair value of quoted security will be availed from the stock exchanges/ reporting platforms/trading platforms authorized by RBI/ SEBI and prices declared by FIMMDA.

Unquoted SLR Securities

(a) Unquoted Government securities will be valued on the basis of the prices/ YTM rates put out by the Financial Benchmark India Pvt. Ltd. (FBIL).

(b) Treasury Bills will be valued at carrying cost.

(c) Other approved securities is valued applying the YTM method by marking them up by 25 basis points above the yields of the Central Government Securities of equivalent maturity put out by FBIL

Unquoted Non-SLR Securities

i. Debentures/ Bonds

All debentures / bonds will be valued on the YTM basis post appropriate mark-up over the YTM rates for Central Government Securities as put out by FBIL/ FIMMDA. The mark-up applied is determined based on the ratings assigned to the debentures/ bonds by the credit rating agencies.

The mark up of at least 50 basis points above the rate applicable to a Government of India security of equivalent maturity for rated debentures/ bonds. The rate used for the YTM for unrated debentures/ bonds will not be less than the rate applicable to rated debentures/ bonds of equivalent maturity. For debentures/ bonds quoted with transactions within 15 days prior to the valuation date, the value adopted will not be higher than the rate dealt on the Exchanges/trading platforms/reporting platforms authorized by SEBI/RBI.

Zero coupon bonds (ZCBs) is valued at carrying cost, computed by adding the acquisition cost and discount accrued at the rate prevailing at the time of acquisition, which will be marked to market with reference to the market value. In the absence of market value, the ZCBs will be marked to market with reference to the present value of the ZCB.

ii. Preference shares

When a preference share has been traded on exchange within 15 days prior to the valuation date, the value shall not be higher than the price at which the share was traded.

The valuation of unquoted preference shares shall be done on YTM basis with appropriate mark-up over the YTM rates for Central Government Securities of equivalent maturity put out by the FBIL subject to such preference share not being valued above its redemption value.

The mark-up shall be graded according to the ratings assigned to the preference shares by the rating agencies and shall be subject to the following:

SCHEDULE 17 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

i. The mark-up cannot be negative i.e., the YTM rate shall not be lower than the coupon rate/ YTM for a Central Government India security of equivalent maturity.

ii. The rate used for the YTM for unrated preference shares shall not be less than the rate applicable to rated preference shares of equivalent maturity and shall appropriately reflect the credit risk borne by the bank.

iii. Where the investment in preference shares is made as part of a resolution, the mark-up shall not be lower than 1.5 percentage points.

The Bank opt to invest in Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS), Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (OCPS) and Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares (OCRPS). These investments are held as part of the FVTPL portfolio. These investments are categorised under the 10% Non-SLR prudential cap.

For the purpose of calculation, the Bank consider the partly paid up amount of the investment. The Bank Values such investment at break-up value (without considering 'revaluation reserves', if any) which is to be ascertained from the company's latest Balance Sheet. The date as on which the latest Balance Sheet is drawn up shall not precede the date of valuation by more than 18 months. In case the latest balance sheet is not available, the shares will be valued at Re.1 per company.

iii. Equity Shares

Equity shares for which current quotations are not available or where the shares are not quoted on the exchanges, shall be valued at break-up value (without considering 'revaluation reserves', if any) which is to be ascertained from the company's latest Balance Sheet. The date as on which the latest Balance Sheet is drawn up shall not precede the date of valuation by more than 18 months. In case the latest balance sheet is not available, the shares will be valued at Re.1 per company.

iv. Mutual Funds Units (MF Units)

Investment in un-quoted MF units is valued on the basis of the latest repurchase price declared by the MF in respect of each scheme. In case of funds with a lock-in period or any other Mutual Fund, where repurchase price/ market quote is not available, units shall be valued at Net Asset Value (NAV) of the scheme. If NAV is not available, these shall be valued at cost, till the end of the lock-in period.

V. Commercial Paper

Commercial papers are valued at the carrying cost.

Vi. Investment in security receipts (SRs) and other instruments issued by an Asset Reconstruction Company (ARC)

In respect of investments in SRs and other instruments issued by ARCs, the bank has complied with the requirements of Reserve Bank of India (Transfer of Loan Exposures) Directions, 2021, as amended from time to time.

Bank values Investment in pass through Certificate (MRR) is at Book Value

Conversion of principal and unpaid interest into debt, preference or equity shares

In cases of conversion of principal and unpaid interest into debt, preference or equity instruments banks follows the requirements of the Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets issued vide circular DBR.No.BP. BC.45/21.04.048/2018-19 dated June 7, 2019, as amended from time to time.

Fair Value Hierarchies

The bank categorizes its investment portfolio into three fair value hierarchies viz. Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3.

"Level 1" in the context of inputs used for valuation of a financial instrument are those inputs which are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments that the bank can access at the measurement date. In reference to the valuation of an instrument, it refers to a valuation that is substantively based on Level 1 inputs and does not have any significant Level 2 or Level 3 inputs.

"Level 2" in the context of inputs used for valuation of a financial instrument are those inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. In reference to the valuation of an instrument, it refers to a valuation that is based on Level 1 and Level 2 inputs and does not have any significant Level 3 inputs.

"Level 3" in the context of inputs used for valuation of a financial instrument are unobservable inputs. In reference to the valuation of an instrument, it refers to a valuation in which there is a significant Level 3 input.

Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning

Income recognition

(a) Bank recognises income on accrual basis for the following investments:

(i) Government Securities, bonds and debentures of corporate bodies, where interest rates on these securities are predetermined and provided interest is serviced regularly and is not in arrears.

SCHEDULE 17 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Shares of corporate bodies provided dividend has been declared by the corporate body in its Annual General Meeting and the owner's right to receive payment is established.

(b) Income from units of mutual funds, alternative investment funds and other such pooled / collective investment funds are recognized on cash basis.

(c) Subject to sub-clause (a) above, dividend income on equity investments held under AFS are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Accounting for Broken Period Interest

The Bank does not capitalize the broken period interest paid to the seller as part of cost and but treats it as an item of expenditure under Profit & Loss Account in respect of investments in securities.

Non-Performing Investments (NPI)

The criterion used to classify an asset as Non-Performing Asset (NPA) as per the extant Prudential Norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) pertaining to Advances shall be used to classify an investment as a Non-Performing Investment (NPI). Similarly, an NPI shall only be upgraded to standard when it meets the criteria specified in the IRACP norms.

Once an investment is classified as an NPI, it should be segregated from rest of the portfolio and not considered for netting valuation gains and losses. The Bank does not accrue any income on NPIs. Income is not recognised only on realisation of the same. Further, any MTM appreciation in the security is ignored.

Irrespective of the category (i.e., HTM, AFS or FVTPL (including HFT)) in which the investment has been placed, the expense for the provision for impairment shall always be recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Short sale

The Bank undertakes short sale transactions in Central Government dated securities (Liquid) in accordance with RBI guidelines. The short sale, as well as purchase transactions to cover short sale is accounted under HFT category and netted off from Investments in the Balance Sheet. The short position is marked to market and charged to the Profit and Loss Account. Gain or loss arising on covering of the short position is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Disposal of investments from HTM

Any profit or loss on the sale of investments in HTM shall be recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. The profit on sale of an investments in HTM shall be appropriated below the line from the Profit and Loss Account to the 'Capital Reserve Account'. The amount so appropriated shall be net of taxes and the amount required to be transferred to Statutory Reserve.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions:

In accordance with the RBI guidelines, repurchase (Repo) and reverse repurchase (Reverse Repo) transactions in government securities and corporate debt securities are reflected as borrowing and lending transactions respectively.

Borrowing cost on repo transactions is accounted for as interest expense and revenue on reverse repo transactions is accounted for as interest income.

Repurchase ('repo') and reverse repurchase ('reverse repo') transactions including liquidity adjustment facility (with RBI) accounted for as borrowing and lending transactions. Accordingly, securities given as collateral under an agreement to repurchase them are held under the investments of the Bank and the Bank is accruing the coupon/discount on such securities during the repo period.

Also, the Bank value the securities sold under repo transactions as per the investment classification of the securities. The difference between the clean price of the first leg and clean price of the second leg is recognised as interest income/expense over the period of the transaction in the Profit and Loss Account.

Commission, brokerage, broken period interest etc. on securities is debited / credited to Profit & Loss Account.

Brokerage and STT paid on purchase and sale of Equity is accounted to price of the deal.

The Bank is following weighted average Price (WAP) for accounting of investment portfolio.

As per the extant RBI guidelines, the Bank follows 'Settlement Date' for accounting of investments transactions.

C. Advances and Provisions thereon:

Classification:

Advances are classified as performing and non-performing based on the RBI guidelines and are stated net of bills rediscounted, inter-bank participation with risk, specific provisions, interest in suspense for non-performing advances, claims received from Credit Guarantors, provisions for funded interest term loan and provision for diminution in the fair value of restructured assets. The advances are stated net of specific provisions made towards NPAs and unrealised interest on NPAs.

The Bank classifies its loans and investments into performing and non-performing in accordance with RBI guidelines, as follows:

i. Interest and/ or instalment of principal remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of term loan.

ii. The account remains "out of order" in accordance with RBI direction in respect of an overdraft/ Cash Credit (OD/CC)

SCHEDULE 17 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

iii. The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted.

iv. The amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days, in respect of securitisation transaction undertaken in terms of the Reserve Bank of India (Securitisation of Standard Assets) Directions, 2021.

v. In respect of derivative transactions, the overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of a derivative contract, if these remain unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment.

Provisioning

NPAs are classified into Sub-Standard, Doubtful and Loss Assets, based on the following criteria stipulated by RBI:

Sub-standard: A loan asset that has remained non-performing for a period less than or equal to 12 months.

i. Doubtful: A loan asset that has remained in the sub-standard category for a period of 12 months.

ii. Loss: A loan asset where loss has been identified but the amount has not been fully written off.

Provisions are made for NPAs as per the extant guidelines prescribed by the regulatory authorities, subject to minimum provisions as prescribed below:

Substandard Assets:	i. A general provision of 15% on- the total outstanding. ii. Additional provision of 10% for exposures which are unsecured ab-initio (i.e. where realizable value of security is not more than 10 percent ab-initio). iii. Unsecured Exposure in respect of infrastructure advances where certain safeguards such as escrow accounts are available - 20%.
Doubtful Assets:	
- Secured portion:	i. Up to one year – 25%
	ii. One to three years – 40%
	iii. More than three years – 100%
- Unsecured portion	100%
Loss Assets:	100%.

Additional NPA provision

In addition, the Bank considers accelerated specific provisioning that is based on past experience, evaluation of security and other related factors. Specific loan loss provision in respect of non-performing advances is charged to the Profit and Loss Account.

Restructuring

Bank considers a restructured account as one where the Bank, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, grants to the borrower concessions that the Bank would not otherwise consider. Restructuring would normally involve modification of terms of the advance / securities, which would generally include, among others, alteration of repayment period / repayable amount / the amount of instalments / rate of interest (due to reasons other than competitive reasons). Restructured accounts are classified as such by the Bank only upon approval and implementation of the restructuring package. Necessary Provision for diminution In the fair value of restructured account is made and classification there of is as per extant RBI guidelines,

Covid Restructuring

In accordance with the RBI guidelines on the prudential framework for resolution of stressed assets and the resolution frameworks for COVID-19 related stress, the Bank in accordance with its Board approved policy, carried out one-time restructuring of eligible borrowers.

Restructure Upgrade

The asset classification and necessary provision thereon is made in accordance with the said RBI guidelines. The restructured loans are upgraded into standard category as per the extant RBI guidelines.

Write off:

Amounts recovered against debts written off in earlier years are recognised in the profit and loss account and are included in other income in the year of recovery.

Provision of Standard Advances :

General provisions are made for standard assets as per extant RBI Guidelines. These provisions are reflected in Schedule 5 of the Balance Sheet under the head "Other Liabilities & Provisions – Others" and are not considered for arriving at the Net NPAs.

In addition to the above, the Bank on a prudent basis makes provision on advances or exposure which are not NPAs but has reasons to believe on the basis of the extant environment or specific information or basis regulatory guidance / instructions, of a possible slippage of a specific advance or a group of advances or exposures or potential exposures. These are classified as contingent provisions and included under other liabilities.

SCHEDULE 17 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

D. Securitisation and transfer of assets:

Assets transferred through securitisation and direct assignment of cash flows are de-recognised in the Balance Sheet when they are sold (true sale criteria being fully met with) and consideration is received. Sales / transfers that do not meet true sale criteria are accounted for as borrowings. For a securitisation or direct assignment transaction, the Bank recognises profit upon receipt of the funds and loss is recognised at the time of sale.

On sale of stressed assets, if the sale is at a price below the net book value (i.e., funded outstanding less specific provisions held), the shortfall is charged to the Profit and Loss Account and if the sale is for a value higher than the net book value, the excess provision is credited to the Profit and Loss Account in the year when the sum of cash received by way of initial consideration and / or redemption or transfer of security receipts issued by SC / RC exceeds the net book value of the loan at the time of transfer.

The Bank transfers advances through inter-bank participation with and without risk. In the case of participation with risk, the aggregate amount of the participation issued by the Bank is reduced from advances. In case where the Bank is assuming risk by participation, the aggregate amount of the participation is classified under advances. In the case of issue of participation certificate without risk, the aggregate amount of participation issued by the Bank is classified under borrowings and where the Bank is acquiring participation certificate, the aggregate amount of participation acquired is shown as due from banks under advances.

The Bank invests in Pass Through Certificates (PTCs) issued by Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). These are accounted at acquisition cost and are classified as investments.

E. Priority Sector Lending Certificate (PSLC)

The Bank shall enter into Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs) sale or purchase transactions as permitted by RBI. In the case of a sale of Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs), the Bank sells the fulfilment of priority sector obligation and in the case of a purchase transaction the Bank buys the fulfilment of priority sector obligation through the RBI trading platform. There is no transfer of risks or loan assets. The fee received for the sale of PSLCs is recorded as Miscellaneous Income and the fee paid for purchase of the PSLCs is recorded as other Expenditure in Profit and Loss Account.

F. Fixed assets and Depreciation/Amortisation

(I) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Intangible assets :

The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Property, Plant and Equipment and software are carried at cost less, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any the cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable cost (Like - site preparation, installation costs and professional fees incurred on the assets) of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Subsequent expenditure incurred on assets put to use is capitalised only when it increases the future benefit / functioning capability from / of such assets.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account when the asset is derecognised.

(II) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Amortisation of Intangible Assets :

Depreciation on Property, Plant, Equipment, and software is charged on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at, based on the useful lives estimated by the management, pursuant to Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The useful lives have been estimated by the management based on technical advice obtained. Determination of useful life of an asset is a matter of judgment and based on various factors such as type and make of an item, its place and pattern of usage, nature of technology, obsolescence factors, availability of spares, etc. and makes a significant impact on the useful life of an asset.

The estimated useful lives of key fixed assets are given below:

Assets	Estimated useful life
Owned Premises	60 years
Computer	3 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Servers	6 years
Vehicles	5 years

Depreciation on assets acquired/sold during the period is recognised on a pro-rata basis to the Profit and Loss Account from/up to the date of acquisition/sale.

Improvements to lease hold premises are charged off over 5 years subject to primary lease tenure.

Software and system development expenditure is amortised over a period of 5 years.

Whenever there is a revision of the estimated useful life of an asset, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the revised remaining useful life of the said asset.

SCHEDULE 17 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

Assets less than INR 5,000 individually, are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

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

Capital work-in-progress/ Software under development

Costs incurred towards acquisition of assets, including expenses incurred prior to those assets being put to use and directly attributable to bringing them to their working condition are included under "Capital Work in Progress". Capital Work in Progress including Software under development are stated at the amount incurred up to the date of Balance Sheet.

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the assets, net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

G. Foreign exchange translation

Initial recognition

Transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Bank are accounted at the exchange rates on the date of the transaction or at rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction.

Measurement at the Balance Sheet date

Foreign currency monetary items, if any, of the Bank, outstanding at the balance sheet date are restated at the rates prevailing at the period-end as notified by Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India('FEDAI'). Non-monetary items of the Bank are carried at historical cost.

Treatment of Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement / restatement of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities of the Bank are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

H. Lease

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership over the lease term is classified as operating leases. Lease payments including cost escalation for assets taken on operating lease rentals are recognised as an expense on straight-line basis over the lease period.

I. Taxation

Tax expenses comprise of current income tax and deferred tax.

Income Tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, the rules framed there under and considering the material principles set out in Income Computation and Disclosure Standards and other applicable Income tax laws.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences, being the differences between the taxable income and the accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for timing differences of items other than unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward losses only to the extent that reasonable certainty exists that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which these can be realised.

However, if there are unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of losses and items relating to capital losses, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that there will be sufficient future taxable income available to realise the assets.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if such items relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing tax laws and the Bank has a legally enforceable right for such set off. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date for their realizability.

The carrying amount of the deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date. The Bank writes down the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realised. Any such write down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

SCHEDULE 17 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

J. Accounting for Provision, Contingent assets and Contingent liabilities

The Bank recognises provisions only when it has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and would result in a probable outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Provisions are determined based on management estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date, supplemented by experience of similar transactions. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

No provision is recognised for:

i. any possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank; or

ii. any present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

  a) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or

  b) a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made.

Such obligations are recorded as Contingent Liabilities. These are assessed at regular intervals and only that part of the obligation for which an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable, is provided for, except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made. The Bank does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. These would include Capital commitments, Undrawn committed exposure, claims against bank does not acknowledge as debt, liabilities for partly paid investment

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

K. Derivatives

The Bank recognises all derivative contracts (other than those designated as hedges) at fair value, on the date on which the derivative contracts are entered into and are re-measured at fair value as at the Balance Sheet or reporting dates.

Derivatives are classified as assets when the fair value is positive (positive marked to market value) or as liabilities when the fair value is negative (negative marked to market value). Changes in the fair value of derivatives other than those designated as hedges are recognised in the Profit and Loss account.

L. Employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, gratuity and compensated absences.

M. Share Based Payment:

The Employee Stock Option Scheme ('the Scheme') provides for the grant of options to acquire equity shares of the Bank to its employees and whole-time directors. The options granted to employee's vest as per their vesting schedule and these may be exercised by the employees within a specified period.

The Bank follows the intrinsic value method to account for its stock-based employee compensation plans in respect of options granted up to March 31, 2021. Compensation cost is measured by the excess, if any, of the market price of the underlying stock over the exercise price as determined under the option plan. The market price is the closing price on the stock exchange where there is highest trading volume on the working day immediately preceding the date of grant. Compensation cost, if any is amortised over the vesting period.

