INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO

THE MEMBERS OF

M/S. Northern Arc Investment Adviser Services Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Northern Arc Investment Adviser Services Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of other comprehensive income, the Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant 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, as amended ("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, its Profit including other comprehensive income, it's Cash Flows, and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit 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 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 opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. As the Company is an unlisted entity, Reporting of Key Audit Matters as per SA 701, is not applicable.

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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 Directors report, management discussion and analysis, but does not include the standalone 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 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 other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. 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 financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim 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.

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

a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Interim 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.

b) 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 Companies Act, 2013, 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.

c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

d) 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.

e) 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.

f) Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone 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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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 except for the matters stated in paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g)

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

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind As) prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as applicable.

(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 over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report;

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(g) In our opinion, no managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31st,2025 has been paid/provided to the directors of the company in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the act.

(h) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) and paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under rule 11(g).

(i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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 does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position.

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

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

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds 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 or its joint operation companies incorporated in India 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:

- 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 its joint operation companies incorporated in India 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 have been received by the Company or its joint operation from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company or its joint operation companies incorporated in India shall:

- 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 our notice that has caused us to believe

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that the representations under subclause - (iv)(a) and (iv)(b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, 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 operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software. During the course of our audit, we have not noted any instances of the audit trail feature being tampered at the application level. However, in the absence of service organization controls (SOC) report covering the audit trail feature at a database level, we are unable to comment on whether audit trail feature of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year or whether there were any instances of the audit trail feature being tampered with at a database level.

For Poonam Ankit & Associates
Chartered Accountants

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Poonam Jain M
Partner [M.No:228039]

UDIN: 25228039BMINFA9406

Place: Chennai
Date: 02-05-2025

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, we report that:

Re: Northern Arc Investment Adviser Services Private Limited

In terms of the information and explanation sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

i) **Property, Plant and Equipment:**

a) The company does not have any property, plant and equipment including immovable properties and intangible assets owned by the company throughout the year and accordingly, the requirements under the provision of clause 3(i) of the order are not applicable to the company. Hence, reporting under sub-clause (a) to (d) of this clause is not applicable.

b) As explained to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii) (a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(b) The company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(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 requirement to report on clause 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 requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) 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 requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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(d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e)There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is 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 to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv) The Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). In respect of the investments made by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.

v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report n clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

vi) The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the services of the Company

vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of Customs, GST, cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. There are no dues as at the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date, they became payable. The provisions of provident fund, employee's state insurance, sales-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, duty of exercise, value added tax are not applicable to the company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us there were no amounts due as on March 31, 2025 in respect of Income-Tax, Sales-Tax GST and Cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. . The provisions of provident fund, employee's state insurance, sales-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, duty of exercise, value added tax are not applicable to the company

viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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ix) (a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

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

(c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of 'the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi) (a) No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the companies act 2013 has been filed by us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.

xii) According The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), (b), (c) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

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xiii) The Company is a private company and is thus not required to establish an Audit Committee as prescribed under Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, as explained to us, the Company satisfies the conditions for exemption from the provisions of section 188 prescribed in notification dated June 5, 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and therefore, the provisions of section 188 do not apply to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiv) (a) The provisions of Section 138 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Internal audit is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xiv) (a), (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities
Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current year. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year

xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly no objections & issues were raised by the outgoing auditor.

xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 26 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as

POONAM ANKIT & ASSOCIATES CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For Poonam Ankit & Associates
Chartered Accountants [FRN: 0017409S]

Poonam Jain M
Partner
Membership No: 228039

POONAM ANKIT & ASSOCIATES
FRN: 017409S
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UDIN: 25228039BMINFA9406

Place: Chennai
Date: 02-05-2025

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Northern Arc Investment Adviser Services Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both 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 Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with 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 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, 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 Poonam Ankit & Associates
Chartered Accountants [FRN: 0017409S]

Poonam Jain M
Partner
Membership No: 228039

POONAM ANKIT & ASSOCIATES
FRN: 017409S
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UDIN: 25228039BMINFA9406

