



Poonam Ankit & Associates

Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO

THE MEMBERS OF

M/S. Northern Arc Securities Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Northern Arc Securities Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026, 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 2026, its Loss including other comprehensive income, its 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.

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 Financial Statements

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

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.
 - (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, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2026 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;
- (g) 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 has been no delay in transferring amounts, 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 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.

For Poonam Ankit & Associates

Chartered Accountants [FRN: 017409S]

Poonam Jain M

Partner [M.No:228039]

UDIN: 26228039AYKUPG6418

Place: Chennai

Date: 30-04-2026



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 2026, we report that:

Re: Northern Arc Securities 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 has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property Plant & Equipment on the basis of available information.

b) As explained to us, all the Property Plant & Equipment have been physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

c) There is no immovable property (Other than property where company is lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in the favour of lessee), held by the company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the order is not applicable to the company.

d) The company has not revalued its Property Plant & Equipment during the year

e) 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)(a) 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.



- (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 on 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.
- (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, 2026 in respect of Income-Tax, Sales-Tax GST and Cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- 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.
- 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 under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the extent of such transactions.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report under 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 made a private placement of 1,80,00,000 equity shares (Face value- Rs 10/-) for Rs 18,00,00,000/- to the holding the company (Northern Arc Capital Limited). All the provisions of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purpose for which the funds were raised.
- 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 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.
- 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 this clause of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit has been considered by us.
- 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 incurred cash losses of Rs 712.58 Lakhs in current financial year and Rs. 91.82 Lakhs in preceding financial year.
- xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 31 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 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: 017409S]

Poonam Jain M

Partner

Membership No: 228039

UDIN: 26228039AYKUPG6418

Place: Chennai

Date: 30-04-2026



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 Securities Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 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.



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, 2026, 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: 017409S]


Poonam Jain M

Partner

Membership No: 228039

UDIN: 26228039AYKUPG6418

Place: Chennai

Date: 30-04-2026



Northern Arc Securities Private Limited

CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

All amounts are in Rs lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	161.40	0.25
(b) Capital work-in-progress		295.32	-
(c) Deferred tax Assets (net)	5	235.57	26.52
(d) Other Non-Current Assets	6	36.25	36.25
Total Non - Current Assets		728.54	63.02
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7	451.19	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	145.75	105.89
(iii) Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	9	266.89	13.75
(b) Trade Receivable	22	25.88	0.49
(c) Current tax assets (Net)	10	4.68	0.76
(d) Other Current Assets	11	82.35	15.99
Total current assets		976.74	136.88
Total assets		1,705.28	199.90
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	12	2,050.00	250.00
(b) Other equity	13	(719.51)	(88.46)
Total Equity		1,330.49	161.54
Liabilities			
(1) Non-Current liabilities			
(a) Provisions	14	27.09	2.65
Total Non - Current Liabilities		27.09	2.65
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities			
(a) Other current liabilities	15	269.89	26.88
(b) Provisions	16	77.81	8.83
Total Current Liabilities		347.70	35.71
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,705.28	199.90

The accompanying notes 1 to 33 form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Poonam Ankit & Associates

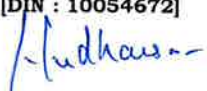
Chartered Accountants

FRN:0017409s


Poonam Jain M
 Partner
 M. No. 228039
 UDIN:26228039AYKUPG6418

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Pardhasaradhi Rallabandi
 Director
 [DIN : 10054672]


Sudharsan
 Chief Financial Officer


Priyashis Das
 Director
 [DIN : 10744107]


Sornamukhi Nithasana J
 Company Secretary
 Membership No. A60006

Place : Chennai
 Date: 30-04-2026



Place : Chennai
 Date: 30-04-2026



Northern Arc Securities Private Limited

CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583

Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amounts are in Rs lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended	
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Revenue from Operations	17	197.98	0.60
Other Income	18	15.61	7.46
Total Income		213.59	8.06
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	19	804.58	79.76
Depreciation & Amortization	20	25.10	0.49
Other expenses	21	226.49	31.60
Total expenses		1,056.17	111.85
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and Tax		(842.58)	(103.79)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		(842.58)	(103.79)
Tax expense		-	-
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Prior Period tax		-	-
(3) Deferred tax Charge/(Credit)		(209.67)	(23.93)
Profit (Loss) for the year from continuing operations		(632.91)	(79.86)
Profit before tax from discontinued operations		-	-
Tax expense from discontinued operations		-	-
Profit after tax from discontinued operations		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		(632.91)	(79.86)
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss in subsequent periods			
- Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		2.48	-
- Income tax expense relating to above items		-	-
(a) deferred tax relating to the above		(0.62)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		1.86	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(631.05)	(79.86)
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(631.05)	(79.86)
Non controlling interests		-	-
		(631.05)	(79.86)
Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):			
Basic & Diluted (in Rs.)	27	(9.08)	(4.28)

The above statement of profit and loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1 to 33).