Effective April 01, 2021, the fair value of share-linked instruments on the date of grant for all instruments granted after March 31, 2021, is recognised as an expense in accordance with the RBI guidelines on Compensation of Whole Time Directors/ Chief Executive Officers/ Material Risk Takers and Control Function staff. The fair value of the stock-based employee compensation is estimated using Black-Scholes model. The compensation cost is amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the option with a corresponding credit to Employee Stock Options Reserve. On exercise of the stock options, corresponding balance in Employee Stock Options Reserve is transferred to Share Premium. In respect of the options which expire unexercised, the balance standing to the credit Employee Stock Option Reserve is transferred to general reserve.

Defined contribution plan:

Provident Fund

The Bank makes specified monthly contribution towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme, which is a defined contribution scheme. The Bank's contribution is recognised as an expense in Profit and loss account during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

SCHEDULE 17 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

Defined Benefit Plan

Gratuity

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using Projected Unit Credit Method made at the end of year. The Company makes contribution to a scheme administered by an Insurance Company approved by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) to discharge the gratuity liability to the employees. Provisions made for the funded amount are expensed in the of Profit and loss Account.

Compensated Absences

The Bank accrues the liability for compensated absences based on the actuarial valuation as at the year end conducted by an independent actuary which includes assumptions about demographics, early retirement, salary increases, interest rates and leave utilisation. The net present value of the Banks' obligation is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the year end. Actuarial gains / losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they arise.

N. Borrowing Cost

Borrowing cost includes arranger fees, processing fees, stamp duty on issuance of debenture certificates and other associated transaction cost related to borrowing from banks and other financial institutions. The borrowing costs are recognised over the tenor of the borrowings.

O. Earnings per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is computed in accordance with Accounting Standard-20 – Earnings per share.

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss after tax for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares except where the results are anti-dilutive.

P. Segment Reporting

The disclosures relating to segment reporting is done in accordance with AS 17 "Segment Reporting" and as per guidelines issued by the RBI.

Q. Inter Bank Participation Certificate

The Bank enters into Inter Bank Participation with risk sharing as issuing Bank and the aggregate amount of participation are reduced form the aggregate advance outstanding. Gain on IBPC is the excess of income earned on the participation pool and interest paid to the issuing Bank and is recognised on accrual basis.

R. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, as set out in Accounting Standard 3 on statement of Cash Flow Statements. whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows.

S. Corporate Social Responsibility

Expenditure towards corporate social responsibility in accordance with Companies Act, 2013 is recognised in the profit and loss account.

T. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash including RBI, balances with other banks and money at call and short notice.

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

1 (a) Amalgamation of the Punjab and Maharashtra Co-Operative Bank Ltd with Unity Small Finance Bank Limited

The Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative Bank Limited ("PMC") was a Multi-State Scheduled Urban Co-operative Bank registered under the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002 (39 of 2002) and carrying on the business of Banking in India. On account of detection of certain instances of fraud in the PMC in September 2019 and consequent to the precarious financial conditions, including complete erosion of capital and substantial deposit erosion of the PMC, RBI issued "All Inclusive Directions" to the PMC under Section 35A read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) with effect from close of business of September 23, 2019, to protect the interest of the depositors and to ensure that the Bank's available resources are not misused or diverted. RBI in exercise of the powers conferred under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 36AAA read with section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act,1949 (10 of 1949) superseded the Board of Directors of the PMC on September 23, 2019 and appointed an Administrator in its place.

Centrum Financial Services Limited, as promoters along with Resilient Innovation Private Limited as "joint investor", had expressed interest in the month of February 2021 in acquiring the Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative Bank Limited through a suitable scheme of amalgamation with a new Small Finance Bank to be registered by the promoter. Accordingly, the Unity Small Finance Bank Limited ("USFB") was incorporated as Banking Company under the Companies Act 2013 on August 25,2021 and granted Banking licence by Reserve Bank under section (1) of Section 2 of Banking Regulation Act on October 12,2021. The USFB has started transacting business of Banking under section 5(c) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 from November 1, 2021.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), (the "Act"), the Central Government sanctioned Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative Bank Limited (Amalgamation with Unity Small Finance Bank Limited) Scheme, 2022 vide notification dated January 25,2022 (hereinafter referred to as the "Scheme" or "SOA") for amalgamation of the PMC with the USFB, which came into force on January 25,2022 ("Appointed Date" or "Amalgamation Date").

As per the Scheme, upon its coming into effect from the appointed date, the undertaking of PMC Bank including all its assets, liabilities and specified reserves stood transferred/ deemed to be transferred to and vest in the USFB. Further, on and from the appointed date, the entire amount of the paid-up share capital and reserves and surplus of PMC stood written off.

The Scheme prescribed valuation of assets and reckoning of liabilities to be carried out as follows:

i) Investments other than Government Securities:- At the market rates prevailing on the day immediately preceding the appointed date;

ii) a) the Government Securities :- at values prevailing on the day immediately preceding the appointed date in accordance with the extant Reserve Bank guidelines;

b) the Securities of the Central Government such as Post-Office Certificates, Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates and any other securities or certificates issued under the small savings schemes of the Central Government :- At their face value or the encashable value as on the appointed date, whichever is higher;

c) where the market value of any Government Security held by the transferor Bank in respect of which the principal is payable in instalments, is not ascertainable or is for any reason not considered as reflecting the fair value thereof or as otherwise appropriate - at such amount as is considered reasonable having regard to the instalments of principal and interest remaining to be paid, the period during which such instalments are payable, the yield of any security issued by the Government to which the security pertains and having the same or approximately the same maturity and other relevant factors;

iii) where the market value of any security, share, debenture, bond or other investment is not considered reasonable by reason of its having been affected by abnormal factors - on the basis of its average market value over any reasonable period;

iv) where the market value of any security, share, debenture, bond or other investments is not ascertainable- only such value, if any, shall be taken into account as is considered reasonable, having regard to the financial position of the issuing concern, the dividends paid by it during the preceding five years and other relevant factors;

v) premises and all other immovable properties and any assets acquired in satisfaction of claims - at their market value;

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

vi) the furniture and fixtures, stationery in stock and other assets, if any - at the written down value as per books or the realisable value as may be considered reasonable;

vii) advances, including bills purchased and discounted, book debts, sundry assets, and all other remaining tangible/intangible assets to be scrutinised by the Bank and the securities, including guarantees held as cover therefor to be examined and verified by the Bank and thereafter, the advances including portions thereof, to be classified into two categories namely, "Advances considered good and readily realisable" and "Advances considered not readily realisable and/ or bad or doubtful of recovery".

viii) Liabilities for purposes of the Scheme to include all liabilities, including contingent liabilities, which the Bank may be required to meet on or after the appointed date and in determining the value of the liabilities (including the liability towards Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation for payments to the insured depositors) for initial recognition in the books of the transferee Bank, the measurement basis maybe decided by the Reserve Bank and could include historical cost, current cost, settlement value, present value or any other measurement basis. In respect of every other liability including the claims not acknowledged as debt, the bank shall pay only the principal amounts within a period of five years from the appointed date to the creditors in terms of the agreements entered or the terms and conditions agreed upon between them prior to the appointed date.

The Scheme also prescribed the following terms and conditions with regard to certain restructured liabilities of erstwhile PMC Bank-

ix) Restructured Deposits Payable within 5 years from Amalgamation Date of PMC Bank and Unity Bank: These are liabilities pertaining to erstwhile Retail Depositors of PMC Bank payable between Year 1 and Year 5 from the Amalgamation date.

The Bank shall pay to retail depositors between Year 1 and Year 5 from the Amalgamation date as set out in Clause No [6] to [c] of Note [ii to vi] of the scheme.

There is no interest payable on these sums.

x) Restructured Deposits Payable at the end of 10 years from the Amalgamation Date of PMC Bank and Unity Bank

These are liabilities pertaining to erstwhile Retail Depositors of PMC Bank payable at the end of 10 years from the Amalgamation Date.

The Bank shall pay to retail depositors at the end of Year 10 of the Appointed Date as set out in Clause No [6] of Note [c] of Note [vii] of the scheme. Annual interest of 2.75% is payable from Year 6 till year 10 on these nominal amounts.

xi) Support from DICGC

DICGC has extended support to the Bank to repay Depositors as explained in detail in Paragraph No [6][c] [i to vii] of the Scheme. The Bank shall repay the amount received (no interest is payable on these sums) pursuant to Clause [7] of Note [2] of the scheme. The Bank has time up to 20 years from the Appointed Date, to repay the amount received from Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) towards payment to the insured depositors.

The Bank has created a Reserve Fund for ""Payable to DICGC"" (shown under Others Liabilities (including provisions)).

xii) The terms and conditions of the PNCPS issued in accordance with the Scheme as approved by the Board of Directors/Shareholders are as follows:

PNCPS are issued at par at ₹. 10 per PNCPS and are unlisted. These PNCPS are perpetual, non-convertible and carry mandatory annual payment of dividend @ 1% p.a., irrespective of profits. At the end of the 10^{th} year from the appointed date, the bank will use “Net Cash Recoveries” (net of expenses related to such recoveries) from assets pertaining to Housing Development and Infrastructure Limited Group in excess of the principal amount of advances to Housing Development and Infrastructure Limited Group outstanding as on March 31, 2021 to buyback Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares at face value on a pro rata basis.

From the end of 21^{st} year, the bank will buy-back the outstanding principal of the Perpetual Non- Cumulative Preference Shares, at the rate of at least 1 per cent. of the total Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares issued under the scheme per annum, provided the following conditions are satisfied, namely: -

i) all restructured liabilities pertaining to the erstwhile PMC including those towards

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation under the Scheme are fully discharged;

ii) capital adequacy ratio of the bank is at least three hundred basis points higher than the regulatory minimum capital-to-risk weighted assets ratio applicable at that point of time;

iii) net non-performing assets of the bank are at least two hundred basis points lower than the prescribed threshold for Prompt Corrective Action by Reserve Bank at that point of time;

iv) minimum "Net Cash Recovery" of the principal amount of advances to Housing Development and Infrastructure Limited Group as on March 31, 2021 from assets pertaining to Housing Development and Infrastructure Limited Group is more than 70 per cent. of the principal amount of advances;

v) the buyback of the Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares shall be capped at 10 per cent. of the yearly net profit of the bank for the previous year.

xiii) The terms and conditions of the share warrants as approved by the Board of Directors/ Shareholders are as follows:

The warrants are issued at face value of ₹ 1 per equity warrant and are unlisted.

The warrants shall be exchanged for equity shares at the time of Initial Public Offer (IPO).

The number of warrants to be exchanged for 1 equity shares shall be = lower band of IPO price/ Face value of warrant.

Warrants shall be extinguished and the equity shares issued as per the exchange ratio prior to the IPO opening for subscription by the public. Upon exchange of warrants for equity shares, obligations of the bank in respect of the warrants shall stand extinguished. The treatment of warrants in the event of corporate actions other than IPO shall be as determined by the Reserve Bank of India.

The warrant holders shall have no other rights or privileges except as expressly provided in the term sheet. The warrant does not provide to the holder any right of shareholders of the bank including voting right, right to receive dividend, or any other corporate benefit which may be declared or announced by the bank from time to time, until such time that the warrants are extinguished and exchanged for the equity shares of the bank in accordance with the term sheet.

xiv) The management of USFBL carried out valuation of assets and determination of liabilities as on the appointed date of Amalgamation of erstwhile PMC Bank with USFBL i.e. 25th January 2022, on the basis of balance sheet as at 24th January, 2022 i.e. as at the close of business on the date immediately preceding the appointed date i.e. January 25,2022 as per the scheme of amalgamation.

Details of the assets valued and liabilities reckoned as per the scheme of amalgamation referred to above are as under:

Particulars	As at January 25, 2022
Assets	
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	444
Balances with Banks and money at call and short notice	121
Investments	2,523
Advances	626
Fixed Assets	259
Other Assets	119
Deferred Tax asset on provision for doubtful advances (Refer note (iii) below)	730
Total Assets (I)	**4,822**
Liabilities	
Deposits	-
Borrowings	149
Other liabilities and provisions	745
Restructured liabilities towards depositors liabilities	2,957
Issue of equity warrants and PNCPS towards depositors liabilities	686
Total Liabilities (II)	**4,537**
Net Assets (III) = (II) - (I)	**285**
Purchase consideration [IV]	**-**
Capital Reserve on Amalgamation [IV] - [III] as on the appointed date (25 Jan 2022)	**285**

Note :

i) The USFB scrutinised advances portfolio and considered additional provisioning, on a conservative basis, on advances over

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

and above the provisions as per audited balance sheet as at 24th January referred to hereinabove in respect of standard assets, taking into account the possibility of additional accounts which might have to be classified as NPA, as the process of identification of NPA in the erstwhile PMC Bank was manual.

ii) The Bank made adjustments in the carrying value of land and building as at the appointed date taking into account the valuation report obtained from approved valuer.

iii) Deferred tax asset as at the appointed date was recognised for the tax effect on provision for doubtful advances to the extent that it is reasonably certain that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which the said deferred tax asset can be realised.

iv) The Bank reckoned additional liabilities as at the appointed date based on its assessment

v) The restructured liabilities towards depositors , DICGC and PNCPS were valued on present value basis.

vi) During the year, the Bank has received further cash assistance (claims towards insured amount) from DICGC in respect of erstwhile PMC depositors, to the tune of ₹ 0.75 crores. In accordance with the Scheme, the Bank has credited these amounts received from DICGC to the respective depositors. Liability towards DICGC was reckoned on net present value basis in the initial recognition balance sheet. Accordingly, this additional cash assistance received from DICGC (₹ 0.75 crores) has also been reckoned at the net present value i.e. at ₹ 0.11 crores. The difference of ₹ 0.64 crores between the nominal value of ₹ 0.75 crores and net present value of ₹ 0.11 crore has been credited to Capital Reserve on Amalgamation, during the year, in accordance with the Scheme.

(Previous year : ₹ 3.3 crores of further cash assistance was received from DICGC in respect of erstwhile PMC depositors, which was reckoned at net present value i.e. at ₹ 0.5 crores. The difference of ₹ 2.8 crores between the nominal value of ₹ 3.3 crores and net present value of ₹ 0.5 crores was credited to Capital Reserve on Amalgamation).

vii) In view of absence of guidance in the Accounting standards/Guidance notes i.e., Indian Generally accepted Accounting Principles (IGAAP) and considering that the fair value changes relating to restructured liabilities arising on account of amalgamation are not in the nature of expense of the Bank, the Bank has recognised such fair value change by debiting the profit and loss appropriation account and crediting the respective restructured liabilities. Accordingly, an amount of ₹ 267 crores (PY ₹ 257 crores) has been debited to Profit and Loss Appropriation account and ₹ 71 crores (PY ₹ 65 crore) has been credited to Reserve Fund for "Payable to DICGC" and the balance of ₹ 196 crores (PY ₹ 192 crores) has been credited to the Reserve Fund for "Payable to PMC depositors".

(b) Title deeds of immovable properties and physical verification of fixed assets

i) The Bank has carried out physical verification of fixed assets of all the branches of erstwhile PMC Bank and accounted for the differences.

ii) The Bank has obtained the title documents of all the immovable properties of erstwhile PMC Bank, except for a few properties, and the Bank is in the process of getting these titles transferred/ changed in its name. Registration formalities/ obtaining occupancy certificate, share certificate etc. are pending in respect of certain properties.

(c) Fraud in erstwhile PMC Bank and disputes relating to erstwhile PMC Bank and the Scheme of Amalgamation.

i) Certain instances of fraud by Housing Development and Infrastructure Limited (HDIL) and its group companies in the erstwhile PMC Bank were detected in September 2019 and the said PMC Bank was placed under All Inclusive Directions (AID).

ii) Legal proceedings have also been initiated by the Bank against HDIL and Certain of its group companies and promoters of HDIL and erstwhile PMC bank for taking criminal/civil action. In certain cases where writ petitions against the Bank have been filed, the Bank does not expect any liability in this regard.

iii) Some of the depositors of erstwhile PMC have filed writ petition/public interest litigation against the said Bank and others for protecting the interest of depositors and for repayment of the deposits along with interest in full and also

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

against the scheme of amalgamation. Some of the creditors have filed cases against the said PMC Bank for recovering their dues.

iv) The Delhi High Court in November 2022 has dismissed the petition filed by certain depositors against Reserve Bank of India and others.

v) As per the Scheme of Amalgamation referred to in note 10, depositor or creditor of the transferor Bank shall not be entitled to make any demand against the erstwhile PMC Bank or the Bank (USFBL) in respect of any liability of the transferor Bank to the depositor/creditor except to the extent specified by the Scheme referred to hereinabove.

vi) Accordingly, the Bank is of the opinion that the said claims of depositors or creditors of erstwhile PMC would not result in outflow of resources beyond the amount to which the Bank is liable as per the said Scheme.

(d) IRAC Automation

RBI vide its Notification No. DoS.CO.PPG./SEC.03/11.01.005/2020-21 dated September 14, 2020 on "Automation of Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning processes in banks" advised the banks to put in place / upgrade their systems to conform to the guidelines prescribed in the said Notification latest by June 30, 2021 in order to ensure the completeness and integrity of the automated Asset Classification (classification of advances/investments as NPA/NPI and their upgradation), Provisioning calculation and Income Recognition processes. In this regard, Bank has implemented the IRAC automation through third party system and currently the same is being stabilized.

(e) Internal/concurrent audit/System audit

The Bank has established the process of conducting the Risk Based Internal Audits by the in-house internal audit team. The concurrent audit of Branches and other important centralized operations of the Bank's processes are carried out by the Board approved external Auditors. The Annual Audit plan also comprise of Management Audits, Credit Audit including Inclusive Banking and IT/IS audit for technology operation and Information security. These audits/reviews are performed as required under RBI guidelines for reviewing various operational and IT/IS controls.

(f) Relaxations/forbearances granted by RBI

i) Reserve Bank of India vide its letter dated October 12,2021 has granted the relaxation/forbearances to the Bank giving additional time of 3 years over and above the period prescribed by RBI in the Guidelines for 'on tap' Licensing of Small Finance Banks in the Private Sector dated December 5, 2019 ("SFB guidelines -2019") to comply with the following provisions:

a) Achievement of Priority Sector lending target of 75% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit ,timeline for compliance was March 31,2025. Accordingly monitoring to priority sector norms will commence from April 01,2025.

b) Requirement of at least 50% of loan portfolio to constitute loans and advances of upto ₹ 25 lacs and

c) Adherence to Exposure limit to single and group obligor for loans acquired from CFSL / CML / erstwhile PMC.