Place: Chennai
Date: 02-05-2025

Northern Arc Investment Adviser Services Private Limited
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Current tax assets (net)	4	0.95	11.39
Deferred tax assets (net)		10.12	14.64
Finnacial assets			
Other financial assets	5	211.77	212.67
		222.84	**238.70**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	6	114.54	106.76
Cash and cash equivalents	7	18.24	31.76
Other current assets	8	12.24	20.33
		145.02	**158.85**
Total assets		**367.86**	**397.55**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	125.00	125.00
Other equity	12	242.04	241.93
		367.04	**366.93**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	13		
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	5.36
Other financial liabilities	9	0.80	24.96
Other current liabilities	10	0.02	0.30
		0.82	**30.62**
Total equity and liabilities		**367.86**	**397.55**

Material accounting polices — 2 and 3
(The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements)

As per our report of even date attached
for Poonam and Ankit Associates, LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No:0017409S

Poonam Jain M
Partner
Membership No. 228039
UDIN: 25228039BMINFA9406
Place : Chennai
Date : May 2, 2025

POONAM ANKIT & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN: 017409S CHENNAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Northern Arc Investment Adviser Services Private Limited
CIN:U74900TN2012PTC087839

Ashish Mehrotra
Director
DIN:07277318

Kshama Fernandes
Director
DIN:02539429

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 2, 2025

Northern Arc Investment Adviser Services Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	14	-	-
Other income	15	22.79	21.98
Total revenue		**22.79**	**21.98**
EXPENSES			
Other expenses	16	9.55	6.29
Total expenses		**9.55**	**6.29**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**13.24**	**15.69**
Tax expense	17		
Current tax			
Current tax		2.07	5.32
MAT Expenses		(0.64)	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		6.29	(1.92)
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		5.41	(2.39)
		13.13	**1.01**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**0.11**	**14.68**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Total comprehensive income		**0.11**	**14.68**
Earnings per equity share (Face Value - INR 100/ Share)	25		
Earnings per equity share			
Basic (in rupees)		0.08	11.74
Diluted (in rupees)		0.08	11.74

Material accounting polices — 2 and 3
(The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements)
As per our report of even date attached

for Poonam and Ankit Associates, LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No:0017409S

Poonam Jain M
Partner
Membership No. 228039
UDIN: 25228039BMINFA9406
Place : Chennai
Date : May 2, 2025

POONAM ANKIT & ASSOCIATES
FRN: 017409S
CHENNAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Northern Arc Investment Adviser Services Private Limited
CIN:U74900TN2012PTC087839

Ashish Mehrotra
Director
DIN:07277318

Kshama Fernandes
Director
DIN:02539429

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 2, 2025

Northern Arc Investment Adviser Services Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the Year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**			
	Profit before tax		13.24	15.69
	Adjustments for:			
	Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(7.79)	(7.90)
	Interest in Income tax refund		(0.18)	-
	Interest on fixed deposit		(14.82)	(14.08)
	Operating profit before working capital changes		**(9.55)**	**(6.29)**
	Changes in working capital:			
	Decrease / (Increase) in trade receivables		-	51.15
	(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets		19.41	3.98
	(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables		(5.36)	(10.58)
	(Decrease) / Increase in other financial liabilities		(24.15)	(0.01)
	(Decrease) /Increase in other current liabilities		(0.28)	(5.77)
	Cash flow from operations		**(19.93)**	**32.48**
	Income tax paid (net)		(1.78)	3.82
	Net Cash flow provided from operating activities	**(A)**	**(21.71)**	**36.29**
B	**Cash flows from investing activities**			
	Purchase of mutual fund investments		-	(118.91)
	Sale of mutual fund investments		-	308.60
	Maturity of fixed deposit		213.37	-
	Investment in fixed deposit		(220.00)	(200.00)
	Interest income in fixed deposit		14.82	-
	Net cash used in investing activities	**(B)**	**8.19**	**(10.30)**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**			
	Net cash used in financing activities	**(C)**	-	-
	Net Increase/ (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(A+B+C)**	**(13.52)**	**25.99**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		31.76	5.77
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**18.24**	**31.76**