As per our report of even date attached
For Poonam Ankit & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN:0017409s

Poonam Jain M
Partner
M. No. 228039
UDIN:26228039AYKUPG6418

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pardhasaradhi Rallabandi
Director
[DIN : 10054672]

Sudharsan
Chief Financial Officer

Priyashis Das
Director
[DIN : 10744107]

Sornamukhi Nithasana J
Company Secretary
Membership No. A60006



Place : Chennai
Date: 30-04-2026

Place : Chennai
Date: 30-04-2026

Northern Arc Securities Private Limited
CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026
All amounts are in Rs lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
A Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(842.58)	(103.79)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	25.10	0.48
Interest income on loans, fixed deposits and investments	(9.49)	(7.46)
Operating profit/ (loss) before working capital changes	(826.97)	(110.77)
Changes in working capital and other changes:		
(Increase) / Decrease in other current assets and other assets	(96.69)	(52.01)
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables, other liabilities and provisions	338.89	28.07
Cash used in operations before adjustments	(584.77)	(134.71)
Proceeds from de-recognition of financial assets	-	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	(584.77)	(134.71)
B Cash flows from investing activities		
(Increase) / Decrease in other bank balances	(253.14)	(8.31)
Purchase of investments	(451.17)	-
Interest income received on loans, fixed deposits and investments	10.51	2.02
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(481.56)	(0.73)
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (B)	(1,175.36)	(7.02)
C Cash flow from financing activities		
Share capital	1,800.00	100.00
Net cash flow from/(Used in) financing activities (C)	1,800.00	100.00
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	39.87	(41.73)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	105.88	147.61
Additions on acquisition of specified assets and liabilities	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	145.75	105.88

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Notes to Summary Statement of Cash Flows			
1 Components of cash and cash equivalents:	8		
Cash on hand		-	-
Balances with banks		-	-
- in current accounts		145.75	105.89
- in deposit accounts free of lien		-	-
		145.75	105.89

2 The above cashflow statement has been prepared under the "indirect method" as set out in the Ind AS-7 on statement of cashflows specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

As per our report of even date attached
For Poonam Ankit & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN:0017409s

Poonam Jain M
Partner
M. No. 228039
UDIN:26228039AYKUPG6418



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pardhasaradhi Rallabandi
Director
[DIN : 10054672]

Sudharsan
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Chennai
Date: 30-04-2026

Priyashis Das
Director
[DIN : 10744107]

Sornamukhi Nithasana J
Company Secretary
Membership No. A60006



Place : Chennai
Date: 30-04-2026

Northern Arc Securities Private Limited

CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

All amounts are in Rs lakhs unless otherwise stated

A. Equity Share Capital

	Note No.	Amount as on 31st March 2026	Amount as on 31st March 2025
Opening Balance	12	250.00	150.00
Shares issued during the year		1,800.00	100.00
Closing Balance		2,050.00	250.00

B. Other Equity

Reserves & Surplus			
	Note No.	Retained Earnings	Total other equity
Balance at 31st March 2024		(8.60)	(8.60)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(79.86)	(79.86)
Balance at 31st March 2025		(88.46)	(88.46)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(632.91)	(632.91)
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability		1.86	1.86
Balance at 31st March 2026		(719.51)	(719.51)

As per our report of even date attached For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Poonam Ankit & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN:0017409s

Poonam Jain M
Partner

M. No. 228039

UDIN:26228039AYKUPG6418

Pardhasaradhi Rallabandi
Director
[DIN : 10054672]

Sudharsan
Chief Financial Officer

Priyashis Das
Director
[DIN : 10744107]

Sornamukhi Nithasana J
Company Secretary
Membership No. A60006

Place : Chennai
Date: 30-04-2026

Place : Chennai
Date: 30-04-2026

Northern Arc Securities Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026****CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583***(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)***1 Reporting entity**

Northern Arc Securities Private Limited is a SEBI registered broker and an approved Online Bond Platform Provider operating under the brand name "Altifi" in the NSE/BSE Debt Segment allowing investors to transact in debt securities through the online platform of the Stock Exchange. The Company is incorporated on February 23, 2023 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Northern Arc Capital Ltd. The Company's registered address is No.1, 10th floor, IITM Research Park, Kanagam Rd, Kanagam, Tharamani, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600113.