The Bank has timeline to comply with the priority sector lending norms by March 31, 2025, and for conditions (b) and (c) by October 31,2024. All 3 licencing conditions are being monitored regularly and are in compliance.

ii) RBI vide its letter dated March 10, 2022 and through subsequent communication has permitted/given the following clarifications:

a) Equity warrants may be included in the common equity

b) Bank is permitted to treat payables to retail depositors of PMC Bank (more than 15 lacs) to be repaid at the end of 10 years ("10 year Retail Payables") as Tier II Bonds for the purpose of CRAR calculations.

c) Certain restructured liabilities i.e. Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares ("PNCPS") is proposed to be BASEL III instrument. Since, the said instrument is issued pursuant to the Central Government notified scheme ("the Scheme"), to the extent there is any inconsistency, discrepancy

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

or deviation with the applicable law, the provisions of the Scheme shall prevail.

d) The restructured liabilities i.e. such as Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (PNCPS), equity warrants, DICGC 10 years retail payable (allowed to be treated as Tier II capital) may not be included in the Net demand and time liabilities. Further, the deposits that the Bank needs to pay within the span of 5 years (excluding the deposits payable by DICGC) will come under the definition of deposits and attract CRR/SLR requirements.

e) The Bank is permitted to grandfather the existing contracts in respect of foreign exchange business with customers of erstwhile PMC Bank.

iii) RBI vide its letter dated May 18,2022 has permitted the Bank to include the fair value of the DICGC and PNCPS liability in CET -1 Capital till the Bank lists itself.

iv) During the year, the Bank has redeemed the principal protected secured redeemable non-convertible debentures originally issued by the Centrum Financial Services Limited (CFSL), a NBFC from whom the business was acquired on Slump sale basis. During the Previous year, the Bank has redeemed the principal protected secured redeemable non-convertible market linked debentures (MLDs) originally issued by the Centrum Financial Services Limited (CFSL), a NBFC from whom the business was acquired on Slump sale basis. NCDs issued by CFSL are fully secured by first ranking pari passu charge against the Bank's identified receivables.

Banks are precluded from creating floating charge on their assets. Since such borrowings have been acquired from CFSL (an NBFC) by the Bank (SFB), in terms of SFB guidelines -2019 issued by RBI, the grandfathering of the aforesaid borrowings has been permitted till their maturity.

(g) Share warrants includes warrants having exercise price of ₹ 1900 crore (Face Value) (Series -1: 90,00,00,000 warrants having paid up value ₹ 90 lacs and Series -2: 100,00,00,000 warrants having paid up value ₹ 1 crore) , to be exercised within a total period of eight years (5th year and 8th year respectively) by the holders thereof.

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

2 Regulatory Capital

a) Composition of Regulatory Capital

The Capital adequacy ratio ("CAR") has been computed as per operating guideline for Small Finance Bank in accordance with RBI Circular No. RBI/2016-17/81DBR. NBD.No.26/16.13.218/2016-17 dated October 6, 2016.

The Bank has followed Basel II standardized approach for credit risk in accordance with the Operating Guideline issued by the Reserve Bank of India for Small Finance banks. Further, the RBI vide its circular No. DBR.NBD.No. 4502/16.13.218/2017-18 dated November 8, 2017 has provided an exemption to all Small Finance Banks whereby no separate capital charge is prescribed for market risk and operational risk.

The following table set forth, for the year indicated, computation of Capital adequacy:

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (Net of deductions, if any)*	1,693.23	1,453.23
Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-
Tier 1 capital *	1,693.23	1,453.23
Tier 2 capital *	1,313.79	1,206.00
Total capital (Tier 1 + Tier 2)	3,007.02	2,659.23
Total Risk weighted assets (RWAs)	10,457.17	7,294.10
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio (%) (CET 1 as a percentage of RWAs))	16.19%	19.92%
Tier 1 capital ratio (%) (Tier 1 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	16.19%	19.92%
Tier 2 capital ratio (%) (Tier 2 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	12.56%	16.53%
Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) (Total Capital as a percentage of RWAs)	28.75%	36.46%
Leverage Ratio	8.97%	11.08%
Percentage of the shareholding of the Government of India in public sector banks	0.00%	0.00%
Amount of paid-up equity capital raised during the year*	-	-
Amount of non-equity Tier 1 capital raised of which;		
a) Perpetual Non Cumulative Preference Shares (PNCPS):	-	-
b) Perpetual Debt Instruments (PDI)	-	-
Amount of Tier 2 capital raised during the year, of which		
a) Perpetual Non Cumulative Preference Shares (PNCPS)	-	-
b) Perpetual Debt Instruments (PDI)	-	-

* Refer note 18(1)(a), (f)(ii), (f)(iii)

b) Capital Infusion

The Bank has not issued any equity shares during the year. (Previous Year : NIL)

Details of movement in the paid up equity share capital are as below:

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Equity shares	Amount	Equity shares	Amount
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	70,49,01,960	704.90	70,49,01,960	704.90
Addition pursuant to equity shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	**70,49,01,960**	**704.90**	**70,49,01,960**	**704.90**

3 Reserves

a) Statutory Reserve

The Bank has reported Profit ₹ 482.03 crores during the year ended March 31, 2025 (Previous year Profit :₹ 438.9 crore) and hence the Bank has transferred ₹ 120.51 crore in Statutory Reserve. (Previous Year :₹ 109.72 crore)

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

3 Reserves (Contd..)

b) Revenue and Other Reserves

The Bank has credited the effect of transition as per the revised investment framework for ₹ 11.75 crores (Refer note 18(19)(g)) during the year to Revenue and Other reserves. (Previous year : Nil)

c) Capital Reserve

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Bank has not appropriated any amount towards Capital Reserve (Previous year: Nil) as there is no profit from sale of investments under HTM category, net of taxes.

d) Capital Reserve on Amalgamation

Refer note no. 18(1)(a)(xiv) and (xv)

e) Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR)

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Bank has made a drawdown of ₹ 2.98 crore (Previous year: created for ₹ 49.62 crore) from Investment Fluctuation Reserve.

f) Draw down from Reserves

The Bank has not undertaken any drawdown from any reserve (except IFR) during the year ended March 31, 2025. (Previous Year : Nil)

g) Employee Stock Options Reserves

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Bank has recognised ₹ 1.45 crore (Previous year: ₹ 0.45 crore) as Employees Stock Options Reserve on account of fair valuation of share-linked instruments. There has been no exercise of option during the year.

4 Accounting for employee share based payments :

The shareholders of the Bank approved the grant of equity stock options under the Unity Bank Employee Stock Option Scheme 2022' ("ESOS 2022" / "Scheme") which was approved by way of special resolution dated June 13, 2022. Under the terms of the Plan, the Bank may issue to its employees and Whole Time Directors, Equity Stock Options ('ESOPs') each of which is convertible into one equity share. The accounting for the stock options has been in accordance with the RBI guidelines to the extent applicable.

Employees of USFB are eligible for being granted Employee Stock Options under ESOS 2022. The specific Employees to whom the Options may be granted, and their Eligibility Criteria would be determined by Nomination and remuneration Committee.

ESOP Scheme 2022 provides for the issuance of options at the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board ('NRC'). The Exercise Price per Option shall be determined by the Committee which shall not be lesser than the face value of Shares as on date of Grant.

Each Grant of Option under the ESOS 2022 shall be made in writing by the Bank to the eligible Employees in such form as may be approved under ESOS 2022 from time to time.

Vesting Period for any Options granted under this Scheme shall be subject to statutory minimum period of 1 (One) year and upto 5 (Five) years from the date of Grant, as determined by the Nomination and remuneration committee at the time of each Grant.

The shareholders of the Bank by way of special resolution Under the Scheme authorised the Board/ Committee to grant not exceeding 3,52,45,098 (Three Crore Fifty Two Lakhs Forty Five Thousand and Ninety Eight) Share Options to the eligible Employees in one or more tranches, from time to time, which in aggregate exercisable into equal number of Shares of face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid up, with each such Option conferring a right upon the Employees to apply for one Share in the Company in accordance with the terms and conditions as may be decided under the Plan.

The vesting conditions applicable to the options / units are at the discretion of the NRC. These options/ units are exercisable on vesting, for a period as set forth by the NRC at the time of the grant.

The Exercise Period in respect of a Vested Option shall be a period commencing from the relevant Vesting date of such Option and shall end with the expiry of 5 (Five) or 3 (Three) years or such other shorter period as approved by the Committee from the date of Grant of such Option.

Activity in the options / units outstanding under the Employee Stock Option Plans / RSUs.

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

4 Accounting for employee share based payments : (Contd..)

(a) Activity in the options outstanding under the various employee stock option plans as at March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Number of Options	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding, beginning of year	2,13,85,318	17.10
Granted during the year	1,14,76,664	22.89
Exercised during the year	-	-
Forfeited / Lapsed during the year	(8,93,007)	18.03
Options outstanding, end of year	3,19,68,975	19.16

The following table summarises the information about stock options outstanding as at March 31, 2025:

Plan	Range of exercise price	Number of shares arising out of options	Weighted average life of options (in years)	Weighted average exercise price (in ₹)
Employee Stock Option Scheme 2022	INR 15 to INR 23	3,19,68,975	4.76	19.16

In accordance with the RBI clarification dated August 30, 2021, the Bank has estimated the fair value of the options / units granted after March 31, 2021 using Black-Scholes model

The assumptions considered in the model for valuing the ESOPs granted during the year ended March 31, 2025 are given below

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Expected volatility	18.38%	13.00%
Expected life of the options	5 & 3 years	5 years

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

5 Asset Liability Management

a) Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025

	Day 1	2-7 days	8-14 days	15 to 30 days	31 days to 2 Months	2 Months to 3 Months	Over 3 months and upto 6 months	Over 6 months and upto 1 year	Over 1 year and upto 3 years	Over 3 years and upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	21.87	291.32	292.39	255.29	454.97	327.99	1,254.46	2,484.56	6,511.19	40.95	16.91	11,951.89
Advances	125.07	250.78	137.61	226.71	786.01	951.94	1,450.79	1,857.06	2,483.01	876.47	1,839.73	10,985.18
Investments	1,204.51	30.67	51.20	196.27	211.88	190.00	467.39	867.32	1,818.54	28.56	85.66	5,151.99
Borrowings	-	100.00	8.33	-	50.00	47.53	105.86	211.72	443.78	100.05	-	1,067.27
Foreign Currency Assets	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.32	13.91	16.62
Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Classification of assets and liabilities under the different maturity buckets is based on the same estimates and assumptions as used by the Bank for compiling the return submitted to the RBI.

a) Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024

	Day 1	2-7 days	8-14 days	15 to 30 days	31 days to 2 Months	2 Months to 3 Months	Over 3 months and upto 6 months	Over 6 months and upto 1 year	Over 1 year and upto 3 years	Over 3 years and upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	16.52	200.84	216.25	186.02	364.19	297.13	1,123.37	769.22	3,277.20	51.74	2.62	6,505.10
Advances	66.71	151.65	93.84	149.92	474.83	556.14	893.74	1,235.23	2,036.87	439.94	1,861.98	7,960.85
Investments	852.59	75.30	78.21	552.55	300.90	170.41	325.18	261.58	935.91	64.43	196.22	3,813.29
Borrowings	225.00	174.91	9.33	-	32.21	24.43	74.78	182.11	451.11	125.03	-	1,298.91
Foreign Currency Assets	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.48	-	13.44	16.31
Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Classification of assets and liabilities under the different maturity buckets is based on the same estimates and assumptions as used by the Bank for compiling the return submitted to the RBI.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

6 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

Quantitative information on Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) for the period ended March 31, 2025 is given below:

Particulars	Quarter ended March 31, 2025		Quarter ended December 31, 2024		Quarter ended September 30, 2024		Quarter ended June 30, 2024	
	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets								
1. Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		4,120.02		4,163.96		3,743.50		3,249.07
Cash Outflows								
2. Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	7,921.44	792.14	6,667.20	666.72	5,569.51	556.95	4,780.66	478.07
(i) Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Less stable deposits	7,921.44	792.14	6,667.20	666.72	5,569.51	556.95	4,780.66	478.07
3. Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	1,902.50	904.81	1,763.34	828.38	1,519.11	741.01	1,216.43	562.18
(i) Operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	1,902.50	904.81	1,763.34	828.38	1,519.11	741.01	1,216.43	562.18
(iii) Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Secured wholesale funding		137.18		133.01		131.37		113.67
5. Additional requirements, of which	698.82	76.22	594.53	62.21	628.62	67.09	54.17	9.02
(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	698.82	76.22	594.53	62.21	628.62	67.09	54.17	9.02
6. Other contractual funding obligations	125.25	125.25	100.67	100.67	83.48	83.48	38.97	38.97
7. Other contingent funding obligations	357.74	17.89	347.65	17.38	263.52	13.18	47.97	2.40
8. TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS		**2,053.49**		**1,808.37**		**1,593.07**		**1,204.31**
Cash Inflows								
9. Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	132.62	-	226.77	-	311.44	-	152.47	-
10. Inflows from fully performing exposures	613.05	306.53	668.38	334.19	583.26	291.63	510.97	255.49
11. Other cash inflows	337.81	337.81	194.15	194.15	245.44	236.48	267.74	256.45
12. TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	**1,083.48**	**644.34**	**1,089.30**	**528.34**	**1,140.14**	**528.12**	**931.18**	**511.94**
TOTAL HQLA		**4,120.02**		**4,163.96**		**3,743.50**		**3,249.07**
TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		**1,409.15**		**1,280.03**		**1,064.96**		**692.37**
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		**292.38%**		**325.30%**		**351.52%**		**469.3%**

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

6 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) (Contd..)

Quantitative information on Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) for the period ended March 31, 2024 is given below:

Particulars	Quarter ended March 31, 2024		Quarter ended December 31, 2023		Quarter ended September 30, 2023		Quarter ended June 30, 2023	
	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets								
1. Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		3,023.74		2,761.28		2,522.10		2,269.77
Cash Outflows								
2. Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	4,102.95	410.30	3,441.87	344.19	2,969.16	296.92	2,394.74	239.47
(i) Stable deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) Less stable deposits	4,102.95	410.30	3,441.87	344.19	2,969.16	296.92	2,394.74	239.47
3. Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	930.68	421.74	594.83	227.97	482.57	208.59	438.84	221.51
(i) Operational deposits (all counterparties)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	930.68	421.74	594.83	227.97	482.57	208.59	438.84	221.51
(iii) Unsecured debt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Secured wholesale funding		134.96		52.10		73.99		79.46
5. Additional requirements, of which	33.63	3.36	226.85	22.68	579.35	57.93	688.99	92.55
(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	33.63	3.36					662.71	66.27
6. Other contractual funding obligations	90.95	90.95	49.80	49.80	35.21	35.21	26.28	26.28
7. Other contingent funding obligations	10.42	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS		**1,061.83**		**696.73**		**672.64**		**659.27**
Cash Inflows								
9. Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	166.24	0.00	51.67	0.00	132.29	0.00	91.23	0.00
10. Inflows from fully performing exposures	448.86	224.43	367.38	183.69	259.42	129.71	319.33	159.67
11. Other cash inflows	196.70	184.70	137.92	137.92	95.98	95.98	143.26	143.26
12. TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	**811.80**	**409.13**	**556.97**	**321.61**	**487.68**	**225.69**	**553.82**	**302.92**
TOTAL HQLA		**3,023.74**		**2,761.28**		**2,522.10**		**2,269.77**
TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		**652.69**		**375.13**		**446.95**		**330.07**
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		**463.27**		**736.10**		**564.29**		**687.67**

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

6 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) (Contd..)

Quantitative information on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is given below:

The LCR is designed to ensure that banks hold a sufficient reserve of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) to allow them to survive a period of significant liquidity stress lasting 30 calendar days. The 30-calendar-day stress period is the minimum period deemed necessary for corrective action to be taken by the bank's management or by supervisors.

The LCR requires active banks to hold a stock of HQLA at least as large as expected total net cash outflows over the stress period, as summarised in the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Stock of HQLA}}{\text{Total Net cash flows over the next 30 calendar days}} \geq 100\%$$

The total expected outflows are determined by multiplying the outstanding balances of various categories of liabilities and off-balance sheet commitments by the supervisory rates at which they are expected to run off or be drawn down. Total expected cash inflows are estimated by applying inflow rates to the outstanding balances of various contractual receivables. The difference between the stressed outflows and inflows is the minimum size of the HQLA stock.

HQLA are cash or assets that can be converted into cash quickly through sales (or by being pledged as collateral) with no significant loss of value. A liquid asset can be included in the stock of HQLA if it is unencumbered, meets minimum liquidity criteria and its operational factors demonstrate that it can be disposed to generate liquidity when needed. HQLA comprises of cash in hand, excess CRR, excess SLR securities, maximum liquidity facility allowed by RBI under marginal standing facility (MSF – 2% of NDTL) and Facility to Avail Liquidity for Liquidity Coverage Ratio (FALLCR – 16% of NDTL).The Bank continues to remain comfortably placed on liquidity with LCR at 204.55% as of 31.03.2025 which is significantly above the regulatory requirement. The Bank continues to endeavour to build a granular and well-diversified funding base. The LCR is projected to come down in line with growing business requirements over the course of the year.

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

7 Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR)

	As at March 31, 2025					As at December 31, 2024				
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value
	No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item										
1 Capital: (2+3)	3,007.01	-	-	-	3,007.01	2,553.28	-	-	-	2,553.28
2 Regulatory capital	1,693.23	-	-	-	1,693.23	1,269.74	-	-	-	1,269.74
3 Other capital instruments	1,313.79	-	-	-	1,313.79	1,283.54	-	-	-	1,283.54
4 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	1,687.95	1,188.60	1,682.19	-	4,102.86	1,363.62	1,269.16	938.99	-	3,214.59
5 Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Less stable deposits	1,687.95	1,188.60	1,682.19	-	4,102.86	1,363.62	1,269.16	938.99	-	3,214.59
7 Wholesale funding: (8+9)	-	688.23	1,013.89	-	851.06	-	666.16	1,192.71	-	929.43
8 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other wholesale funding	-	688.23	1,013.89	-	851.06	-	666.16	1,192.71	-	929.43
10 Other liabilities: (11+12)	2,076.36	-	-	8,700.37	8,700.37	1,930.26	-	-	8,947.07	8,947.07
11 NSFR derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	2,076.36	-	-	8,700.37	8,700.37	1,930.26	-	-	8,947.07	8,947.07
13 Total ASF (1+4+7+10)	6,771.32	1,876.83	2,696.08	8,700.37	16,661.30	5,847.16	1,935.32	2,131.70	8,947.07	15,644.38
RSF Item										
14 Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	676.93	508.58	12.64	3,051.87	225.67	632.09	548.06	47.61	3,267.56	231.47
15 Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	188.80	4,402.35	2,561.19	4,075.83	7,067.62	1.97	4,109.61	2,151.55	3,790.95	5,927.31
17 Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	90.65	378.85	-	203.02	-	1,173.31	645.43	-	498.71
19 Performing loans to nonfinancial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks, and PSEs, of which:	-	4,311.69	2,182.34	3,729.93	6,417.46	-	2,936.31	1,506.11	3,382.71	5,096.51
20 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

7 Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR) (Contd..)