Notes to cash flow statement

		Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
1	**Components of cash and cash equivalents:**	7		
	Balances with banks			
	- in current accounts		18.24	31.76
			18.24	**31.76**
	Material accounting polices	2 and 3		

(The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements)

As per our report of even date attached
for Poonam and Ankit Associates, LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No:0017409S

POONAM ANKIT & ASSOCIATES
FRN: 017409S
CHENNAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Poonam Jain M
Partner
Membership No. 228039
UDIN:25228039BMINFA9406
Place : Chennai
Date : May 2, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Northern Arc Investment Adviser Services Private Limited
CIN:U74900TN2012PTC087839

Ashish Mehrotra
Director
DIN:07277318

Kshama Fernandes
Director
DIN:02539429

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 2, 2025

Northern Arc Investment Adviser Services Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity Share capital of INR 100 each Issued, subscribed and fully paid	
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**125.00**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**125.00**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**125.00**

B. Other Equity

	Reserves and surplus		Total Other Equity attributable to Equity Holders of the Company
	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at March 31, 2023	85.00	142.26	227.26
Change in equity for the Year ended March 31, 2024			
Profit for the year	-	14.68	14.68
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**85.00**	**156.93**	**241.93**
Change in equity for the March 31, 2025			
Profit for the year	-	0.11	0.11
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**85.00**	**157.04**	**242.04**

Material accounting polices 2 and 3
(The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements)

As per our report of even date attached
for Poonam and Ankit Associates, LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No:0017409S

POONAM ANKIT & ASSOCIATES FRN: 017409S CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Poonam Jain M
Partner
Membership No. 228039
UDIN: 25228039BMINFA9406
Place : Chennai
Date : May 2, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Northern Arc Investment Adviser Services Private Limited
Northern Arc Investment Adviser Services Private Limited

Ashish Mehrotra
Director
DIN:07277318

Kshama Fernandes
Director
DIN:02539429

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 2, 2025

1 Reporting entity

Northern Arc Investment Adviser Services Private Limited was an investment adviser registered under Securities and Exchange Board of India (Investment Advisers) Regulations 2013, vide registration no. INA200000019. The entity was incorporated on September 27, 2012, with the aim to undertake the business of facilitating investments and act as advisors to provide financial/ investment adviser to both Indian and Foreign Investors but surrendered its licence to Securities and Exchange Board of India. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern Arc Capital Limited. The Company's registered office address is No. 1, Kanagam Village, 10th Floor IITM Research Park, Taramani Chennai TN 600113. The Company was Formerly known as IFMR Investment Adviser Services Private Limited.

2 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

2.1 Operational Outlook

Company has obtained license from Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) for carrying on the business as a registered Investment Adviser from 2013. The company has revamped its business strategy and as a first step, it has surrendered its Investment Adviser Registration Certificate to SEBI on 03rd January 2025 . Subsequently, on 20th March 2025, the Board of Directors have approved to change the name of the Company to Northern Arc CrediTech Solutions Private Limited and to enter into the new business of providing Technological solutions. The Company is in the process of starting the new business.

As at March 31, 2025, the Company has a networth of Rs. 367.04 Lakhs which a liquid asset balance of Rs. 344.55 Lakhs and is profitable with profit before tax of Rs. 0.11 Lakhs for the year. Considering these, management is of the view that the Company will have sufficient funds to meet its obligations as they fall due, to enable the Company to continue as a going concern.

Considering the above, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and no adjustments has been made to the carrying value or classification of Balance Sheet items.

2.2 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act'), other relevant provisions of the Act and presented in accordance with Division II - Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 2, 2025.

Details of the Company's accounting policies were disclosed in note 3.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest Rupees in lakhs (two decimals), unless otherwise indicated.

2.4 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except

Items	Measurement basis
Investments in Mutual funds	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

2.5 Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

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2.6 Other assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

a) Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
b) Estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
c) Recognition of deferred taxes;

3 Material accounting policies

3.1 Revenue Recognition

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found within Ind ASs.