2 Basis of preparation**2.1 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.

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

2.2 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.

2.3 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

2.4 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.

2.5 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Information about judgements, estimates and assumptions made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

i Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of business model and the solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit and loss that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

ii) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments 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. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values.



2.5 Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

iii) Impairment of financial asset

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Company's expected credit loss ("ECL") calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include :

- a) The Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a life time expected credit loss ("LTECL") basis.
- b) Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs.
- c) Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs, such as consumer spending, lending interest rates and collateral values, and the effect on probability of default ("PD"), exposure at default ("EAD") and loss given default ("LGD").
- d) Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into ECL models.

iv) Provisions and other contingent liabilities

When the Company can reliably measure the outflow of economic benefits in relation to a specific case and considers such outflows to be probable, the Company records a provision against the case. Where the outflow is considered to be probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed.

Given the subjectivity and uncertainty of determining the probability and amount of losses, the Company takes into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents. Significant judgement is required to conclude on these estimates.

These estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable.

v) 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 Significant 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 to point or over the period basis, as applicable

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportionate basis.



3.1 Revenue Recognition (Continued)

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably. This is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

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)

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.



3.3 Financial assets and liabilities (Continued)

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.

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 the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

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:

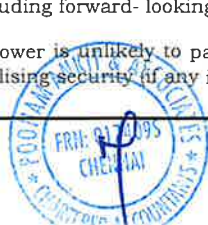
- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

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).



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 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company, at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

3.10 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.

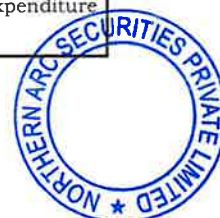
Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

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.



3.10 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)**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
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office equipments	5 Years
Software	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).

3.11 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.

3.12 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.



3.12 Employee benefits (Continued)

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.

3.13 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- Leases of low value assets; and
- Leases with a duration of 12 months or less.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

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

3.14 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.

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 benefits 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.



Northern Arc Securities Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026****CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583***(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)***3.14 Income tax (Continued)**

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.

3.15 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.

3.16 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.

3.17 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.

3.18 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.

3.19 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.



Northern Arc Securities Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583

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

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Tangible assets			Intangible assets		Total
	Office Equipment's	Furniture and Fixtures	Server & Network Equipment	Total	Software	
Gross block : Balance as at March 31, 2024 Additions Disposals Balance as at March 31, 2025 Additions Disposals Balance as at March 31, 2026 Accumulated depreciation : Balance as at March 31, 2024 Charge for the year Disposals Balance as at March 31, 2025 Charge for the year Disposals Balance as at March 31, 2026 Net Block Balance as at March 31, 2025 Balance as at March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.56	0.17	-	0.73	-	0.73
	-	-	-	-	186.25	186.25
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.56	0.17	-	0.73	186.25	186.98
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	(0.06)	-	(0.48)	-	(0.48)
	(0.42)	(0.06)	-	(0.48)	-	(0.48)
	(0.12)	(0.07)	-	(0.19)	(24.91)	(25.10)
	-	-	-	-	-	-
(0.54)	(0.13)	-	(0.67)	(24.91)	(25.58)	
0.14	0.11	-	0.25	-	0.25	
0.02	0.04	-	0.06	161.34	161.40	