	As at March 31, 2025					As at December 31, 2024				
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value
	No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
21 Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	36.76	23.89	-	-	-	82.98	53.94
22 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange traded equities	188.80	-	-	309.14	423.24	1.97	-	-	325.26	278.14
24 Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	-	269.64	106.61	3,077.17	3,432.99	179.67	217.04	13.87	3,146.88	3,540.60
25 Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	-	49.79	86.36	-	115.73	-	-	-	112.38	95.52
27 NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 All other assets not included in the above categories	-	219.85	20.26	3,077.17	3,317.27	179.67	217.04	13.87	3,034.50	3,445.08
30 Off-balance sheet items	1,087.03	-	-	22.27	55.02	514.70	-	-	22.43	26.41
31 **Total RSF**	1,952.76	5,180.57	2,680.44	10,227.13	**10,781.30**	1,328.43	4,874.71	2,213.03	10,227.82	**9,725.79**
32 **Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**154.54%**					**160.85%**

	As at September 30, 2024					As at June 30, 2024				
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value
	No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item										
1 Capital: (2+3)	2,590.44	-	-	-	2,590.44	2,621.59	-	-	-	2,621.59
2 Regulatory capital	1,330.37	-	-	-	1,330.37	1,387.80	-	-	-	1,387.80
3 Other capital instruments	1,260.07	-	-	-	1,260.07	1,233.79	-	-	-	1,233.79
4 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	1,210.66	1,322.05	441.50	-	2,676.79	1,075.76	1,270.30	254.98	-	2,340.94
5 Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Less stable deposits	1,210.66	1,322.05	441.50	-	2,676.79	1,075.76	1,270.30	254.98	-	2,340.94

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

7 Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR) (Contd..)

	As at September 30, 2024					As at June 30, 2024				
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value
	No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
7 Wholesale funding: (8+9)	-	528.89	1,249.73	-	889.31	-	128.88	1,137.55	404.36	835.40
8 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other wholesale funding	-	528.89	1,249.73	-	889.31	-	128.88	1,137.55	404.36	835.40
10 Other liabilities: (11+12)	5,629.18	-	-	4,306.57	4,306.57	4,303.93	-	-	4,459.87	4,459.87
11 NSFR derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	5,629.18	-	-	4,306.57	4,306.57	4,303.93	-	-	4,459.87	4,459.87
13 Total ASF (1+4+7+10)	9,430.28	1,850.94	1,691.23	4,306.57	10,463.11	8,001.28	1,399.18	1,392.53	4,864.23	10,257.79
RSF Item										
14 Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	606.02	201.37	434.05	3,058.40	236.16	746.63	188.23	334.99	2,753.07	220.51
15 Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	87.92	2,725.53	1,483.61	3,213.92	4,893.86	5.04	3,070.35	1,345.75	3,180.45	4,888.37
17 Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	16.08	33.77	-	19.30	-	26.29	2.24	-	5.06
19 Performing loans to nonfinancial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks, and PSEs, of which:	-	2,691.45	1,449.83	2,990.07	4,612.20	-	3,044.06	1,343.51	2,878.27	4,640.32
20 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	89.73	58.33	-	-	-	90.73	58.97
22 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange traded equities	87.92	18.00	-	134.12	204.04	5.04	-	-	211.45	184.02
24 Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	-	959.06	13.14	2,871.28	3,358.60	25.58	0.00	0.03	2,565.36	2,590.98
25 Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

7 Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR) (Contd..)

	As at September 30, 2024					As at June 30, 2024				
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value
	No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
26 Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 All other assets not included in the above categories	-	959.06	13.14	2,871.28	3,358.60	25.58	0.00	0.03	2,565.36	2,590.98
30 Off-balance sheet items	621.92	-	-	22.55	31.77	607.44	-	-	23.07	31.06
31 **Total RSF**	1,315.86	3,885.96	1,930.80	9,166.16	**8,520.39**	1,384.69	3,258.58	1,680.76	8,521.95	**7,730.92**
32 **Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**122.80%**					**132.69%**

Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR)

	As at March 31, 2024					As at December 31, 2023				
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value
	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item										
1 Capital: (2+3)	2,659.23	-	-	-	2,659.23	2,243.64	-	-	-	2,243.64
2 Regulatory capital	1,453.23	-	-	-	1,453.23	1,119.70	-	-	-	1,119.70
3 Other capital instruments	1,206.00	-	-	-	1,206.00	1,123.95	-	-	-	1,123.95
4 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	1,020.61	1,411.01	319.01	-	2,475.57	895.59	1,144.03	436.27	-	2,228.29
5 Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Less stable deposits	1,020.61	1,411.01	319.01	-	2,475.57	895.59	1,144.03	436.27	-	2,228.29
7 Wholesale funding: (8+9)	10.15	399.89	616.19	-	513.12	-	197.20	365.76	-	281.48
8 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other wholesale funding	10.15	399.89	616.19	-	513.12	-	197.20	365.76	-	281.48
10 Other liabilities: (11+12)	3,949.90	-	-	4,139.81	4,139.81	2,793.06	-	-	4,281.87	4,281.87
11 NSFR derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	3,949.90	-	-	4,139.81	4,139.81	2,793.06	-	-	4,281.87	4,281.87
13 Total ASF (1+4+7+10)	-	-	-	-	9,787.73	-	-	-	-	9,035.29

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

7 Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR) (Contd..)

	As at March 31, 2024					As at December 31, 2023				
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value
	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
RSF Item										
14 Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	564.63	244.45	149.72	1851.59	164.76	469.57	287.68	137.47	2243.67	168.75
15 Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16 Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	18.21	3021.22	1237.86	3561.94	5130.71	15.67	2350.65	1062.33	2822.89	4079.17
17 Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18 Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	0.00	65.00	3.60	0.00	11.55	0.00	46.60	21.60	0.00	17.79
19 Performing loans to nonfinancial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks, and PSEs, of which:	0.00	2956.22	1234.26	3258.32	4864.81	0.00	2304.05	1040.73	2468.68	3770.77
20 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21 Performing residential mortgages, of which:	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.03	62.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.94	77.31
22 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23 Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange traded equities	18.21	0.00	0.00	207.60	191.94	15.67	0.00	0.00	235.27	213.30
24 Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	25.78	0.01	0.02	2166.49	2192.21	26.08	0.08	0.00	2143.79	2169.94
25 Physical traded commodities, including gold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26 Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
27 NSFR derivative assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28 NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29 All other assets not included in the above categories	25.78	0.01	0.02	2166.49	2192.21	25.97	0.08	0.00	2143.79	2169.85
30 Off-balance sheet items	45.77	0.00	0.00	24.49	3.02	38.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.94
31 **Total RSF**					**7490.70**					**6419.79**
32 **Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**130.67%**					**140.74%**

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

7 Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR) (Contd..)

	As at Sept 30, 2023					As at June 30, 2023				
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value
	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item										
1 Capital: (2+3)	2272.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	2272.53	2283.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	2283.36
2 Regulatory capital	1176.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	1176.23	1209.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	1209.82
3 Other capital instruments	1096.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1096.30	1073.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	1073.54
4 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	868.27	700.75	633.23	0.00	1982.02	828.00	433.92	509.83	0.00	1594.56
5 Stable deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6 Less stable deposits	868.27	700.75	633.23	0.00	1982.02	828.00	433.92	509.83	0.00	1594.56
7 Wholesale funding: (8+9)	0.00	131.87	283.70	0.00	207.79	9.58	26.81	192.88	0.00	114.64
8 Operational deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9 Other wholesale funding	0.00	131.87	283.70	0.00	207.79	9.58	26.81	192.88	0.00	114.64
10 Other liabilities: (11+12)	2434.13	2.15	0.00	4237.80	4237.80	2125.01	2.28	0.00	4097.92	4097.92
11 NSFR derivative liabilities	0.00	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
12 All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	2434.13	0.00	0.00	4237.80	4237.80	2125.01	0.00	0.00	4097.92	4097.92
13 Total ASF (1+4+7+10)	-	-	-	-	8700.15	-	-	-	-	8090.48
RSF Item										
14 Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	457.27	138.06	252.13	1683.63	131.96	410.85	267.93	380.63	1519.81	146.68
15 Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16 Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	12.39	2223.96	975.27	2711.10	3885.78	11.44	1899.50	884.43	2638.42	3615.20
17 Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18 Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	0.00	5.32	32.24	0.00	16.92	0.00	40.20	3.50	0.00	7.78
19 Performing loans to nonfinancial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks, and PSEs, of which:	0.00	2218.64	943.03	2327.15	3558.91	0.00	1809.61	880.92	2204.33	3218.95
20 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

7 Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR) (Contd..)

	As at Sept 30, 2023					As at June 30, 2023				
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weightaged Value
	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
21 Performing residential mortgages, of which:	0.00	0.00	0.00	134.80	87.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	162.33	105.51
22 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23 Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange traded equities	12.39	0.00	0.00	249.15	222.32	11.44	49.70	0.00	271.76	282.96
24 Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	0.10	0.11	0.00	1939.35	1939.58	0.10	0.13	0.01	1782.56	1782.78
25 Physical traded commodities, including gold	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26 Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
27 NSFR derivative assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28 NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11
29 All other assets not included in the above categories	0.00	0.00	0.00	1939.35	1939.38	0.00	0.01	0.01	1782.56	1782.58
30 Off-balance sheet items	546.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.30	573.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.67
31 **Total RSF**	-	-	-	-	**5984.61**	-	-	-	-	**5573.33**
32 **Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**145.38%**					**145.16%**

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) and Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) are significant components of the Basel III reforms. The LCR promotes short term resilience of a bank's liquidity profile. The NSFR on the other hand ensures reduction in funding risk over a longer time horizon by requiring banks to fund their activities with sufficiently stable sources of funding in order to mitigate the risk of future funding stress.

The objective of NSFR is to ensure that banks maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of their assets and off-balance sheet activities. A sustainable funding structure is intended to reduce the probability of erosion of a bank's liquidity position due to disruptions in a bank's regular sources of funding that would increase the risk of its failure and potentially lead to broader systemic stress. The NSFR limits overreliance on short-term wholesale funding, encourages better assessment of funding risk across all on- and off-balance sheet items, and promotes funding stability.

$$\text{NSFR} = \frac{\text{Available stable Funding (ASF)}}{\text{Required stable Funding (RSF)}} \geq 100\%$$

The NSFR is defined as the amount of available stable funding relative to the amount of required stable funding. "Available stable funding" (ASF) is defined as the portion of capital and liabilities expected to be reliable over the time horizon considered by the NSFR, which extends to one year. The amount of stable funding required ("Required stable funding") (RSF) of a specific institution is a function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of the various assets held by that institution as well as those of its off-balance sheet (OBS) exposures.

The Bank maintained a comfortable NSFR at 154.54%, well above the regulatory requirement of 100% for year ending March 31, 2025 (Previous Year : 130.67%).

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

8 Investments

a) Composition of Investments Portfolio (Investment in India) :

Sr. No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025						
		Government securities	Other approved securities	Shares	Debentures and Bonds	Subsidiaries and/ or Joint Ventures	Others	Total investments in India
	Held to Maturity							
i)	Gross	2,624.04	-	-	199.41	-	12.49	**2,835.94**
ii)	Less: Provision for non-performing investments (NPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii)	**Net**	**2,624.04**	**-**	**-**	**199.41**	**-**	**12.49**	**2,835.94**
	Available for Sale							
i)	Gross	273.87	-	-	812.34	-	411.68	1,497.89
ii)	Add : Appreciation / (Depreciation) (Net)	-	-	-	0.92	-	-	0.92
iii)	**Net**	**273.87**	**-**	**-**	**813.26**	**-**	**411.68**	**1,498.81**
	Held for Trading*							
i)	Gross	435.69	-	28.04	173.05	-	172.76	809.54
ii)	Add : Appreciation / (Depreciation) (Net)	3.75	-	2.48	0.30	-	1.17	7.70
iv)	**Net**	**439.44**	**-**	**30.52**	**173.35**	**-**	**173.93**	**817.24**
	Total Investments							
	Gross	3,333.60	-	28.04	1,184.80	-	596.93	5,143.37
	Add : Appreciation / (Depreciation) (Net)	3.75	-	2.48	1.22	-	1.17	8.62
	Less: Provision for non- performing investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Net	**3,337.35**	**-**	**30.52**	**1,186.02**	**-**	**598.10**	**5,151.99**

^This includes SR, PTC, Mutual Funds,Commercial Paper, Certificate of Deposit

* This Includes investment held under FVTPL Category

Composition of Investments Portfolio (Investment in India) :

Sr. No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024						
		Government securities	Other approved securities	Shares	Debentures and Bonds	Subsidiaries and/ or Joint Ventures	Others	Total investments in India
	Held to Maturity							
i)	Gross	1,461.89	-	-	-	-	-	**1,461.89**
ii)	Less: Provision for non-performing investments (NPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii)	**Net**	**1,461.89**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,461.89**
	Available for Sale							
i)	Gross	857.35	-	54.87	816.73	-	731.30	2,460.24
ii)	Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI	4.87	-	6.02	1.98	-	89.12	102.00
iii)	**Net**	**852.47**	**-**	**48.85**	**814.75**	**-**	**642.18**	**2,358.25**

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

8 Investments (Contd..)

Sr. No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024						
		Government securities	Other approved securities	Shares	Debentures and Bonds	Subsidiaries and/ or Joint Ventures	Others	Total investments in India
	Held for Trading							
i)	Gross	4.57	-	-	-	-	-	4.57
ii)	Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii)	**Net**	**4.57**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.57**
	Total Investments							
	Gross	2,323.80	-	54.87	816.73	-	731.30	3,926.70
	Less: Provision for non- performing investments	-	-	-	1.98	-	-	1.98
	Less: Provision for depreciation and NPI	4.87		6.02	-	-	89.12	100.02
	Net	**2,318.92**	**-**	**48.85**	**814.75**	**-**	**642.18**	**3,824.70**

Composition of Investments Portfolio (Investment Outside India) :

As at March 31, 2025, the bank did not have any investment portfolio outside India (Previous Year : NIL).

b) Movement of provisions for Deprecation and Investment Fluctuation Reserves :

Sr. No	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1	Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
	(i) Opening balance	100.02	103.92
	(ii) Add: Provisions made during the year	-	8.96
	(iii) Less: Write off / write back of excess provisions during the year*	100.02	12.86
	(iv) Closing balance	-	100.02
2	Movement of Investment Fluctuation Reserve		
	(i) Opening balance	49.29	-
	(ii) Add: Amount transferred during the year	-	49.29
	(iii) Less: Drawdown	2.98	-
	(iv) Closing balance	46.31	49.29
3	Closing balance in IFR as a percentage of closing balance of investments in AFS and HFT/Current category	2%	2%

* Includes ₹ 89.12 cr of provision on Security Receipts adjusted against book value as per revised investment guidelines

c) Sale and transfer of securities to / from HTM category

During the year ended March 31, 2025, there has been no sale from, and transfer to / from, HTM category in excess of 5% of the book value of investments held in the HTM category at the beginning of the year (Previous Year : NIL).

d) Non-SLR investment portfolio

Issuer composition of Non-SLR investments as at March 31, 2025 :

Sr. No	Issuer	Amount	Extent of Private Placement	Extent of 'Below Investment Grade' Securities	Extent of 'Unrated' Securities	Extent of 'Unlisted' Securities**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
a)	PSUs	154.27	154.27	-	-	-
b)	FIs	104.95	104.95	-	-	-

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

8 Investments (Contd..)

Sr. No	Issuer	Amount	Extent of Private Placement	Extent of 'Below Investment Grade' Securities	Extent of 'Unrated' Securities	Extent of 'Unlisted' Securities**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
c)	Banks	413.88	413.88	-	-	-
d)	Private Corporates	295.00	295.00	-	-	-
e)	Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-	-
f)	Others	841.67	677.30	-	-	0.51
g)	Provision held towards (depreciation)/appreciation (net)	4.88	3.70	-	-	0.08
	Total	**1,814.65**	**1,649.10**	**-**	**-**	**0.59**

Amounts reported under columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 above are not mutually exclusive

** Excludes investments in equity shares, Equity oriented Mutual Funds, Pass Through Certificates (PTC), Certificate of Deposit (CD), Security Receipts (SR) and Commercial Paper (CP) in line with extant RBI guidelines

Issuer composition of Non-SLR investments as at March 31, 2024 :

Sr. No	Issuer	Amount	Extent of Private Placement	Extent of 'Below Investment Grade' Securities	Extent of 'Unrated' Securities	Extent of 'Unlisted' Securities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
a)	PSUs	323.70	308.94	-	-	-
b)	FIs	194.71	194.71	-	-	-
c)	Banks	216.18	213.69	-	-	-
d)	Private Corporates	105.88	99.85	-	-	-
e)	Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-	-
f)	Others	760.45	759.10	-	-	2.47
g)	Provision held towards depreciation	95.13	-	-	-	-
	Total	**1,505.78**	**1,576.28**	**-**	**-**	**2.47**

2 Amounts reported under columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 above are not be mutually exclusive

ii) Non performing Non SLR Investments

Sr. No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a)	Opening balance	1.98	1.98
b)	Addition during the year	-	-
c)	Reductions during the above period*	(1.98)	-
d)	Closing balance	-	1.98
e)	Total provisions held	-	1.98

*During the year Bank has received consideration of ₹ 1.17 crores against NPI of ₹ 1.98 crores

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

8 Investments (Contd..)

e) **Details of Repo / Reverse Repo transactions :**

Sr. No	Particulars	Minimum outstanding during the year		Maximum outstanding during the year		Daily Average outstanding during the year		Outstanding as on March 31, 2025	
		Face Value	Market Value	Face Value	Market Value	Face Value	Market Value	Face Value	Market Value
1	**Securities sold under repo**	**1.00**	**1.04**	**335.85**	**340.94**	**38.42**	**38.75**	**98.695**	**104.00**
	i. Government securities	1.00	1.04	335.85	340.94	38.42	38.75	98.70	104.00
	ii. Corporate debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	iii. Any Other Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	**Securities purchased under reverse repo**	**25.48**	**25.25**	**839.67**	**840.00**	**325.63**	**329.08**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	i. Government securities	25.48	25.25	839.67	840.00	325.63	329.08	0.00	0.00
	ii. Corporate debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	iii. Any Other Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sr. No	Particulars	Minimum outstanding during the year		Maximum outstanding during the year		Daily Average outstanding during the year		Outstanding as on March 31, 2024	
		Face Value	Market Value	Face Value	Market Value	Face Value	Market Value	Face Value	Market Value
1	**Securities sold under repo**	**1.05**	**1.03**	**401.72**	**407.79**	**91.40**	**90.01**	**401.72**	**407.79**
	i. Government securities	1.05	1.03	401.72	407.79	91.40	90.01	401.72	407.79
	ii. Corporate debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	iii. Any Other Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	**Securities purchased under reverse repo**	**9.83**	**9.89**	**589.52**	**585.96**	**210.62**	**210.92**	**-**	**-**
	i. Government securities	9.83	9.89	589.52	585.96	210.62	210.92	-	-
	ii. Corporate debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	iii. Any Other Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

8 Investments (Contd..)

Government Security Lending (GSL) transactions (in market value terms) done during the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily Average outstanding during the year	Total Volume of Transactions during the year	Outstanding as on March 31, 2025
Securities lent through GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Securities borrowed through GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Securities placed as collateral under GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Securities received as collateral under GSL Transactions	-	-	-	-	-