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

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

Fee income
Fees income such as fees related to professional services rendered and arrangement of funds is recognised on point in time or over the period basis, as applicable

3.2 Financial instrument - initial recognition

A Date of recognition
Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

B. Initial measurement of financial instruments
The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from this amount.

C. Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities
The Company classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

i) Amortised cost
ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
iii) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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3.3 Financial assets and liabilities

A. Financial assets

Business model assessment

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

a) How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Company's key management personnel.

b) The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed.

c) How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

d) The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Company's assessment.

Sole Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI test)

As a second step of its classification process, the Company assesses the contractual terms of financial to identify whether they meet SPPI test. 'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/ discount). The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Company applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

Accordingly, financial assets are measured as follows

i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Since, the loans and advances are held to sale and collect contractual cash flows, they are measured at FVOCI.

iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

B. Financial liability

i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liability are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial liability, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition.

ii) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3.4 Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Company acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

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3.5 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A. Derecognition of financial assets due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Company derecognises a financial asset, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes.

B. Derecognition of financial assets other than due to substantial modification

i) Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount (measured at the date of derecognition) and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Financial Liability

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3.6 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on:
- financial assets measured at amortised cost;

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit - impaired. A financial asset is 'credit - impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit- impaired includes the following observable data:
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:
- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward- looking information.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held).

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3.6 Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

3.7 Write-offs

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write- off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

3.8 Determination of fair value

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company has taken into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised 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:

Level 1 financial instruments: Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date;

Level 2 financial instruments: Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads; and

Level 3 financial instruments –Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole.

3.9 Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the written down value method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
The Company follows estimated useful lives which are given under Part C of the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset category	**Useful Life**
Computers and accessories	3 years
Office equipments	5 years

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

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3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company determines periodically whether there is any indication of impairment of the carrying amount of its non-financial assets. The recoverable amount (higher of net selling price and value in use) is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflow that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. The recoverable amounts of such asset are estimated, if any indication exists and impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

3.11 Employee benefits

i. Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company's contribution to provident fund are considered as defined contribution plan and are charged as an expense as they fall due based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when the services are rendered by the employees.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

ii. Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences

The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

iii. Short-term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognized during the year when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the year in which the employee renders the related service. The cost of such compensated absences is accounted as under :

(a) in case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
(b) in case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

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3.13 Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the concerned company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefit ts in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

3.14 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowings of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Other borrowings costs are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss account on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

3.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

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3.16 Segment reporting- Identification of segments:

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

3.17 Earnings per share

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per equity share in accordance with Ind AS 33, Earnings Per Share. Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing net profit / loss after tax attributable to the equity share holders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed and disclosed by dividing the net profit/ loss after tax attributable to the equity share holders for the year after giving impact of dilutive potential equity shares for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

3.18 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non–cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular revenue generating, financing and investing activities of the Company are segregated. Cash flows in foreign currencies are accounted at the actual rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

3.19 New and Amended Standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 31 March 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company applied for the first-time these amendments.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

(i) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

(ii) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to Ind AS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases.

The Company previously recognised for deferred tax on leases on a net basis. As a result of these amendments, the Company has recognised a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. Since, these balances qualify for offset as per the requirements of paragraph 74 of Ind AS 12,there is no impact in the balance sheet. There was also no impact on the opening retained earnings as at 1 April 2022.

Apart from these, consequential amendments and editorials have been made to other Ind AS like Ind AS 101, Ind AS 102, Ind AS 107, Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 115.