Northern Arc Securities Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March 2025
5 Deferred Tax Asset (Net) (Also refer note 31)		
Deferred Tax Assets on account of:		
on account of provisions	0.67	0.67
on account of WDV differences	(4.61)	0.11
on account of brought forward loss	240.13	25.74
on account of Actuarial Gain on Gratuity	(0.62)	
	235.57	26.52
*The entity off sets both DTA & DTL amounts as it is having a legally enforceable right to set off the assets against liabilities representing current tax and it also intends to settle such assets and liabilities on a net basis		
	As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March 2025
6 Other Non-Current Assets		
Security Deposits	36.25	36.25
	36.25	36.25
	As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March 2025
7 Investments		
Investment in Mutual Fund	441.35	-
Investment in NCD - Secured	9.84	-
	451.19	-
	As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March 2025
8 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balance in Bank	145.75	5.89
Bank deposit with maturity of less than 3 months (free of lien)	-	100.00
	145.75	105.89
	As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March 2025
9 Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents		
Bank deposit with maturity of more than 3 months (free of lien)	266.89	13.75
	266.89	13.75
	As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March 2025
10 Current tax assets (Net)		
TDS receivable	4.68	0.76
	4.68	0.76
	As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March 2025
11 Other Current Assets		
Advance to Suppliers	5.95	5.62
Advance to Employees	-	0.18
Balance with Statutory Authorities	64.88	4.42
Prepaid Expenses	7.06	0.34
TDS Refund from Vendors	0.05	-
Accrued Interest	4.41	5.43
	82.35	15.99
	As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March 2025
12 Equity Share Capital		
Equity share capital		
(a) Authorised		
3,50,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (March 31 2025 : 1,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each)	3,500.00	1,000.00



Northern Arc Securities Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026****CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583***(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)***12 Equity Share Capital (Continued)**(b) Issued, subscribed and paid-up Share Capital

2,05,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (March 31 2025 : 25,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each)	2,050.00	250.00
---	----------	--------

12.1 Movement of number of shares and Share Capital:

(i) Movement of number of shares and Share Capital for the year ending 31st March 2026

Particulars	No of Shares	Rs.in Lakhs
Balance as at 1st April 2025	25,00,000	250.00
Add: Increase in number of shares during the year		
- Fresh issue of shares	1,80,00,000	1,800.00
Balance as at 31st March 2026	2,05,00,000	2,050.00

The company issued additional equity shares to its existing shareholders on three occasions:

On 12 June 2025, it issued 60,00,000 equity shares at a face value of ₹10 each, totaling ₹6,00,00,000.

On 30 December 2025, it issued 50,00,000 equity shares at a face value of ₹10 each, totaling

On 02 March 2026, it issued 70,00,000 equity shares at a face value of ₹10 each, totaling ₹7,00,00,000.

Number of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent of the issued share capital:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025	
	% of Issued Share Capital	No. of shares	% of Issued Share Capital	No. of shares
Northern Arc Capital Limited	100.00%	2,04,99,999	100%	25,00,000

13 Other equity

Retained Earnings

As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(719.51)	(88.46)
(719.51)	(88.46)

13.1 Retained earnings

Balance at Beginning of year

Profit attributable to owners of the Company

Add : Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability

Balance at end of year

As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(88.46)	(8.60)
(632.91)	(79.86)
1.86	-
(719.51)	(88.46)

14 Provisions

Provision for Gratuity

As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March 2025
27.09	2.65
27.09	2.65

15 Other Current Liabilities

Statutory liabilities

Due to Related Parties

Sundry Creditors

Employee Benefits Payable

As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March 2025
57.90	1.78
1.26	5.94
0.14	-
210.59	19.16
269.89	26.88

16 Provisions

Provision for Leave Encashment

Provision for Audit Fees

Provision for Other Expenses

As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March 2025
33.01	3.38
0.25	0.25
44.55	5.20
77.81	8.83

17 Revenue from Operations

Fee Income

MF - Commission Income

Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
193.84	0.60
4.14	-
197.98	0.60



Northern Arc Securities Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026****CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583***(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)***18 Other Income**

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Interest Income	9.49	7.46
Interest from Income tax refund	0.04	-
Profit on Sale of Investment	(0.00)	-
Interest income from NCD	0.02	-
Net Gain on FV Changes	6.06	-
	15.61	7.46

19 Employee Benefit Expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	760.29	73.66
Gratuity expenses (refer note 29)	2.13	2.65
Staff Welfare	1.41	-
Contribution to provident fund	40.75	3.45
	804.58	79.76

20 Depreciation & Amortization Expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation and Amortization of assets (refer note 4)	25.10	0.49
	25.10	0.49