Government Security Lending (GSL) transactions (in market value terms) done during the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily Average outstanding during the year	Total Volume of Transactions during the year	Outstanding as on March 31, 2024
Securities lent through GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Securities borrowed through GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Securities placed as collateral under GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Securities received as collateral under GSL Transactions	-	-	-	-	-

9 Asset Quality

a) Classification of advances and provisions held as at March 31,2025:

Sr. No	Particulars	Standard	Non Performing				Total
		Total Standard Advances	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non - Performing Advances	
	Gross Standard Advances and NPAs						
i)	Opening Balance	7,910.48	166.20	178.18	15.82	360.21	8,270.68
ii)	Add: Additions during the year					696.52	
iii)	Less: Reductions during the year*					(387.30)	
iv)	Closing balance	10,815.81	544.56	114.59	10.28	669.43	11,485.24
	*Reductions in Gross NPAs due to:						
	i) Upgradation					38.44	
	ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries from upgraded accounts)					100.30	
	iii) Technical/Prudential Write-offs					248.57	
	iv) Write-offs other than those under (iii) above						

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

9 Asset Quality (Contd..)

Sr. No	Particulars	Standard	Non Performing				Total
		Total Standard Advances	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non - Performing Advances	
	Provisions (excluding Floating Provisions)						
i)	Opening balance of provisions held	36.89	117.93	176.08	15.82	309.83	346.72
ii)	Add: Fresh provisions made during the year					536.43	
iii)	Less: Excess provision reversed/ Write-off loans					(346.20)	
iv)	Closing balance of provisions held	43.18	385.97	103.81	10.28	500.06	543.25
	Net NPAs						
i)	Opening balance		48.28	2.10	-	50.38	50.38
ii)	Add: Fresh addition made during the year					161.38	157.94
iii)	Less: Reduction during the year					(42.39)	38.95
iv)	Closing Balance		158.59	10.78	-	169.37	169.37
	Floating Provisions						
i)	Opening Balance						-
ii)	Add: Additional provisions made during the year						-
iii)	Less: Amount drawn down during the year						-
iv)	Closing balance of floating provisions						-
	Technical write-offs and the recoveries made thereon						
i)	Opening balance of Technical/ Prudential written-off accounts						3,371.19
ii)	Add: Technical/ Prudential write-offs during the year						202.56
iii)	Less: Recoveries made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year						(336.46)
	Less: Actual Waiver						(78.46)
iv)	Closing balance						3,158.82

Classification of advances and provisions held as at March 31,2024:

Sr. No	Particulars	Standard	Non Performing				Total
		Total Standard Advances	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non - Performing Advances	
	Gross Standard Advances and NPAs						
i)	Opening Balance	4,452.90	51.06	656.25	3,060.06	3,767.36	8,220.26
ii)	Add: Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	168.49	

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

9 Asset Quality (Contd..)

Sr. No	Particulars	Standard	Non Performing				Total
		Total Standard Advances	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non - Performing Advances	
iii)	Less: Reductions during the year*	-	-	-	-	(3,575.64)	
iv)	Closing balance	7,910.48	166.20	178.18	15.82	360.21	8,270.68
	*Reductions in Gross NPAs due to:	-	-	-	-		
	i) Upgradation	-	-	-	-	26.54	
	ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries from upgraded accounts)	-	-	-	-	143.18	
	iii) Technical/Prudential Write-offs	-	-	-	-	3,391.95	
	iv) Write-offs other than those under (iii) above	-	-	-	-	13.97	
	Provisions (excluding Floating Provisions)						
i)	Opening balance of provisions held	19.26	38.85	653.14	3,060.06	3,752.05	3,771.31
ii)	Add: Fresh provisions made during the year	-				128.32	
iii)	Less: Excess provision reversed/ Write-off loans	-				(3,570.54)	
iv)	Closing balance of provisions held	36.89	117.93	176.08	15.82	309.83	346.72
	Net NPAs						
i)	Opening balance	-	12.21	3.11	(0.00)	15.31	15.31
ii)	Add: Fresh addition made during the year					48.91	
iii)	Less: Reduction during the year					(13.84)	
iv)	Closing Balance	-	48.27	2.10	-	50.38	50.38
	Floating Provisions						
i)	Opening Balance						-
ii)	Add: Additional provisions made during the year						-
iii)	Less: Amount drawn down during the year						-
iv)	Closing balance of floating provisions						-
	Technical write-offs and the recoveries made thereon						
i)	Opening balance of Technical/ Prudential written-off accounts						-
ii)	Add: Technical/ Prudential write-offs during the year						3,391.95
iii)	Less: Recoveries made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year						15.18
iv)	Closing balance						5.58
							3,371.19

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

9 Asset Quality (Contd..)

Sr. No	Ratios (In Percent)	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
1	Gross NPA to Gross Advances (GNPA)	5.83%	4.36%
2	Net NPA to Net Advances (NNPA)	1.54%	0.63%
3	Provision coverage ratio (PCR)*	95.58%	98.66%

* PCR with technical write-off

b) Sector-wise Advances and Gross NPAs

Sr. No	Particulars (Sectors)	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
		Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	% of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	% of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
I)	**Priority Sector**						
a)	Agriculture and allied activities	2,211.12	235.54	10.65%	1,377.59	29.64	2.15%
b)	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority	2,337.35	90.26	3.86%	1,738.20	27.83	1.60%
c)	Services	4,280.76	162.57	3.80%	3,014.63	50.88	1.69%
d)	Personal loans	481.66	57.01	11.84%	654.60	44.75	6.84%
	Sub Total (i)	**9,310.89**	**545.38**	**5.86%**	**6,785.02**	**153.10**	**2.26%**
II)	**Non Priority Sector**						
a)	Agriculture and allied activities	-	-	0.00%	0.02	0.02	100.00%
b)	Industry	207.86	10.02	4.82%	85.34	9.85	11.54%
c)	Services	761.14	54.88	7.21%	391.31	67.11	17.15%
	of which commercial Real estate	6.75	6.75	100.00%	50.31	50.31	100.00%
d)	Personal loans	1,205.35	59.15	4.91%	1,008.98	130.14	12.90%
	Sub Total (ii)	**2,174.35**	**124.05**	**5.71%**	**1,485.65**	**207.11**	**13.94%**
	Total (I +II)	**11,485.24**	**669.43**	**5.83%**	**8,270.68**	**360.21**	**4.36%**

C) Overseas assets, NPAs and revenue

As at March 31, 2025, the Bank does not have any overseas branches and hence the disclosure regarding overseas assets, NPAs and revenue is not applicable. (Previous Year : Nil)

d) Divergence in asset classification and provisioning

RBI vide its circular no. DOR.ACC.REC.No.45/21.04.018/2021-22 dated 30 August 2021, has directed banks to disclose the divergences in asset classification and provisioning consequent to RBI's annual supervisory process in their notes to accounts to financial statements, wherever either-

(a) the additional provisioning requirements assessed by RBI exceed 5% of the reported net profits before provisions and contingencies or

(b) the additional gross NPAs identified by RBI exceed 5% of the published incremental gross NPAs for the reference period, or both.

No divergence in asset classification and provisioning was observed by RBI during annual financial inspection for March 2024.

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

9 Asset Quality (Contd..)

e) Disclosure under Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related Stress

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan– Position as at the end of the previous year (A) i.e. March 31,2024	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during the year	Of (A), amount written off during the year	Of (A), amount paid by the borrowers during the year	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at the end of the year i.e. March 31, 2025
Personal Loans	6.17	0.02	-	5.01	1.14
Corporate persons	1.56	-	-	1.39	0.17
Of which MSMEs	1.56	-	-	1.39	0.17
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**7.73**	**0.02**	**-**	**6.40**	**1.31**

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan– Position as at the end of the previous year (A) i.e. March 31, 2023	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during the year	Of (A), amount written off during the year	Of (A), amount paid by the borrowers during the year	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at the end of the year i.e. March 31, 2024
Personal Loans	9.62	1.67	-	1.77	6.17
Corporate persons	5.89	0.33	-	4.00	1.56
Of which MSMEs	2.49	0.33	-	0.60	1.56
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**15.51**	**2.00**	**-**	**5.77**	**7.73**

f) Details of resolution plan implemented under Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets

There were below 10 accounts that have been restructured under Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets as per RBI circular RBI/2018-19/203 DBR.No.BP.BC.45/21.04.048/2018-19 dated June 7, 2019 during the year ended March 31, 2025.

Particulars	March 31, 2025
No. of Accounts Restructured	10
Outstanding amount	39.85
Provision Amount	39.85

Particulars	March 31, 2024
No. of Accounts Restructured	6
Outstanding amount	9.52
Provision Amount	9.52

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

9 Asset Quality (Contd..)

g) Particulars of account restructured for Micro, small and medium enterprise sector based on RBI guidelines dated January 01, 2019 and further extended by RBI circular dated February 11, 2020 and August 6, 2020

The Bank has restructured account as below:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
No. of Accounts Restructured	9	15
Outstanding amount	1.44	2.50
Provision Amount	1.44	0.18

h) Details of transfer of loan exposure

During the year, the Bank has transferred/acquired loan exposure (including standard and stressed account) under master direction "RBI (Transfer of Loan Exposure) Directives, 2021.

Details of loans not in default transferred to other entities:

Particulars	March 31, 2025
Aggregate amount of loans transferred	190.27
Aggregate consideration received	161.6
Weighted average residual maturity*	10.20 years
Weighted average holding period of originator	1.32 years
Retention of beneficial economic interest by originator	15.07%
Coverage of tangible security coverage (%)	270%
Rating-wise distribution of rated loans	NA

*In case of assignment

Details of stressed loans transferred during the year ended 31 March, 2025:

(₹ in crores except number of accounts)

Particulars	To ARC's		To permitted transferees		To other transferees	
	NPA	SMA	NPA	SMA	NPA	SMA
No. of accounts	181.00	108.00	-	-	-	-
Aggregate principal outstanding of loans transferred (on the date of transfer)	21.24	16.26	-	-	-	-
Weighted average residual tenor of the loans transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value of the loans transferred (at the time of transfer)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate consideration*	12.61	16.26	-	-	-	-
Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-	-	-	-	-

*The Bank has reversed the excess provision of ₹ 28.87 crores to Profit and Loss Account on sale of aforesaid loans.

During the year Bank has sold to ARC Technical Write off pool of ₹ 291.22 crores against the consideration of ₹ 297.33 crores.

Details of loans not in default transferred to other entities during the previous financial Year ended March 31, 2024:

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Aggregate amount of loans transferred	45.36
Aggregate consideration received	45.36
Weighted average residual maturity	N.A
Weighted average holding period of originator	6.7
Retention of beneficial economic interest by originator	N.A
Coverage of tangible security coverage (%)	100%
Rating-wise distribution of rated loans	Not Rated

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

9 Asset Quality (Contd..)

Details of stressed loans transferred (Including written off accounts) during the year ended 31 March, 2024:

(₹ in crores except number of accounts)

Particulars	To ARC's		To permitted transferees		To other transferees	
	NPA	SMA	NPA	SMA	NPA	SMA
No. of accounts	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate principal outstanding of loans transferred (on the date of transfer)	5.00	-	-	-	-	-
Weighted average residual tenor of the loans transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value of the loans transferred (at the time of transfer)	5.00	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate consideration	11.71	-	-	-	-	-
Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-	-	-	-	-

10 Exposures

a) Exposure to real estate sector

Category	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
i) Direct exposure		
a) Residential Mortgages –	43.45	136.35
(of which housing loans eligible for inclusion in priority sector advances)		
b) Commercial Real Estate	6.75	50.31
c) Investments in Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitized exposures	-	-
i) Residential	-	-
ii) Commercial Real Estate		
ii) Indirect exposure		
Fund based and non-fund-based exposures on National Housing Bank and Housing Finance Companies.		
Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector	**50.20**	**186.66**

b) Exposure to capital market

Category	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt;	63.52	106.04
Advances against shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs / ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity oriented mutual funds;	-	-
Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security;	-	-
Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares / convertible bonds / convertible debentures / units of equity oriented mutual funds does not fully cover the advances	-	-

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

10 Exposures (Contd..)

Category	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;	-	-
Loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources	-	-
Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows / issues	-	-
Underwriting commitments taken up by the banks in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds;	-	-
Financing to stockbrokers for margin trading	-	-
All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	-	-
Total exposure to capital market	**63.52**	**106.04**

c) Risk category-wise country exposure

Risk category	March 31,2025		March 31,2024	
	Exposure (net)	Provision held	Exposure (net)	Provision held
Insignificant	16.62	-	16.31	-
Low	-	-	-	-
Moderately low	-	-	-	-
Moderate	-	-	-	-
Moderate high	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-
Very High	-	-	-	-
Total	**16.62**		**16.31**	**-**

d) Unsecured advances

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total unsecured advances of the bank*	7,336.27	5,341
Out of the above, amount of advances for which intangible securities such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority, etc. have been taken	-	-
Estimated value of such intangible securities	-	-

*Represents Gross advances

e) Factoring exposures

During FY 2024-25, the Bank has not entered into any factoring transactions. Previous Year - Nil

f) Intra-group exposures

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total amount of intra-group exposures	-	-
Total amount of top 20 intra-group exposures	-	-
Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the bank on borrowers/ customers	0.00%	0.00%
Details of breach of limits on intra-group exposures and regulatory action thereon, if any.	Nil	Nil

g) Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE)

The Bank doesn't have any unhedged foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2025. (Previous Year : Nil)

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

11 Concentration of Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPAs

a) Concentration of Deposits

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total Deposits of twenty largest depositors*	1,976.37	1,246.60
Percentage of Deposits of twenty largest depositors to Total Deposits of the bank	16.61%	19.31%

*Certificate of Deposit is excluded

b) Concentration of Advances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total advances of twenty largest borrowers*	875.23	402.96
Percentage of advances of twenty largest borrowers to Total advances of the bank	6.95%	4.87%

*Advances are computed as per the definition of Credit Exposure as prescribed in Master Circular on Exposure Norms DBR.No. Dir. BC. 12/13.03.00/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015

c) Concentration of Exposures *

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total Exposure of twenty largest borrowers/customers	1,648.23	1,288.43
Percentage of Exposures of twenty largest borrowers/customers to Total exposures of the bank on borrowers/customers	11.13%	13.07%

*Exposure is based on Credit and investment Exposure as prescribed in RBI's Master Circular on Exposure Norms.

d) Concentration of NPAs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total exposure of twenty NPA accounts	120.47	149.22
Percentage of exposures to the twenty largest NPA exposure to total Gross NPAs.	18.00%	41.43%

12 Derivatives

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Bank has not undertaken Forward Rate Agreement / Interest Rate Swap/ Credit default Swap and Exchange Traded Interest Rate Derivatives. Therefore, there is no outstanding position as at the year end. (Previous Year : Nil)

13 Disclosures relating to securitisation

a) The outstanding securitisation transaction as on March 31, 2025 is as below:

Sr. No	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1	No of SPEs holding assets for securitisation transactions originated by the originator	2	1
2	Total		
	a) No. and;	522 (Total Live Contracts)	346 (Total Live Contracts)
	b) amount of securitised assets as per books of the SPEs	124.80	70.01

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

13 Disclosures relating to securitisation (Contd..)

Sr. No	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
3	Total amount of exposures retained by the bank to comply with Minimum Retention Requirement (MRR) as on the date of balance sheet		
	a) Off Balance Sheet exposure		
	i) Cash Collateral	8.88	2.54
	ii) Others (Liquidity Facility)	1.69	1.69
	b) On Balance Sheet exposures	8.39	5.92
	i) First Loss	-	-
	ii) Others	-	-
4	Amount of exposure to securitization transaction other than MRR		
	a) Off Balance Sheet exposure	-	-
	i) Exposure to own securitization	-	-
	- First Loss	-	-
	- Others	-	-
	ii) Exposure to third party securitizations	-	-
	- First Loss	-	-
	- Others	-	-
	b) On Balance Sheet exposures	-	-
	i) Exposure to own securitization	-	-
	- First Loss	-	-
	- Others	-	-
	ii) Exposure to third party securitizations	-	-
	- First Loss	-	-
	- Others	-	-
5	Sale consideration received for the securitised assets and gain/loss on sale on account of securitisation		
	a) Deal size	163.74	84.54
	b) Sale consideration received	155.45	78.62
	c) For Gain/loss	Nil	Nil
6	Form and quantum (outstanding value) of services provided by way of credit enhancement, liquidity support, post-securitisation asset servicing, etc		
	a) Total Credit Enhancement provided	10.57	4.23
	b) Cash Collateral*	8.88	2.54
	c) Liquidity Facility*	1.69	1.69
	(Both Cash Credit and Liquidity Facility have been provided by way of Fixed Deposit with Axis Bank)		
7	Performance of facility provided. Please provide separately for each facility viz. Credit enhancement, liquidity support, servicing agent etc. Mention percent in bracket as of total value of facility provided. (a) Amount paid (b) Repayment received (c) Outstanding amount	Credit enhancement - amount outstanding ₹ 10.57 crores	Credit enhancement - amount outstanding ₹ 4.23 crores
8	Average default rate of portfolios observed in the past. Please provide breakup separately for each asset class i.e. RMBS, Vehicle Loans etc	-	-
9	Amount and number of additional/top up loan given on same underlying asset. Please provide breakup separately for each asset class i.e. RMBS, Vehicle Loans, etc.	Nil	Nil
10	Investor complaints (a) Directly/Indirectly received and; (b) Complaints outstanding	Nil	Nil

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

13 Disclosures relating to securitisation (Contd..)

b) Inter-Bank Participation with risk sharing

The aggregate amount of participation issued by the Bank and reduced from advances as per regulatory guidelines as at March 31, 2025 is Nil (Previous Year: ₹ 559.54 Crores)

14 Off balance sheet SPVs sponsored

As at March 31, 2025, the Bank does not have any off balance sheet SPVs Sponsored. (Previous Year: Nil)

15 Transfers to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEA Fund)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening balance of amounts transferred to DEA Fund	22.02	20.57
Add: Amounts transferred to DEA Fund during the year	2.20	2.19
Less: Amounts reimbursed by DEA Fund towards claims	0.28	0.74
Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEA Fund	23.94#	22.02#

#includes ₹ 0.00Crores (Previous year - ₹ 0.08 Crores) paid to the customers, claim raised with RBI but pending to be received.

The Closing Balance of the amount transferred to DEA fund as disclosed above , are also included under 'schedule 12 -Contingent Liabilities -Other items for which the bank is contingently liable' or Contingent Liabilities - Others', as the case may be.