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		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
4	**Current tax assets (net)**		
	Advance Income tax (net of provision for tax)	0.95	11.39
		0.95	**11.39**
5	**Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**		
	Non-current		
	Fixed Deposit (Original maturity of more than 12 months)	211.77	212.67
		211.77	**212.67**
6	**Investments**		
	Measured at fair value through profit and loss:		
	Investment in mutual funds - quoted		
	2831.411 units (March 31, 2024: 2831.411) of Tata Liquid Regular - Growth Plan	114.54	106.76
		114.54	**106.76**
	Aggregate book value of quoted investment	100.00	100.00
	Aggregate market value of quoted investment (NAV)	114.54	106.76
	Aggregate amount of impairment value of investments	-	

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		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
7	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balance with banks		
	- in current accounts	18.24	31.76
		18.24	**31.76**
8	**Other current assets**		
	Balances with government authorities	12.14	16.79
	Advance to supplier	-	3.54
	Advance to Employee	0.10	-
		12.24	**20.33**
9	**Other financial liabilities**		
	Payable to related parties	-	24.96
	Provision for Expenses	0.80	-
		0.80	**24.96**
10	**Other Current liabilities**		
	Statutory liabilities	0.02	0.30
		0.02	**0.30**

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	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
11 Share capital		
Authorised		
500,000 (March 31, 2023: 500,000) equity shares of INR 100 each	500.00	500.00
250,000 (March 31, 2023: 250,000) redeemable preference shares of INR 100 each	250.00	250.00
	750.00	**750.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
125,000 (March 31, 2023: 125,000) equity shares of INR 100 each	125.00	125.00
	125.00	**125.00**

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares				
At the commencement of the year	1,25,000	125.00	1,25,000	125.00
Add: Equity shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**1,25,000**	**125.00**	**1,25,000**	**125.00**

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to each class of shares

i) Equity shares
The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having par value of INR 100 per share. 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. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Share holding:

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
Equity shares:	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Northern Arc Capital Limited *	1,25,000	100%	1,25,000	100%

*the holding company Including its nominees

d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
Equity shares:	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Northern Arc Capital Limited	1,25,000	100%	1,25,000	100%

e) Details of shares held by promoters
As at 31 March 2025

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares
Northern Arc Capital Limited	1,25,000	-	1,25,000	100%

As at 31 March 2024

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares
Northern Arc Capital Limited	1,25,000	-	1,25,000	100%

12 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Retained earnings		
At the commencement of the year	156.93	142.26
Add: Profit for the year	0.11	14.68
Add: Transfer from other comprehensive income	-	-
At the end of the year	**157.04**	**156.93**
b) Capital Redemption Reserve		
At the commencement of the year	85.00	85.00
Add: Additions for the year	-	-
At the end of the year	**85.00**	**85.00**
c) Other comprehensive income		
At the commencement of the year	-	-
Remeasurements of defined benefit asset/ (liability) (refer note (iii) below)	-	-
Less: Transfer to Retained earnings	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
Total (a+b+c)	**242.04**	**241.93**

Nature and purpose of reserve

(i) **Retained earnings**
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss is the accumulated available profit of the Company carried forward from earlier years. These reserve are free reserves which can be utilised for any purpose as may be required.

(ii) **Capital Redemption Reserve**
The capital redemption reserve was created on account of the redemption of the redeemable preference shares.

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		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
13	**Trade payables***		
	Trade payables (undisputed)		
	-Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 34)	-	-
	-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	5.36
		-	5.36

*There are no disputed trade payables to MSME or others.

Trade payables Ageing Schedule
As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	5.36	-	-	-	-

There are no unbilled" and "Not due" trade payables, hence the same are not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

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POONAM ANKIT & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * FRN: 017409S CHENNAI

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
14	**Revenue from operations**		
	Revenue from contract with customers	-	-
		-	-
	Revenue from customers		
	-That are recognised over a certain period of time	-	-
	-That are recognised at a point of time	-	-
	Geographical Market		
	-In India	-	-
	-Outside India	-	-
15	**Other income**		
	Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
	- Investments in mutual funds	7.79	6.76
	Gain/Loss on sale of Mutual Fund	-	1.14
	Interest income from term deposits with Banks	14.82	14.08
	Interest income from income tax refund	0.18	-
		22.79	**21.98**
	Fair value changes:		
	-Realised	1.05	1.14
	-Unrealised	21.74	20.84
		22.79	**21.98**
16	**Other expenses**		
	Legal and professional charges	2.59	2.20
	Rates and taxes	5.84	0.39
	Bank charges	0.02	0.02
	Auditors' remuneration (refer note 16.1 below)	0.96	3.60
	Miscellaneous expenses	0.14	0.08
		9.55	**6.29**
16.1	**Payments to auditor (excluding goods and services tax)**		
	Statutory audit	0.75	2.50
	Other Services	0.21	1.00
	Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.10
		0.96	**3.60**

		Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
17	**Income tax**		
A	**The components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 are:**		
	Current tax	2.07	5.32
	Deferred tax charge	5.41	(2.39)
	Less: MAT credit entitlement	(0.64)	-
	Tax expense	**6.84**	**2.93**

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B Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The tax charge shown in the statement of profit and loss differs from the tax charge that would apply if all profits had been charged at India corporate tax rate. A reconciliation between the tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are as follows:-

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit/(Loss) before tax	13.24	15.69
Less: carry forward loss	-	-
Taxable income	13.24	15.69
Applicable tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Computed expected tax expense	**3.44**	**4.08**
Change in tax rate	-	-
Prior period	-	-
Tax pertaining to permanent differences		
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	6.29	(1.92)
MAT Utilization	(0.64)	
Tax benefit on bought forward loss	6.48	(1.15)
Other adjustments	(1.37)	
Tax Liability on account of Fair Value Gain	(1.07)	
Tax expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**13.13**	**1.01**
Effective tax rate (excluding previous year adjustments)	51.68%	18.66%

C Deferred tax

The following table shows deferred tax recorded in the balance sheet and changes recorded in the Income tax expense.

Component of Deferred tax asset / (liability)

	As at March 31, 2024	Statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income	MAT utilization	As at March 31, 2025
Impact of fair value of assets	(4.85)	1.07	-	-	(3.78)
Brought forward of Losses	8.87	(6.48)	-		2.39
	4.02	(5.41)	-	-	(1.40)
Minimum alternative tax	10.62	0.90	-		11.52
	14.64	**(4.51)**	-	-	**10.12**

	As at March 31, 2024 *
	-
Impact of fair value of assets	(4.85)
Brought forward of Losses	8.87
	4.02
Minimum alternative tax	10.62
	14.64

Note - * Previous year figures have been reclassified & re-grouped where ever applicable

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18 Financial instrument

A Fair value measurement

Valuation principles

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions i.e., exit price. This is regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique.

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value as of March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 are as follows:

		Carrying amount		Fair value	
Particulars	**Note**	**Mar-25**	**Mar-24**	**Mar-25**	**Mar-24**
Investments					
- Investment in Mutual Funds	6	114.54	106.76	114.54	106.76

Sensitivity analysis - Increase/ decrease of 100 basis points on annualised yeild

	As at March 31 ,2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Increase	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Investments				
- Mutual fund investments	1.07	(1.07)	0.47	(0.47)

The carrying value and fair value of other financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 are as follows:

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
Particulars	**Carrying Value**	**Fair value**	**Carrying Value**	**Fair value**
Financial assets not measured at fair value:				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	18.24	18.24	31.76	31.76
Other financial assets	211.77	211.77	212.67	212.67
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:				
Trade payables	-	-	5.36	5.36

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets, borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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B ***Measurement of fair values***

Valuation methodologies of financial instruments not measured at fair value

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

Financial assets and liabilities

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short-term maturity (less than twelve months), the carrying amounts, which are net of impairment, are a reasonable approximation of their fair value. Such instruments include: cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities without a specific maturity.

C Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to equity shareholders.

19 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal borrowings comprise redeemable preference shares. The main purpose of these borrowings is to finance the Company's operations and to support its operations. The Company's financial assets primarily includes investments, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company's board of directors has an overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

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

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party to financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and loans

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

A. ***Investments***

Investments primarily represents investments in mutual funds which are fair valued through profit and loss and hence no impairment loss allowance is made in accordance with Ind AS 109.

B. ***Cash and cash equivalents***

(i) Credit risk on cash and cash equivalent is limited as the Company does not have any deposits at all.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach in managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due.

The Company is monitoring its liquidity risk by estimating the future inflows and outflows during the start of the year and planned accordingly the funding requirement. The Company manages its liquidity by unutilised cash credit facility and term loans.