21 Other Expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Rent Payment	7.02	8.63
Postage and Courier	0.16	-
Printing & Stationery	0.05	0.14
Rates & Taxes	20.94	0.35
Bank charges	0.12	0.33
Payment to Auditor (also refer note no.28)	0.72	0.71
Advertisement and business promotion	34.81	-
Legal and professional charges	148.10	5.51
Subscription Fees	9.37	13.19
Other Expenses	0.74	-
Travel Expenses	4.62	0.76
Insurance	(0.16)	1.97
	226.49	31.60



Northern Arc Securities Private Limited									
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026									
CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583									
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)									
22 Trade receivables		As at		As at					
		March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025					
Unsecured, considered good		25.88		0.49					
Less: allowance for bad and doubtful debts		-		-					
		25.88		0.49					
Non-Current		-		-					
Current		25.88		0.49					
Trade receivables Ageing Schedule									
As at March 31, 2026									
Particulars		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							
Unbilled (Not due)		Less than 6 Months		6 months - 1 year		1-2 years		2-3 years	
								More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good		25.88		-		-		25.88	
Trade receivables Ageing Schedule									
As at March 31, 2025									
Particulars		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							
Unbilled (Not due)		Less than 6 Months		6 months - 1 year		1-2 years		2-3 years	
								More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good		0.49		-		-		153.94	

a) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

b Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

c There are no unbilled receivables, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

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- c) There are no unbilled receivables, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule.



Northern Arc Securities Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026****CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583***(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)*

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
23 Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of capital advances) and not provided for	-	-
24 Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt.	-	-
25 Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006		
Under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED') which came into force from October 2, 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. Based on the information and records available with management and to the extent of confirmation sought from suppliers on registration with specified authority under MSMED, principal amount, interest accrued and remaining unpaid and interest paid during the year is furnished as under. The disclosure provided below are based on the information and records maintained by the management and have been relied upon by the auditor.		

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a. The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting period	-	-
Principal	-	-
Interest	-	-
b. The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
c. The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
d. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
e. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-



Northern Arc Securities Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lakhs unless otherwise stated)
26 Related party disclosures

Related party relationships and transactions:

Nature of Relationship	Name of Related Party
(i) Holding Company	Northern Arc Capital Limited
(ii) Fellow Subsidiaries	Northern Arc Creditech Solutions Northern Arc Investment Managers Private Limited Northern Arc Foundation
(iii) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Priyashis Das (Chief Executive Officer) Mr. Sudharsan S (Chief Finance Officer) Ms. J Sornamukhi Nitharsana - Company Secretary Mr. Pardhasaradhi Rallabandi - Director
(iv) Director and relative of Key Management Personnel / Director	Mr. Pardhasaradhi Rallabandi - Director Mr. Ashish Mehrotra - Director Mr. Saurabh Chandrasekar Jaywant - Director Mr. Priyashis Das - Director

A. Transactions during the Year :

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Northern Arc Capital Limited		
Reimbursement of Expenses paid	590.06	72.98
Rent Expenses (Excluding GST)	7.02	5.62
Capital Infusion	1,800.00	
Transfer of Asset from Holding Company (Excluding GST)	226.01	
Fee and commission income	150.91	
Northern Arc Investment Managers Private Limited		
Fee and commission income	29.41	-

B. Balances as at year end:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Northern Arc Capital Limited		
Equity share capital	2,050.00	250.00
Trade Receivable	14.43	
Other Current Liabilities - Due to Related Parties	1.26	5.94
Northern Arc Investment Managers Private Limited		
Trade Receivable	6.24	-

27 Calculation of EPS

 Profit/(Loss) attributable to shareholders
 Weighted number of shares outstanding
Earnings per share (Basic & diluted)

Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(632.91)	(79.86)
69,67,808.22	18,64,383.56
(9.08)	(4.28)

28 Payment to Auditor

- (a) Statutory Audit
 (b) For Taxation matters
 (c) For other services
 (d) For reimbursement of expenses
Total

Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
0.25	0.25
0.47	0.46
0.72	0.71



Northern Arc Securities Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026****CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583**

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

29 Employee Benefits**29.1 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 expense 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, 2026 is Rs 2.13 Lakhs (March 31, 2025: 2.65 lakhs)

29.2 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.

The Company have an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 to 30 days salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The Company make annual contributions to gratuity funds established as trusts. The Company account for the liability for gratuity benefits payable in the future based on an actuarial valuation.