16 Disclosure relating to Complaints

Summary information on complaints received by the bank from customers and from the Offices of Banking Ombudsman (OBOs)

		Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a)		**Complaints received by the bank from its customers**		
	1	Number of complaints pending at beginning of the year	15	11
	2	Number of complaints received during the year	971	883
	3	Number of complaints disposed during the year	959	879
		3.1 Of which, number of complaints rejected by the bank	14	0
	4	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	27	15
b)		**Maintainable complaints received by the bank from office of Ombudsman**		
	5	Number of maintainable complaints received by the bank from Office of Ombudsman	144	85
		5.1 Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the bank by Office of Ombudsman	142	81
		5.2 Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation/mediation/ advisories issued by Office of Ombudsman	2	4
		5.3 Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by Office of Ombudsman against the bank	-	-
	6	Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	-	-

Note : 1. Maintainable complaints count is as per data received from RBI for complaints closed during the period from 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025

2. With reference to Para 16.5 of the RBI- Master Circular on Customer Service dated July 1, 2015, the Bank has excluded the complaints which were redressed within the next working day

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

16 Disclosure relating to Complaints (Contd..)

C) Complaints received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

1	No. of complaints received during the period	327
2	No. of complaints disposed of during the period	314
2.1	Of which, number of complaints rejected by the Bank	12
3	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	13

D)

I	Total Number of Complaints	1282
II	Complaints redressed by the bank within one working Day	311
III	Net Reportable complaints (I- II)	971

Note: With reference to Para 16.5 of the RBI- Master Circular on Customer Service dated July 1, 2015, the Bank has excluded the complaints which were redressed within the next working day

E) Top five grounds of complaints received by the bank from customers for the year ended March 31, 2025

Grounds of complaints, (i.e. complaints relating to)	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% increase/ (decrease) in the number of complaints received over the previous year	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 days	Number of Complaints received over the previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	F.Y. 2024-2025					F.Y. 2023-2024
Ground 1 : Loans & Advances	6	399	-5%	11		420
Ground 2 : Account Related (Closure of Account, Interest related, Cheque Book.... Etc)	5	237	16%	9		205
Ground 3 : Staff Behaviour	-	88	-45%	-		161
Ground 4 : ATM / Debit Cards	-	62	-	1		-
Ground 5 : Mobile Banking	1	49	-44%	1		88
Others :						
a. Recovery Agents / Direct Sales Agents	-	34	1033%	2		3
b. DICGC	-	23	360%	-		5
c. Account opening / difficulty in operation of accounts	-	19	-	1		-
d. Death Claim	1	9	200%			3
e. RTGS	-	8	-	2		-
f. PNCPS	-	5	-64%	-		14
g. Third Party Complaints	-	3	-	-		-
h. Locker	1	2	-67%	-		6
i. Miscellaneous (Transaction related, fast tag, etc.)	1	33	-53%	-		70
Others Total (a to i)	**3**	**136**		**5**	**0**	**101**
Total	**15**	**971**		**27**	**0**	**975**

Note:

With reference to Para 16.5 of the RBI- Master Circular on Customer Service dated July 1, 2015, the Bank has excluded the complaints which were redressed within the next working day

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

17 Disclosure of penalties imposed by the Reserve Bank of India

During the year ended March 31, 2025, no penalty was imposed by the RBI on the Bank. (Previous Year : Nil)

18 Disclosures on remuneration

a) Qualitative Disclosures

(i) Information relating to the composition and mandate of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

In compliance of Companies Act 2013, Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Banking Regulation Act 1949 and other guidelines as applicable, the Board of Directors has constituted Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) to oversee the framing, review, and implementation of the Compensation Policy of the Bank.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board consist of 3 Directors of which 2 Independent Directors which is in line with the applicable guidelines. The committee works in coordination with Risk Management Committee & Audit Committee of the Board, for achieving effective alignment between Risk and Remuneration.

(ii) Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes and the key features and objectives of remuneration policy.

The Bank's Remuneration Policy (the 'Policy') is aligned to business strategy, market dynamics, internal characteristics and complexities within the Bank. The ultimate objective of the Policy is to provide a fair and transparent structure that helps in acquiring and retaining the talent pool critical to build competitive advantage and brand equity. The Policy has been designed based on the principles of sound compensation practices in accordance with regulatory requirements.

The Remuneration Policy is designed and structured in a way that the compensation is reasonable, taking into account all relevant factors including industry practice with a mix of fixed and variable component.

(iii) Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes. It should include the nature and type of the key measures used to take account of these risks.

The Bank takes into account various types of risks in its remuneration processes. The Bank follows a comprehensive framework that includes within its ambit the key dimensions of remuneration such as fixed pay, variable pay and long term Incentive (ESOP's). The Bank has devised appropriate malus and claw back clause in the Compensation Policy of the Bank. The Variable Pay is paid out post review and approval of the NRC.

(iv) Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration.

The Bank has a robust performance management system for evaluating the performance of its employees. The performance appraisal system is based on qualitative as well as quantitative factors of performance. The main performance metrics include profitability, business growth, compliance, and customer service. The assessment of employees shall be based on their performance with respect to their result areas.

(v) A discussion of the bank's policy on deferral and vesting of variable remuneration and a discussion of the bank's policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and after vesting.

The bank has a policy of deferral of Variable pay for MRTs in accordance with the guidelines issued by RBI. Currently this is applicable only for MRTs. 50% of the variable pay is paid in Non cash instruments with deferral of minimum 3 years. If the cash component is part of variable pay, at least 50% of the cash bonus shall be deferred. However, in cases where the cash component of variable pay is under ₹ 25 lakh, deferral requirements would not be necessary. The bank has created an ESOP Scheme with Cliff & Graded vesting after 5 years from the time of grant. The deferral of variable pay is applicable for cash and non cash instruments.

(vi) Description of the different forms of variable remuneration (i.e., cash and types of share-linked instruments) that the bank utilizes and the rationale for using these different forms.

The Bank recognises the importance of variable pay in reinforcing a pay for performance culture. Variable pay stimulates employees to stretch their abilities to exceed expectations.

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

18 Disclosures on remuneration (Contd..)

Annual Performance Bonus: These are paid to reward performance for a given financial year. This covers all employees and is based on performance of the business unit, performance rating, job band and functional category of the individual. The deferral period for ESOPs will be governed by the ESOP Scheme

b) Quantitative disclosures

Sr. No		Subject	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a)		Number of meetings held by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee during the financial year and	2	3
		Remuneration paid to its members.	0.53	0.19
(b)	(i)	Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year.	5	4
	(ii)	Number and total amount of sign-on/joining bonus made during the financial year.	-	1 Employee and Joining Bonus Paid - 0.12 Crores
	(iii)	Details of severance pay, in addition to accrued benefits, if any.	-	-
(c)	(i)	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, shares and share linked instruments and other forms.	Deferred remuneration Cash - 92,50,000/- No of ESOPs - 1,07,28,328	No of ESOPs - 85,23,943
	(ii)	Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year.	-	-
(d)	(i)	Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show fixed and variable, deferred and non-deferred.	Fixed Pay - ₹ 8.50 Crs Variable Pay : Cash - ₹ 2.10 Crs. Deferred - 0.92 lacs Non-Deferred - 1.17 Crs	Fixed Pay - ₹ 7.82 Crs Variable Pay (Performance Bonus) - ₹ 2.20 Crs
(e)	(i)	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and / or implicit adjustments.	-	-
	(ii)	Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post explicit adjustments.	-	-
	(iii)	Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments.	-	-
(f)	(i)	Number of MRTs identified.	6	5
(g)	(i)	Number of cases where malus has been exercised	-	-
	(ii)	Number of cases where clawback has been exercised.	-	-
	(iii)	Number of cases where both malus and clawback have been exercised.	-	-
(h)		The mean pay for the bank as a whole (excluding sub-staff) and the deviation of the pay of each of its WTDs from the mean pay.	1) The mean pay for the Bank as a whole is ₹ 7,98,145/- calculated on annualised Fixed Pay. 2) The deviation of the fixed pay of the Managing Director & CEO to the mean pay of the Bank as a whole is 18 times as of March 31, 2025.	1) The mean pay for the Bank as a whole is ₹ 6,47,837/- calculated on annualised Fixed Pay. 2) The deviation of the fixed pay of the Managing Director & CEO to the mean pay of the Bank as a whole is 18 times as of March 31, 2024.

For FY 2024-25, the Non-Executive Directors of the Bank were paid remuneration (including sitting fees) of ₹ 2.25 crore (previous year: ₹ 1.11 crore) for attending meetings of the Board and Committees.

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

19 Other Disclosures

a) Business Ratio

Sr. no.	Ratio	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i)	Interest Income as a percentage to Working Funds1	12.45%	12.65%
(ii)	Non interest income as a percentage to Working Funds1	4.63%	2.22%
(iii)	Operating Profit2 as a percentage to Working Funds1	4.38%	3.80%
(iv)	Return on Assets (PAT/Average Monthly Total Assets)	2.88%	4.00%
(v)	Cost of Deposits3	8.52%	8.02%
(vi)	Net Interest Margin4	8.09%	9.36%
(vii)	Business6 (deposits plus advances) per employee (₹ in crore) 5	4.67	3.11
(viii)	Profit per employee (₹ in crore) 5	0.10	0.09

1. Working funds represents the monthly average of total assets computed for reporting dates of Form X submitted to RBI under section 27 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949
2. Operating Profit is the net profit/(loss) for the year before provisions and contingencies
3. Average deposit is based on month end balances
4. Net Interest Income/Average earning assets. Net Interest Income = Interest Income - Interest Expenses
5. Productivity Ratios are based on average of month end employee numbers

b) Bancassurance business

Commission income for the year ended March 31, 2025 includes fees of ₹ 71.13 crores (previous year: ₹ 48.33 crores) in respect of insurance business.

c) Marketing and distribution

Other income for the year ended March 31, 2025 includes income from marketing and distribution of ₹ 18.36 crore (previous year: ₹ 5.5 crore), which comprises of income for displaying publicity materials at the Bank's branches / ATMs etc.

d) Disclosures regarding Priority Sector Lending Certificates(PSLCs)

During the year ended March 31, 2025, No PSLCs have been sold and purchased by the Bank. (Previous Year : Nil)

e) Provisions and contingencies

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the break-up of provisions and contingencies included in Profit and Loss Account:

Sr. no.	Provision debited to Profit and Loss Account	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i)	Provision towards NPA	196.01	(3,441.27)
(ii)	Deferred tax assets	-	22.86
(iii)	Provision for Standard asset	6.30	16.22
(iv)	Write off of loans	248.57	3,405.92
(v)	Others	(204.95)	(25.95)
	Total	**245.94**	**(22.22)**

Note

1. The Bank has assessed its obligations arising in the normal course of business, including pending litigations, proceedings pending with tax authorities and other contracts. In accordance with the provisions of Accounting Standard - 29 on 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets', the Bank recognizes a provision for material foreseeable losses when it has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. In cases where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, disclosure to this effect is made as contingent liabilities in the financial statements.

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

19 Other Disclosures (Contd..)

f) Implementation of IFRS converged Ind AS

The Minister of Corporate affairs, in its press release dated January 18,2016, has issued a roadmap for implementation of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-As) for scheduled commercial banks, insurers/Insurance companies and non banking financial companies, which was subsequently confirmed by RBI through its circular dated February 11, 2016. This roadmap required these institution to prepare Ind-AS financial statements for the accounting periods beginning April 1, 2018 with comparatives for the period beginning April 1, 2017. The implementation of the IND-AS by banks requires certain legislative changes in the format of financial statement to comply with the disclosure required under IND AS. In April 2018, the RBI deferred the implementation of IND As by a year by when the necessary legislative amendments were expected. The legislative amendments recommended by the RBI are under consideration by the Government of India. Accordingly, the RBI, through its circular dated March 22, 2019, deferred the implementation of IND AS until further notice. The Bank had undertaken preliminary diagnostic analysis of the GAAP differences between Indian GAAP vis-a-vis Ind AS and shall proceed for ensuring the compliance as per applicable requirements and directions in this regard.

g) Implementation of RBI circular on Investment classification and valuation

RBI revised the regulatory framework on investments vide notification dated 12 September 2023, in view of the significant developments in the global standards on classification, measurement and valuation of investments, the linkages with the capital adequacy framework as well as progress in the domestic financial markets. The revised framework as detailed in the Reserve Bank of India (Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investment Portfolio of Commercial Banks) Directions, 2023 is applicable from April 1, 2024, to all Commercial Banks, including Small Finance Banks. The Bank has implemented this revised framework with effect from April 1, 2024 in accordance with the said regulations. The effect of transition as per the revised framework of ₹ 11.75 crores is credited to reserves.

h) Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium

Sr. no.	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
i)	Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium	9.85	4.17
ii)	Arrears in payment of DICGC premium	-	-

i) Portfolio-level information on the use of funds raised from green deposits

Sr. no.	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Total green deposits raised (A)	-	-
	Use of green deposit funds**	-	-
(i)	Renewable Energy	-	-
(ii)	Energy Efficiency	-	-
(iii)	Clean Transportation	-	-
(iv)	Climate Change Adaptation	-	-
(v)	Sustainable Water and Waste Management	-	-
(vi)	Pollution Prevention and Control	-	-
(vii)	Green Buildings	-	-
(viii)	Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources and Land Use	-	-
(ix)	Terrestrial and Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation	-	-
Total Green Deposit funds allocated (B = Sum of 1 to 9)		-	-
Amount of Green Deposit funds not allocated (C = A – B)		-	-

Details of the temporary allocation of green deposit proceeds pending their allocation to the eligible green activities/projects

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

20 Segment Reporting

Business Segments have been identified and reported taking into account the target customer profile, the nature of products and services, the differing risks and returns, the organisation structure, the internal business reporting system and guidelines prescribed by the RBI and in compliance with the Accounting Standard 17 - "Segment Reporting". The RBI vide its circular dated April 7, 2022 on establishment of Digital Banking Units (DBUs), has prescribed reporting of Digital Banking Segment as a subsegment of Retail Banking Segment. The Bank is in the process of setting up DBUs and hence no Digital Banking Segment disclosure have been made. The business operations of the Bank are in India and for the purpose of segment reporting as per Accounting Standard-17 (Segment reporting) the bank is considered to operate only in domestic segment.

a) Treasury

Treasury performs liquidity management activities for various business segments. Transfer pricing is based on internally approved yield curve or at an agreed transfer rate on the funding provided by treasury to another business segment.

b) Retail banking

The retail banking segment serves retail customers through a branch network. Exposures are classified under retail banking taking into account the status of the borrower (orientation criterion), the nature of product, granularity of the exposure and the quantum thereof.

Revenues of the retail banking segment are primarily derived from interest and fees earned on retail loans, interest on deposits placed as collateral with the Bank. Expenses of this segment primarily comprise interest expense on borrowings, deposits, infrastructure and premises expenses for operating the branch network, personnel costs and other direct overheads.

c) Wholesale banking

Wholesale banking includes all advances to borrowers, which are not included under Retail banking. Revenues of the wholesale banking segment consist of interest and fees on loans made to customers.

d) Other Banking Operation

Other Banking includes other items not attributable to any particular business segment. This segment includes income from para banking activities such as distribution of third party product and the associated costs.

e) Unallocated

All items which are reckoned at an enterprise level are classified under this segment. This includes other un-allocable assets and liabilities such as deferred tax etc.

Geographical segments

The business operations of the Bank are concentrated in India hence the Bank is considered to operate only in domestic segment.

Segment reporting for the year ended March 31, 2025 is given below:

Particular	Treasury	Retail banking	Corporate	Other banking operations	Total
Segment Revenue	417.69	2,258.24	139.71	-	2,815.64
Unallocated Revenue					21.45
Income from Operations					2,837.09
Segment Result	115.80	271.89	72.89	21.45	482.03
Unallocated expenses					-
Operating Profit					482.03
Income taxes					-
Extraordinary profit/loss					-
Net Profit					482.03
Other information:					
Segment assets	6,228.93	11,539.11	577.69		18,345.73
Unallocated assets					806.21
Total assets					19,151.94
Segment Liabilities	1,377.94	15,598.96	40.69		17,017.59

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

20 Segment Reporting (Contd..)

Particular	Treasury	Retail banking	Corporate	Other banking operations	Total
Unallocated liabilities					20.00
Total liabilities					17,037.59
Capital employed					2,114.35
Capital expenditure					297.64
Depreciation					39.37

Segment reporting for the year ended March 31, 2024 is given below:

Particular	Treasury	Retail banking	Corporate	Other banking operations	Total
Segment Revenue	239.50	1,245.28	93.80	51.95	1,630.53
Unallocated Revenue	-	-	-	-	1.39
Income from Operations	-	-	-	-	1,631.91
Segment Result	81.16	276.27	51.44	-	408.87
Unallocated expenses					1.39
Operating Profit					416.68
Income taxes					22.86
Extraordinary profit/loss					
Net Profit					
Other information:					
Segment assets	4,607.56	7,404.14	987.41	-	12,999.10
Unallocated assets					774.70
Total assets					13,773.80
Segment Liabilities	1,953.51	9,741.33	157.32	-	11,852.17
Unallocated liabilities					14.40
Total liabilities					11,866.57
Capital employed					1,907.23
Capital expenditure					67.63
Depreciation					24.68

21 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Claims against the bank not acknowledged as debts - Taxation	70.49	5.42
Claims against the bank not acknowledged as debts - Others	54.21	0.21
Liability for partly paid investments	14.12	14.98
Guarantees given on behalf of constituents in India *	22.27	24.49
Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable		
- DEAF	23.93	21.94
- Capital Commitment	204.30	9.76
- Undrawn commitment	102.44	45.77
- Undrawn partial credit enhancement facilities	10.57	4.23
Total	**502.33**	**126.81**

*This conservatively includes such Bank Guarantees given by erstwhile PMC Bank which have expired but have not been returned back to the Bank's counters.

Description of contingent liabilities

a) Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts - taxation

The Bank is a party to various taxation matters in respect of which appeals are pending. The Bank expects the outcome of the appeals to be favourable based on decisions on similar issues in the previous years by the appellate authorities, based on the facts of the case and taxation laws.

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

21 Contingent liabilities (Contd..)

b) Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts - others

The Bank is a party to various legal proceedings in the normal course of business. The Bank does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial conditions, results of operations or cash flows.

c) Liability for partly paid investments

This represents amount remaining unpaid towards liability for partly paid investments.

d) Guarantees given on behalf of constituents, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations

This item represents the guarantees and documentary credits issued by the Bank in favour of third parties on behalf of its customers, as part of its trade finance banking activities with a view to augment the customers' credit standing. Through these instruments, the Bank undertakes to make payments for its customers' obligations, either directly or in case the customers fail to fulfill their financial or performance obligations.

e) Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable

These include: a) Capital commitments; b) Undrawn commitments; c) Amount transferred to the RBI under the Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF); d) Undrawn partial credit enhancement facilities.

22 Provision on Standard Assets

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provision towards standard assets	43.18	36.89

23 Fraud accounts

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Number of frauds reported during the year	21	5
Amount involved in fraud (₹ crore)	3.18	0.12
Amount of provision made during the year for such frauds (₹ crore) excluding recovery	3.11	0.12
Amount of Unamortised provision debited from 'other reserves' as at the end of the year (₹ crore)	-	-

24 Employee benefits

Employee benefits - Gratuity

The Bank has non-contributory defined benefit arrangement providing gratuity benefits expressed in terms of final monthly salary and years of service. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on cessation of employment at 15 days salary (last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum of ₹ 20 Lakhs. The scheme is funded with LIC of India and HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Ltd. The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and the funded status and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet.