The composition of the Company's liability mix ensures healthy asset liability maturity pattern and well diverse resource mix.

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(iv) ***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's does not have any variable rate financial instruments and thus have no exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates.

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20 Employee Benefits

20.1 Defined Contribution Plan

The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognized as an expenses in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to provident fund for the year ended March 31, 2025 is NIL (March 31,2024: NIL)

20.2 Defined Benefit Plans

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their services in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past services and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The Calculation of the Company's obligation under the plan is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Details of actuarial valuation of gratuity pursuant to the Ind AS 19

A. Change in present value of obligations	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present value of obligations at the beginning of the year	-	-
Current service cost	-	-
Interest cost	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits settled	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	-	-
Present value of obligations at the end of the year	-	-
B. Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial gains/ (loss)	-	-
Employer contributions	-	-
Benefits settled	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
C. Actual Return on plan assets		
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial gains/ (loss) on plan assets	-	-
Actual return on plan assets	-	-
D. Reconciliation of present value of the obligation and the fair value of the plan assets		
Change in projected benefit obligation		
Present value of obligations at the end of the year	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability recognised in balance sheet	-	-

The liability in respect of the gratuity plan comprises of the following non-current and current portions:		
Current *	-	-
Non-current	-	-
	-	-

* amount less than 0.01

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
E. Expense recognised in statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income		
Current service cost	-	-
Interest on obligation	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Net actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in the year	-	-
Total included in 'employee benefits'	-	-

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

20 Employee benefits (continued)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
F. Assumptions at balance sheet date		
Discount rate	NA	NA
Salary escalation	NA	NA
Mortality rate	NA	NA
Attrition rate	NA	NA

Notes:

a) Since there are no employees on the rolls of the Company as at March 31, 2025, the assumptions for the said year are not applicable

b) The estimates in future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes account of inflation, seniority promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employee market.

c) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government Bonds as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation.

G. Sensitivity analysis

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

	Period ended March 31, 2025		Year ended March 31, 2024	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	-	-	-	-
Future salary growth (1% movement)	-	-	-	-

21 Segment Accounting:

Operating segments

The Company's operations predominantly relate to financial advisory services. The information relating to this operating segment is reviewed regularly by the Company's Board of Directors (Chief Operating Decision Maker) to make decisions about resources to be allocated and to assess its performance. The CODM considers the entire business of the Company on a holistic basis to make operating decisions and thus there are no segregated operating segments. The CODM of the Company reviews the operating results of the Company as a whole and therefore not more than one reportable segment is required to be disclosed by the Company as envisaged by Ind AS 108 Operating Segments.

The company does not have any separate geographic segment other than India. As such there are no separate reportable segments as per IND AS 108 Operating Segments.

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22 Contingent Liabilities and Capital commitments (to the extent not provided for)

The Company doesn't have any contingent liabilities and capital commitments.

23 Related party disclosures

Related party relationships and transactions are as identified by the management.

Holding Company	Northern Arc Capital Limited
Directors	Ashish Mehrotra
	Kshama Fernandes
	Saurabh Jaywant

Fellow Subsidiaries with whom the Company had transactions during the year:

Northern Arc Foundation
Northern Arc Investment Managers Private Limited
Northern Arc Securities Private Limited

Transactions with related parties during the year:

Related Party	Transaction	Period ended March 31,2025	Year ended March 31,2024
Northern Arc Capital Limited	Expense incurred by the Company on behalf of NACL	-	30.87
	Expense incurred by the NACL on behalf of NAIA	2.21	20.22

Outstanding balances with related parties as on balance sheet date:

Related Party	Transaction	Period ended March 31,2025	Year ended March 31,2024
Northern Arc Capital Limited	Equity share capital	125.00	125.00
	ESOP Payable	-	24.96

24 Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

The Company does not satisfy the criteria specified under the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014 and hence, no expenditure towards CSR was made for the year ended March 31, 2025 and for the previous year ended March 31, 2024.

25 Earnings per share – Basic and Diluted:

	Period ended March 31,2025	Year ended March 31,2024
Earnings		
Net profit attributable to equity shareholders for calculation of basic EPS	0.11	14.68
Net profit attributable to equity shareholders for calculation of diluted EPS	0.11	14.68
Shares		
Equity shares at the beginning of the period	1,25,000	1,25,000
Shares issued during the period	-	-
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the period	1,25,000	1,25,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculation of basic EPS	1,25,000	1,25,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculation of diluted EPS	1,25,000	1,25,000
Face value per share	100.00	100.00
Earning per share		
Basic (in rupees)	0.08	11.74
Diluted (in rupees)	0.08	11.74

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Northern Arc Investment Adviser Services Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

26 Ratio Analysis

Sl No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Mar-25	Mar-24	% of variance	Remarks
(i)	Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	176.73	5.19	3,306.06	The variance is on account of reduction in current liabilities as at year end
(ii)	Debt Equity ratio	Total debt	Share holder's Equity	-	-	-	
(iii)	Debt Service coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	-	-	-	
(iv)	Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.03	4.00	(99.28)	The variance is on account of earlier year tax adjustments in the current year.
(v)	Trade Receivable - Turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Average Trade Receivable	-	-	-	The variance is on account of reduction in revenue from operation in the current year.
(vi)	Trade Payable - Turnover ratio	Net credit purchases	Average Trade Payables	-	-	-	
(vii)	Net capital - Turnover ratio	Net sales	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	-	-	-	No Revenue from Operation
(viii)	Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales	-	0.67	(100.00)	No Revenue from Operation
(ix)	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	3.62%	4.28%	-15%	The variance is on account of increase in other expenses in the current year.
(x)	Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	-	-	-	

Variances above 25% are explained above.

Also refer note 2.1 for operational outlook of the Company

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27 Employee stock option plan (ESOP)

Employee Stock Option Plan 2016 (ESOP) has been approved by the Board of holding company at its meeting held on May 11, 2016 and by the members in the Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on October 7, 2016. ESOP Stock Option Plan 2018 (ESOP) has been approved by the members in the Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on July 25, 2018.

Northern Arc Capital Employee Stock Option Plan 2018 – ("Plan" or "ESOP") ("Scheme 3")
The Northern Arc Capital Employee Stock Option Plan 2018 is applicable to all employees.
The options were issued on 9th september 2021, will be exercised at INR 275. The options are vested over a period of 3 years in 30:30:40 proportion

Ther Company has no outstanding options as at March 31, 2025 or March 31, 2024

Reconciliation of outstanding options
The details of options granted under the above scheme is as follows.

Particulars	Number of options	
	As at March 31,2025	As at March 31,2024
Outstanding at beginning of year	-	-
Cancelled / Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Granted during the year	-	-
Outstanding as at end of year	-	-
Vested and exercisable as at end of year	-	-

28 Other Statutory Information

a The company does not have any property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.

b The company is not decleared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender

c The company do not have any transactions or balance outstanding with companies struck off.

d The company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period,

e The company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

f The company has not provided any loans to directors or has investments made or given guarantees and securities in respect provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2016.

g The company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

h The company has not received money from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

i The company does not have any such transaction which is 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).

j The Company is maintaining its book of account in electronic mode and these books of account are accessible at all times and the back-up of books of account has been kept in servers physically located in India on a daily basis throughout the year ended March 31, 2025.

k 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 operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except that audit trail feature is not enabled at the database level insofar as it relates to accounting software relating to general ledger. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, was noted in respect of the accounting software.

As per our report of even date attached
for Poonam and Ankit Associates, LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No:0017409S

Poonam Jain M
Partner
Membership No. 228039
UDIN:25228039BMINFA9406
Place : Chennai
Date : May 2, 2025

POONAM ANKIT & ASSOCIATES
FRN: 017409S
CHENNAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Northern Arc Investment Adviser Services Private Limited
CIN:U74900TN2012PTC087839

Ashish Mehrotra
Director
DIN:07277318

Kshama Fernandes
Director
DIN:02539429

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 2, 2025