Expenses recognised in the Profit and Loss Account	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current service cost	2.86	2.44
Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.86	0.70
Past Service Cost		-
Expected return on plan assets*		-
Net actuarial (gain)/ loss recognized in the year	(0.63)	(0.76)
Employer Expenses	**3.09**	**2.39**

* Represents expected returns determined by the actuary

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

24 Employee benefits (Contd..)

Net Liability/ (Asset) recognised in the Balance Sheet	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	36.96	36.48
Fair value of plan assets	32.52	24.45
Net liability recognized in balance sheet	4.45	12.03
Less: Unrecognised Past Service Cost	-	-
Liability recognized in balance sheet	**4.45**	**12.03**

Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present Value of DBO at start of year	36.48	37.99
Interest cost	2.58	2.72
Current service cost	2.86	2.44
Liability transferred in /Acquisitions	-	-
Past Service Cost	-	-
Benefits paid	(4.63)	(5.18)
Actuarial loss	(0.33)	(1.49)
Present Value of DBO at end of year	**36.96**	**36.48**

Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Fair Value of Plan Assets at start of year	24.45	28.35
Expected return on plan assets	1.72	2.02
Contributions by the employer	10.68	-
Asset transferred In/Acquisitions	-	-
Benefits paid	(4.63)	(5.18)
Actuarial (loss)/ gain	0.31	(0.73)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	**32.52**	**24.45**
Estimated employer contributions for the next year	8.08	11.02
Actual return on plan assets	**2.03**	**1.29**

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Bank's plan are shown below:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate	6.54%	7.16%
Expected rate of return on assets	6.54%	7.16%
Employee turnover	25.00%	25.00%
Salary growth rate	7.00%	7.00%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)
Expected average remaining working lives of employees	3 years	3 years

Percentage break-down of total plan assets

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Insurer Managed Funds (non unit-linked)	100.00%	100.00%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

24 Employee benefits (Contd..)

Planned Asset Break up for Non Linked Fund - HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Ltd

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Government Securities	17.34%	35.16%
Corporate Bonds	76.58%	57.10%
Cash and Deposit	6.08%	7.74%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Planned Asset Break up for Non Linked Fund - LIC

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Government Securities	71.05%	71.05%
Corporate Bonds	18.53%	18.53%
Equity	10.42%	10.42%
Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Experience Adjustments

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present Value of DBO	36.96	36.48
Fair Valuation of Plan Assets	32.52	24.45
Funded Status [Surplus/(Deficit)]	**(4.45)**	**(12.03)**
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities : (Gain) / Loss	(0.94)	(1.62)
Experience adjustment on plan Assets : Gain / (Loss)	0.31	(0.73)

Employee benefits - Compensated Absences

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
The actuarial liability in respect of privilege leave granted to employees of the Bank and outstanding	16.37	7.67
Assumption used:		
Discount rate	6.54%	7.16%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%	7.00%

The estimates of future salary growth considered in the actuarial valuation take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in the employment market.

All the assets consist of unit-linked and traditional insurer managed debt instruments, the expected rate of return on assets is drawn from the Indian Government bond yields.

Employee benefits - Provident Fund

The contribution to Employees Provident Fund included under "Payments to and Provisions for Employees" in Schedule 16 amounted to ₹ 20.91 Crore for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Previous year: ₹ 16.46 Crore)

25 Related Party Disclosures

As per AS-18, Related Party Disclosure, the Bank's related parties are disclosed below:

Sr. no.	Name of Entity	Nature of relationship
1	Centrum Financial Services Limited	Holding Company
2	Centrum Capital Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
3	Resilient Innovations Private Limited	Other Related Party
4	Centrum Alternatives LLP	Other Related Party
5	Centrum Capital International Limited	Other Related Party

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

25 Related Party Disclosures (Contd..)

Sr. no.	Name of Entity	Nature of relationship
6	Centrum Capital Advisors Limited	Other Related Party
7	Centrum International Services PTE Limited	Other Related Party
8	Centrum Retail Services Limited	Other Related Party
9	Centrum Broking Limited	Other Related Party
10	Centrum Alternative Investment Managers Limited	Other Related Party
11	Centrum Housing Finance Limited	Other Related Party
12	Centrum Wealth Limited	Other Related Party
13	Centrum Insurance Brokers Limited	Other Related Party
14	Centrum Investment Advisory Limited	Other Related Party
15	CCIL Investment Management limited	Other Related Party
16	Business Match Services (India) Private Limited	Other Related Party
17	Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited	Other Related Party
18	JBCG Advisory Services Private Limited	Other Related Party
19	BG Advisory Services LLP	Other Related Party
20	Ignis Capital Advisors Limited	Other Related Party
21	Acapella Foods & Restaurants Private Limited	Other Related Party
22	Club 7 Holidays Limited	Other Related Party

Directors and KMPs

Sr. no.	Name of the Director/KMP	Nature of relationship
1	Pronab Sen	Part-time Chairman & Independent Director
2	Chandir Gidwani	Non-Executive Non Independent Director
3	Jaspal Singh Bindra	Non-Executive Non Independent Director
4	Subhash Kutte	Independent Director
5	Basant Seth	Independent Director
6	Sandip Ghose	Independent Director
7	David Rasquinha	Independent Director
8	Abhishek Baxi	CFO - KMP
9	Archana Goyal	Company Secretary - KMP
10	Renu Basu	Independent Women Director
11	Parthasarathy Rajagopal Iyengar	Company Secretary
12	Sunil Kakar	Independent Director
13	Inderjit Singh Camotra	MD & CEO
14	Partha Pratim Sengupta (resigned effective from Nov 01, 24)	Non-Executive Non Independent Director
15	Sumeet Singh	Non-Executive Non Independent Director

The Bank's related party balances and transaction for the year ended March 31, 2025 are summarised as follows:

Items / Related Party	Holding Company and Ultimate Holding Company	Other Related Party	Associates/ Joint Ventures	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
Borrowings		50.00				50.00
		(50.00)				(50.00)
Deposits Accepted	195.21	170.63		3.62	29.71	399.17
Deposits Balance	5.62	61.12		6.25	13.04	86.03
	(8.12)	(61.12)	-	(6.25)	(37.05)	(112.54)
Interest Paid To	1.52	7.27		0.39	2.06	11.24
Income From Services Rendered To	0.38	5.20	-	-	-	5.58
Expenses For Receiving Services From	0.02	20.01	-	-		20.03
Receivable From	-	4.05		0.02	-	4.07
	(1.10)	(4.05)		(0.02)		(5.16)

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

25 Related Party Disclosures (Contd..)

Items / Related Party	Holding Company and Ultimate Holding Company	Other Related Party	Associates/ Joint Ventures	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
Collections on capital account	4.00	8.08			-	12.08
Payable to	0.01	0.63	-	-		0.64
	(0.01)	(5.09)				(5.10)
Remuneration Paid	-	-		6.06	-	6.06
Loan Given	-	-		0.02	-	0.02
	-	-		(0.02)	-	(0.02)

*Figures in bracket indicate maximum balance outstanding during the year based on comparison of the total outstanding balances at each quarter end.

*Related parties are in accordance with AS-18 Related Party Disclosures.

The Bank's related party balances and transaction for the year ended March 31, 2024 are summarised as follows:

Items / Related Party	Holding Company and Ultimate Holding Company	Other Related Party	Associates/ Joint Ventures	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
Borrowings	-	50.00	-	-	-	50.00
		(50.00)				(50.00)
Deposits Taken	156.30	485.35	-	1.61	69.68	712.93
Deposits Placed by	82.01	52.05	-	3.62	69.12	206.80
Interest Paid To	1.46	7.76	-	0.30	3.32	12.84
Income From Services Rendered To	-	1.45	-	-	-	1.45
Expenses For Receiving Services From	1.26	8.63	-	-	-	9.89
Receivable From	31.27	-	-	-	-	31.27
	(46.98)	-	-	-	-	(46.98)
Reimbursement as per BTA	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00
Collections on capital account	4.00	13.88	-	-	-	17.88
Payable to	-	0.80	-	-	-	0.80
Guarantees taken	4.66	-	-	-	-	4.66
Remuneration Paid	-	-	-	4.60	-	4.60
Loans sold to	-	45.36	-	-	-	957.14

*Figures in bracket indicate maximum balance outstanding during the year based on comparison of the total outstanding balances at each quarter end.

*Related parties are in accordance with AS-18 Related Party Disclosures.

26 Deferred Tax Assets

As at March 31, 2025, the Bank has recorded net deferred tax asset of ₹ 740.39 crore (previous year: ₹ 740.39 crore), included in other assets.

The composition of Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) is as under:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred tax asset arising out of:		
Employee Benefit	5.24	5.24
Provision for Advances/Unused tax losses	743.52	743.52
Others	7.97	7.97
Total (a)	**756.73**	**756.73**
Deferred tax liability arising out of:		
Depreciation	16.34	16.34
Total (b)	**16.34**	**16.34**
Deferred tax asset (net) (a-b)	**740.39**	**740.39**

The bank has considered only current level of Income earning assets, interest bearing liabilities, current capital position and operating expenses on prudent basis and recognized deferred tax assets on unabsorbed business losses under AS 22.

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

27 Leases

Operating lease primarily comprises of office premises, ATMs, vehicles and computers, which are renewable at the option of the Bank. The following table sets forth the details of future rentals payable on operating leases :

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Not later than one year	74.49	65.20
Later than one year but not later than five years	244.13	192.49
Later than five years	124.32	109.32
Total	**442.94**	**367.01**
The total lease payments recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss account for the year	79.51	47.59

The terms of renewal and escalation clauses are those normally prevalent in similar agreements. There are no undue restrictions or onerous clauses in the agreement.

28 Earnings And Diluted Per Equity Share

a) Earnings per equity share

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax (in crores)*	482.03	438.90
Less: Dividend on PNCPS	22.48	22.61
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders (in crores)	459.55	416.29
Weighted average number of equity shares in computing the basic earnings per share (#)	70,49,01,960	70,49,01,960
Basic earnings per share	**6.52**	**5.91**
Weighted average number of equity shares in computing the diluted earnings per share (#)	2,03,09,72,640	1,93,21,72,834
Diluted earnings per share	**2.26**	**2.15**
Nominal value per Share (₹)	10	10

*Net profit/(loss) is before appropriation towards DICGC and PMC depositors' liability. (Refer note 18(1)(a)(xiv))

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year.

b) Diluted Earnings per equity share

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Weighted average number of equity shares in computing the basic earnings per share	70,49,01,960	70,49,01,960
Effect of potential equity shares outstanding	1,32,60,70,680	1,22,72,70,874
Weighted average number of equity shares in computing the diluted earnings per share	2,03,09,72,640	1,93,21,72,834

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholder by weighted average number of equity shares including potential equity shares outstanding as at the end of the year, except when results are anti dilutive. The dilutive impact is on account of share warrants granted to the holding company and stock options granted to employees by the Bank.

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

29 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Bank was required to spend ₹ 2.42 Cr towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, of which the Bank has spent ₹ 1.75 Cr towards CSR activities. (Previous Year CSR spent: ₹ 0.30 Crore)

30 Small and micro industries

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which came into force from October 2, 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. There have been 2 reported cases amounting to ₹ 0.17 Cr of delays in payments to micro and small enterprises. (Previous Year : Nil)

31 Letter of Comfort

The Bank has not issued letter of comfort during the year ended March 31, 2025 (Previous Year : Nil)

32 Investor Education and Protection Fund

There is no amount required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Bank for the financial year 2024-25 (Previous Year : Nil)

33 Code on social security

The Code on Social Security 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits, during the employment and post-employment, has received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on November 13, 2020. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and rules for quantifying the financial impact are not yet issued. The Bank will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

34 Disclosure under Rule 11(e) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014

The Bank, as part of its normal banking business, grants loans and advances to its constituents including foreign entities with permission to lend or invest or provide guarantee or security or the like in other entities identified by such constituents. Similarly, the Bank accepts deposits from its constituents, who may instruct the Bank to lend/ invest/provide guarantee or security or the like against such deposit in other entities identified by such constituents. These transactions are part of Bank's normal banking business, which is conducted after exercising proper due diligence including adherence to ""Know Your Customer"" guidelines as applicable in respective jurisdiction. Other than the nature of transactions described above, the Bank has not advanced/lent/invested/provided guarantee or security to or in any other person with an understanding to lend/invest/provide guarantee or security or the like to or in any other person. Similarly, other than the nature of transactions described above, the Bank has not received any funds from any other person with an understanding that the Bank shall lend or invest or provide guarantee or security or the like to or in any other person.

35 Other Liabilities (including Provision)

Details of items under other liabilities (Schedule 5 – Other Liabilities and Provisions) exceeding 1% of total assets of the Bank are given below:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Reserve Fund for "Payable to PMC Depositors upto 5 years" in accordance with the Scheme (Refer Note 18(1)(a)(ix))	1,039.45	1,191.86
Reserve Fund for "Payable to PMC Depositors at the end of 10 years" in accordance with the Scheme (Tier II Bond for the purpose of CRAR calculations) (Refer Note 18(1)(a)(x)) and Note 18(1)(f)(ii) (b)	1,233.71	1,124.89
Reserve Fund for "Payable to DICGC" in accordance with the Scheme (Refer Note 18(1)(a)(xi))	795.67	724.26
Liability towards devolved LC / invoke BG (refer note 18 (1) (a))	264.97	263.72

SCHEDULE 18 - Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in crore unless otherwise stated)

36 Other Income

Miscellaneous Income includes ₹ 403.56 crores towards recoveries from written off advances. (Previous Year : ₹ 26 crores)

37 Compliance with Fair Practices Code for Lenders

In line with RBI circular dt.29th April 2024 ' Fair practices code for lenders - Charging of interest', as a process, the Bank reverses the interest to the customers loan account in compliance with the said circular. Further for the advances unadjusted as on 31st March 2025, the Bank has reversed interest income to the extent of ₹ 0.34 crores and accounted for the same as liability in the books of account as on 31st March 2025.

38 Other Expenditure

Details of items under other expenditure (Schedule 16 – Operating Expenses) exceeding 1% of total income of the Bank are given below:

For the year ended 31 March, 2025

Particulars	March 31, 2025
Direct Selling Agent commission (Including Sourcing /Service fee)	328.53
Legal & Professional Fees	34.12

For the year ended 31 March, 2024

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Direct Selling Agent commission	139.87
Legal & Professional Fees	25.43

39 Comparative figures

Figures for the previous year have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation. Previous year figure is audited by predecessor auditor.

As per our report of even date

For **CHHAJED & DOSHI**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 101794W

CA M.P. Chhajed
Partner
Membership No : 049357
Place: Mumbai

Date: May 02, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pronab Sen
Part-time Chairman & Independent Director
(DIN: 07831725)
Place: New Delhi

David Rasquinha
Independent Director
(DIN: 01172654)
Place: Mumbai

Inderjit Camotra
Managing Director & CEO
(DIN: 09602543)
Place: Mumbai

Abhishek Baxi
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Mumbai

Archana Goyal
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai

Notes

Notes

CENTRUM

Diversified Integrated Financial Services Group

Servicing Governments, Corporates and Retail India since 1997

₹ 3,661 Crore
Consolidated Income

1st
Banking license issued by RBI after a gap of 7 years

~ ₹ 40,000 Crore
Client Assets - Centrum Wealth

6,200+
Employees

~400
Banking Outlets & Offices

*As on 31st March 2025

UNITY Small Finance Bank

Unity Small Finance Bank Limited

CIN: U65990DL2021PLC385568

Registered Office

1201, 1202 & 1203, 12th floor, Ansal Bhawan, 16, K. G. Marg, New Delhi-110001

Corporate Office

Centrum House, CST Road, Vidyanagari Marg, Kalina, Santacruz (East), Mumbai 400098

Tel: 022-42159000
Website: www.theunitybank.com
Email: care@unitybank.co.in
Toll-free number - 1800 209 1122

a K&A creation | www.kalolwala.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO PARTNERS OF CENTRUM ALTERNATIVE LLP

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **CENTRUM ALTERNATIVE LLP** ("the LLP"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS Financial statement").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standard ("Ind AS"), issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"), of the state of affairs of the LLP as at March 31, 2025, its profit (including other comprehensive income) and its cash flow for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the ICAI. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the LLP in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statement and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Responsibilities of the Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The LLP's Management (designated Partners) is responsible for the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the LLP in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS issued by ICAI and the provision of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding of the asset of the company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection an application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgement 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the LLP'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 intends to liquidate the LLP or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management are also responsible for overseeing the LLP's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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, but not for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the effectiveness of LLP's internal financial control.
- 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 LLP'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 Ind AS 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 LLP to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Management 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 management 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.

Other Matter

This report has been prepared only for the Management of the LLP for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial results by Centrum Capital Ltd. We do not accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose except as expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

For Hemant Goyal and Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN-138639W

Hemant Goyal
Proprietor
M.No. 131566

Mumbai
Date: - 28th April, 2025
UDIN- 25131566BMMARY6410

Centrum Alternatives LLP
Balance sheet as at 31st March 2025
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	2	-	17.13
Other financial assets	3	-	0.04
		-	17.17
Current assets			
(a)Financial Assets			
(i)Cash and cash equivalents	4	11.21	486.73
(ii)Bank balance other than (i) above	5	65.00	-
(ii)Other financial assets	3	0.51	-
(b)Current Tax Assets (net)	6	64.34	64.23
(c)Other current assets	7	1.24	-
		142.30	550.96
Total		**142.30**	**568.13**
LIABILITIES AND CONTRIBUTION			
LIABILITIES			
Partners' funds			
Capital Account	8	475.00	875.67
Current Account	8	(333.70)	(339.24)
		141.30	536.43
Non-current liabilities		**-**	**-**
Current liabilities			
(a)Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	9	-	6.88
(b)Provisions	10	1.00	1.05
(c)Other current Liabilities	11	-	23.77
		1.00	31.70
Total		**142.30**	**568.13**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Hemant Goyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration Number : 138639W

For and on behalf of Centrum Alternatives LLP

Hemant Goyal
Partner
Membership No. : 131566
Place : Mumbai
Date : 28th April 2025

Jaspal Singh Bindra
On behalf of Centrum Capital Limited
DPIN : 00128320
Place : Mumbai
Date : 28th April 2025

Mayank Jalan
Designated Partner
DPIN : 07478229

Centrum Alternatives LLP

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31st March 2025

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		Note No.	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
REVENUE				
Revenue from operations		12	-	532.00
Other income		13	9.31	0.93
Total			**9.31**	**532.93**
EXPENSES				
Finance costs		14	0.19	1.65
Depreciation and amortisation expense		15	1.88	7.91
Other expenses		16	2.37	31.54
Total			**4.44**	**41.10**
Profit/(Loss) before tax			4.87	491.83
Income tax expense				
Current tax			-	-
Deferred tax			-	-
Profit /(Loss) for the year			4.87	491.83
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year			**4.87**	**491.83**
Appropriation of Profit / (Loss)	**CY (%)**	**PY (%)**		
Mayank Jalan (admission on 11.12.2018)	0.0001	0.0001	0.00	0.00
Kapil Bagla (admission on 11.12.2018)	0.0001	0.0001	0.00	0.00
Centrum Capital Limited	99.9998	99.9998	4.87	491.83
			4.87	**491.83**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Hemant Goyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration Number : 138639W

For and on behalf of Centrum Alternatives LLP

Hemant Goyal
Partner
Membership No. : 131566
Place : Mumbai
Date : 28th April 2025

Jaspal Singh Bindra
On behalf of Centrum Capital Limited
DPIN : 00128320
Place : Mumbai
Date : 28th April 2025

Mayank Jalan
Designated Partner
DPIN : 07478229

Centrum Alternatives LLP

Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended 31st March 2025

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	**Year ended 31-Mar-25**	**Year ended 31-Mar-24**
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	4.87	491.83
Add / (Less) : Adjustments for		
Interest Expenses	0.19	1.65
Depreciation/Amortisation	1.88	7.91
(Profit)/loss on sale of assets	(8.74)	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	**(1.80)**	**501.39**
Adjustments for:		
Decrease/(Increase) in other financial asset	(0.47)	(0.02)
Decrease/(Increase) in other current assets	(1.24)	(83.53)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payable	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(0.05)	5.01
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	(23.77)	23.77
Increase/(Decrease) in borrowings	(6.88)	(12.56)
Net cash used in Operations	**(34.21)**	**434.06**
Taxes paid / (refunds) - net of refunds	(0.11)	(50.54)
Net cash used in Operating Activities (A)	**(34.32)**	**484.60**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Sale / (Purchase) of Fixed Assets	23.99	(0.01)
Investment in Fixed Deposit	(65.00)	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) Investing Activities (B)	**(41.01)**	**(0.01)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Contribution / (Repayment) to partners	(400.00)	-
Repayment of Borrowings	-	(5.00)
Interest Paid	(0.19)	(1.65)
Net cash generated from/(used in) Financing Activities (C)	**(400.19)**	**(6.65)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(475.52)	477.94
As at the beginning of the year	486.73	8.79
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**11.21**	**486.73**
As at the end of the year (refer note 4)		
Balance with scheduled banks-Current accounts	11.21	486.73
Closing cash and cash equivalents	**11.21**	**486.73**

The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -7 statement of cash flows.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Hemant Goyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration Number : 138639W

For and on behalf of Centrum Alternatives LLP

Hemant Goyal
Partner

Membership No. : 131566
Place : Mumbai
Date : 28th April 2025

Jaspal Singh Bindra
On behalf of Centrum Capital Limited
DPIN : 00128320
Place : Mumbai
Date : 28th April 2025

Mayank Jalan
Designated Partner
DPIN : 07478229

Centrum Alternatives LLP

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended 31st March 2025

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Partners' Capital account

Particulars	Amount
As at 1st April,2023	**875.67**
Addition	-
Withdrawal	-
As at 1st April,2024	**875.67**
Addition	-
Withdrawal	400.00
Transfer to Current account	(0.67)
As at 31st March 2025	**475.00**

B. Partners' Current account

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total Amount
As at 1st April,2023	**(831.07)**	**(831.07)**
Profit /(Loss) for the year	**491.83**	**491.83**
Other comprehensive income	-	-
As at 1st April,2024	**(339.24)**	**(339.24)**
Profit /(Loss) for the year	**4.87**	**4.87**
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Transfer from Capital account	0.67	0.67
As at 31st March 2025	**(333.70)**	**(333.70)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Hemant Goyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration Number : 138639W

For and on behalf of Centrum Alternatives LLP

Hemant Goyal
Partner
Membership No. : 131566
Place : Mumbai
Date : 28th April 2025

Jaspal Singh Bindra
On behalf of Centrum Capital Limited
DPIN : 00128320
Place : Mumbai
Date : 28th April 2025

Mayank Jalan
Designated Partner
DPIN : 07478229

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Centrum Alternative LLP (the 'LLP') is a Limited Liability Partnership incorporated on 27th July, 2017 with its registered office located at Centrum House, CST Road, Vidyanagari Marg, Kalina, Santacruz (East), Mumbai 400098.

The profit/loss sharing ratio as per the partnership deed is as flows:

Partner	Ratio
Mr. Mayank Jalan	0.0001%
Mr. Kapil Bagla	0.0001%
Centrum Capital Limited	99.9998%

The Firm is carrying on the business:

a) to act as investment advisors or managers, portfolio managers, financial consultants or management consultants and to render all other related support and incidental services.

b) to act as an sponsor, trustee, manager or beneficiary to investment funds.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

(b) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(c) Presentation of financial statements

The LLP presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date is presented in Notes to the financial statements.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Properties, Plant & Equipment's are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight line method over the useful lives of assets.

Assets	Estimated useful life
Vehicles	8 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years

(e) Borrowing cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(f) Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Consideration is given at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment of the carrying amount of the LLP's each class of the property, plant and equipment or intangible assets. If any indication exists, an asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

(g) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract and recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue is not expected to occur.

Income from services:

Revenue is recognised and accounted on rendering of services in accordance with the terms of arrangement by reference to the stage of completion of the contract.

Recognition of dividend income, interest income:

Dividend income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the date on which the LLP's right to receive dividend is established.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

(h) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

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 are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if such items relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing tax laws and the LLP has a legally enforceable right for such setoff.

MAT Credits are in the form of unused tax credits that are carried forward by the LLP for a specified period of time, hence it is grouped with Deferred Tax Asset.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

(i) 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.

A. Financial assets

(i) Classification, recognition and measurement:

Financial assets are recognized when the LLP becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The LLP classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

a) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
b) those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the LLP's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the LLP has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Type of instruments	Classification	Rationale for classification	Initial measurement	Subsequent measurement
Debt instruments	Amortized cost	Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding are measured at amortised cost.	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Amortized cost is calculated using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method, taking into account interest income, transaction cost and discount or premium on acquisition. EIR amortization is included in finance Income. Any gain and loss on de-recognition of the financial instrument measured at amortised cost recognised in profit and loss account.
	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding, are measured at FVOCI.	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Changes in carrying value of such instruments are recorded in OCI except for impairment losses, interest income (including transaction cost and discounts or premium on amortization) and foreign exchange gain/loss which is recognized in income statement. Interest income, transaction cost and discount or premium on acquisition are recognized in to income statement (finance income) using effective interest rate method. On de-recognition of the financial assets measured

				at FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is classified from Equity to Profit and Loss account in other gain and loss head.
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain and loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which arise.	At fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets expensed to income statement	Change in fair value of such assets are recorded in income statement as other gains/ (losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in the finance income.
Equity instruments	FVOCI	The LLP's management has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment (On an instrument by instrument basis) at fair value through other comprehensive income. This	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Change in fair value of such instrument are recorded in OCI. On disposal of such instruments, no amount is reclassified to income statement. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

		election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.		Dividend income from such instruments are however recorded in income statement.
	FVTPL	When no such election is made, the equity instruments are measured at FVTPL	At fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets expensed to income statement	Change in fair value of such assets are recorded in income statement.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value and for those instruments that are not subsequently measured at FVTPL, plus/minus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

(ii) Impairment:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the LLP applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, and bank balance.
b) Trade receivables.

The LLP follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the LLP to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The LLP uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable. At every reporting date, historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward- looking estimates are analysed.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets:

A financial asset is derecognised only when

(a) the LLP has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
(b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the LLP has transferred an asset, the LLP evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the LLP has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the LLP has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the LLP has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the LLP retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

Debt and equity instruments issued by a entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Classification, recognition and measurement:

(a) Equity Instruments:
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the LLP are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(b) Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus any transaction that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities except financial liabilities at FVTPL which are initially measured at fair value.

Subsequent measurement:

The financial liabilities are classified for subsequent measurement into following categories:

- at amortised cost
- at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

(i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

The LLP is classifying the following under amortised cost;
- Borrowings from banks
- Borrowings from others
- Trade payables

Amortised cost for financial liabilities represents amount at which financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount.

(ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities held for trading are measured at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement, recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Derecognition:

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

(c) Financial guarantees contracts:

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the LLP are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

C. Offsetting financial instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(j) Fair value measurement:

The LLP measures financial instruments, such as, certain investments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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 LLLP.

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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised with in 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

(k) Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions for are recognised when the LLP has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the LLP from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the LLP recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent liabilities are recognised at their fair value only, if they were assumed as part of a business combination. Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognised as an asset. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. The same applies to contingent assets where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(l) Cash and cash equivalent:

Cash and cash equivalents in the Cash Flow Statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

(m) Significant accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions:

The preparation of the LLP's financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances existing when the financial statements were prepared. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year affected.

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

a. **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:** Determination of the estimated useful life of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalised. Useful life of tangible assets is based on the for certain category of assets. Assumption also need to be made, when LLP assesses, whether as asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the assets may be capitalised.

b. **Defined benefit plan:** The cost of the defined benefit gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

c. **Allowances for uncollected accounts receivable and advances:** Trade receivables do not carry interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not collectable. Impairment is made on the expected credit loss model, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets. The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumption about the risk of default and expected loss rates. Judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation are based on past history, existing market condition as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

d. **Contingencies:** Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/ claim/ litigation against LLP as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

e. **Disclosure of Transactions with struck of companies:** During this financial year there are no transactions done with struck of companies.

f. **Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances:** Foreign currency transactions are translated into the measurement currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are taken to the income statement.

g. **Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency:** Company has not made trade in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

2. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Vehicle	Total
Gross Block		
As at 1st April,2023	**64.53**	**64.53**
Additions -March 24	-	-
Disposals - March 24	-	-
Other Adjustment - March 24	1.93	1.93
As at 31st March 2024	**66.46**	**66.46**
Additions -March 25	-	-
Disposals - March 25	66.46	66.46
As at 31st March 2025	**-**	**-**
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at 1st April,2023	**39.50**	**39.50**
Additions -March 24	7.91	7.91
Disposals - March 24	-	-
Other Adjustment - March 24	1.93	1.93
As at 31st March 2024	**49.33**	**49.33**
Additions -March 25	1.88	1.88
Disposals - March 25	51.22	51.22
As at 31st March 2025	**-**	**-**
Net Block		
As at 31st March 2025	**-**	**-**
As at 31st March 2024	**17.13**	**17.13**

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Non-current assets		
Other assets	-	0.04
Current assets		
Accrude Interest	0.51	-
Total Non-Current	**-**	**0.04**
Total Current	**0.51**	**-**

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Balances with banks - In current accounts	11.21	486.73
Total	**11.21**	**486.73**

5. OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Fixed Deposit with Axis BanK	65.00	0.00
Total	**65.00**	**0.00**

6. CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Advance Tax [Net off Provision for Tax - Nil, (Previous year - Nil)]	64.34	64.23
Total	**64.34**	**64.23**

7. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Balances with Government authorities	1.24	-
Total	**1.24**	**-**

8. PARTNERS CONTRIBUTION

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Capital Account		
Centrum Capital Limited	475.00	875.67
Mayank Jalan	0.00	0.00
Kapil Bagla	0.00	0.00
Total	**475.00**	**875.67**
Current Account		
Centrum Capital Limited		
Opening Balance	(339.24)	(831.07)
Add: profit/(Loss) during the year	4.87	491.83
Other Adjustment	0.67	-
Closing Balance	(333.70)	(339.24)
Mayank Jalan		
Opening Balance	0.00	(0.00)
Add: profit/(Loss) during the year	0.00	0.00
Closing Balance	0.00	0.00
Kapil Bagla		
Opening Balance	(0.00)	(0.00)
Add: profit/(Loss) during the year	0.00	0.00
Closing Balance	(0.00)	(0.00)
Total	**(333.70)**	**(339.24)**

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

9. BORROWINGS

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
(At amortised cost, within India)		
Secured Vehicle loan	-	6.88
Total	**-**	**6.88**

10. PROVISIONS

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Others - Provision Expenses	1.00	1.05
Total	**1.00**	**1.05**

11. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Statutory dues	-	23.77
Total	**-**	**23.77**

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

12. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Professional Fees & Income	-	490.00
Syndication Fees & Income	-	42.00
Total	**-**	**532.00**

13. OTHER INCOME

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Interest on Income tax refund	-	0.93
Profit on sale of assets	8.74	0.00
Interest on FD	0.57	-
Total	**9.31**	**0.93**

14. FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Interest on Borrowings	0.19	1.65
Total	**0.19**	**1.65**

15. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1.88	7.91
Total	**1.88**	**7.91**

16. OTHER EXPENSES

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Insurance	-	0.59
Legal & professional fees	1.07	29.06
Audit fees (Refer note below)	1.00	1.00
Other expenses	0.30	0.89
Total	**2.37**	**31.54**

Note: Auditors' remuneration

	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
Audit Fees - Statutory Audit	1.00	1.00
Out of Pocket Expenses	-	-
Total	**1.00**	**1.00**

17. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the LLP's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize partner value.

The LLP manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions, annual operating plans and long term and other strategic investment plans. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the partners may infuse additional capital. The LLP is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

The LLP monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprises Partners capital and reserves attributable to the partners.

The LLP's adjusted net debt to capital ratio is as follows.

Particulars	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-24**
Borrowings		
Borrowings	-	6.88
Less: cash and cash equivalents	11.21	486.73
Adjusted net debt	**(11.21)**	**(479.85)**
Total Partners' Capital	**141.30**	**536.43**
Adjusted net debt to adjusted partners' capital ratio	**-8%**	**-89%**

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) List of Related Parties

Relationship	**Name of the Parties**
1. Partner	Centrum Capital Limited
2. Fellow Subsidiaries of the partner - Centrum Capital Limited	Centrum Retail Services Limited
3. Designated Partner	Shujaat Khan (till 10.12.2018)
	Mayank Jalan (from 11.12.2018)
	Kapil Bagla (from 11.12.2018)
4. Other Related Parties	Unity Small finance Bank Limited

(ii) Details of transactions

Name of the related party	**Description**	**Transaction during**		**Receivable / (Payable)**	
		Year ended 31-Mar-25	**Year ended 31-Mar-24**	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-24**
Centrum Capital Limited	Repayment of Partners' Capital Account	400.00	-	(475.00)	-
Centrum Retail Services Limited	Repayment of loan	-	5.00	-	-
	Interest expense on loan	-	0.60	-	-
	Recovery of Expense/Sale of Assest	24.00	-	-	-

19. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Particulars	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-25**	**As at 31-Mar-24**	**As at 31-Mar-24**
	Carrying value	**Fair Value**	**Carrying value**	**Fair Value**
Financial Assets				
Measured at FVTPL				
Investments:	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Measured at amortized cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	11.21	11.21	486.73	486.73
Other financial assets	0.51	0.51	0.04	0.04
Total	**11.72**	**11.72**	**486.77**	**486.77**
Financial Liabilities (measured at amortized cost)				
Borrowings	-	-	6.88	6.88
Total	**-**	**-**	**6.88**	**6.88**

Measurement of fair value

Management assessed that fair value of above financial asset and financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The LLP's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The LLP's activities expose it to a variety of its financial risk such as credit risk and liquidity risk. The LLP has in place a mechanism to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate various risks to key business objectives. Major risks identified are systematically addressed through mitigating actions on a continuing basis.

A. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the LLP if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

The LLP held cash and bank balance of INR 11.21 Lakhs at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: INR 486.73 Lakhs). The same are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating therefore does not expose the LLP to credit risk.

(ii) Other financial assets

The LLP had other financial assets of INR 0.51 Lakhs at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: INR 0.04 Lakhs) which is being short term in nature hence no provision is required to be made.

B. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the LLP will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The LLP's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the LLP's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the LLP’s liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments.

Particulars	1 year or less	> 1 year	Total
As at 31st March 2025			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 31st March 2024			
Borrowings	6.88	-	**6.88**
Total	**6.88**	**-**	**6.88**

C. Cash Flow and Fair Value 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. The LLP's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates.

The LLP has fixed rate borrowing. Fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

D. Foreign Currency Risk

The LLP caters mainly to the Indian Market . Most of the transactions are denominated in the LLP's functional currency i.e. Rupees. Hence the LLP is not exposed to Foreign Currency Risk.

21. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
Contingent liabilities and commitments*	598.67	598.67

* Future cash outflows in respect of above are determinable only on receipt of judgements /decisions pending with various forums/authorities. It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of the cashflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings. The Company does not expect any reimbursement in respect of the above contingent liabilities. The Company is of the opinion that above demand are not sustainable and expects to succeed in its appeal. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial position and results of operations

22. CAPITAL AND OTHER COMMITMENT

Capital expenditure contracted for the reporting year net of capital advance amounting Rs. Nil.

23. SEGMENT REPORTING

Centrum Alternatives LLP is predominantly engaged in business of (a) acting as investment advisors or managers, portfolio managers, financial consultants or management consultants and to render all other related support and incidental services (b) acting as an sponsor, trustee, manager or beneficiary to investment funds. hence, there are no additional disclosures required under IND AS 108.The LLP’s operations are primarily in India, accordingly there is no reportable secondary geographical segment.

24. The figures for the previous year have been regrouped/ rearranged wherever necessary to conform to current year’s classification.

25. These Financials statements are prepared for the limited purpose of preparation of the consolidated results by Centrum Capital Limited.

26. Ratio :

Ratio Analysis	Numerator	Denominator	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	Variance
Current Ratio (1)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	142.30	17.38	719%
Debt Equity Ratio (2)	Total Liabilities	Shareholder's Equity	-	0.01	(100)%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (2)	Earning available for debt service	Debt Service	26.63	299.08	(91)%
Return on Equity Ratio (3)	Profit/(loss) after tax	Average shareholders equity	0.03	1.69	(98)%
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (3)	Revenue	Average Working Capital	0.07	1.03	(94)%
Net Profit Ratio (3)	Net Profit	Revenue	0.52	0.92	(43)%
Return on Capital employed (3)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.04	0.92	(96)%

(1) Repayment of Partners capital during the year
(2) Repayment of borrowing during the year
(3) Decrease in net profit due to decrease in revenue

As per our report of even date

For Hemant Goyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration Number : 138639W

Hemant Goyal
Partner
Membership No. : 131566
Place : Mumbai
Date : 28th April 2025

For and on behalf of Centrum Alternatives LLP

Jaspal Singh Bindra
On behalf of Centrum Capital Limited
DPIN : 00128320
Place : Mumbai
Date : 28th April 2025

Mayank Jalan
Designated Partner
DPIN : 07478229