Details of actuarial valuation of gratuity pursuant to the Ind AS 19**A. Change in present value of obligations**

Present value of obligations at the beginning of the year
Current service cost
Interest cost
Past service cost
Benefits settled
Transfer in from Holding
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 *	1.79	0.00
Non-current	25.30	2.56
	27.09	2.56

* amount less than 0.01

E. Expense recognised in statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

Current service cost	2.05	2.56
Interest on obligation	0.18	-
Past service cost	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Net actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in the year	-	-
Total included in 'employee benefits'	2.23	2.56



Northern Arc Securities Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026****CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583**

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

F. Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income

Actuarial loss on defined benefit obligation

2.48

-

Total included in other comprehensive income

2.48

-

29 Employee benefits (continued)**G. Assumptions at balance sheet date**

Discount rate

6.52%

6.84%

Salary escalation

8.00%

8.00%

Mortality rate

-

-

Attrition rate

21.70%

1.00%

Notes:

- a) 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.
- b) 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.

H. 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:

	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended 31 March 2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	25.65	28.67	2.17	3.05
Future salary growth (1% movement)	28.76	25.54	3.04	2.17
Attrition rate (1% movement)	26.42	27.78	2.48	2.65

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Average duration of defined benefit obligation (in years)	6.40	18.40
Projected undiscounted expected benefit outgo (mid year cash flows)		
Year 1	1.91	0.00
Year 2	2.68	0.00
Year 3	2.96	0.03
Year 4	4.05	0.03
Year 5	4.72	0.04
Next 5 years	14.61	0.25
Exected benefit payments for the next annual reporting year	1.91	0.00

29.3 Other long term employee benefits

The Company permits encashment of compensated absences accumulated by their employees on retirement. The liability in respect of the Company, for outstanding balance of privilege leave at the balance sheet date is determined and provided on the basis of actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary. The Company does not maintain any plan assets to fund its obligation towards compensated absences. The liability for compensated absences as at 31 March 2026 is INR 29.63 lakh and as at 31 March 2025 was INR 3.38 lakh.

30 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.



Northern Arc Securities Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583

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

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
--	------------------------------	------------------------------

31 Income tax
A The components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are:

Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax charge	(209.67)	(23.93)
Tax expense	(209.67)	(23.93)

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

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(842.58)	(103.78)
Less: carry forward loss	-	-
Taxable income	(842.58)	(103.78)
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	(212.06)	(26.12)
Others	(2.39)	-2.19
Tax expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	(209.67)	(23.93)
Effective tax rate (excluding previous year adjustments)	24.88%	23.05%

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, 2025	Statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income	MAT utilization	As at March 31, 2026
Property, plant and equipment	0.11	(4.72)	-	-	(4.61)
Provision for employee benefits	0.67	-	-	-	0.67
Brought forward loss	25.74	214.39	-	-	240.13
Defined benefit plans	-	-	(0.62)	-	(0.62)
	26.52	209.67	(0.62)	-	235.57
	As at March 31, 2024	Statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income	MAT utilization	As at March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment	-	0.11	-	-	0.11
Impact of fair value of assets	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for employee benefits	0.32	0.35	-	-	0.67
Brought forward loss	-	25.74	-	-	25.74
Others	2.27	(2.27)	-	-	-
	2.59	23.93	-	-	26.52



Northern Arc Securities Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583

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

32 Ratio Analysis

Sl	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Mar-26	Mar-25	% of variance	Remarks
(i)	Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.81	3.83	-27%	The variance is line with the increase in current assets and current liabilities in the current year.
(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	(0.48)	(0.49)	-4%	
(v)	Trade Receivable - Turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Average Trade Receivable	15.02	14.71	2%	
(vi)	Trade Payable - Turnover ratio	Net credit purchases	Average Trade Payables	-	-	-	
(vii)	Net capital - Turnover ratio	Net sales	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	0.315	0.006	5236%	The variance is attributable to the increase in revenue generation during the financial year.
(viii)	Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales	(3.20)	(133.82)	-98%	The variance is in line with the increase in revenue generation and losses during the financial year.
(ix)	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	(0.63)	(0.64)	-1%	
(x)	Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	-	-	-	

Variances above 25% are explained above.



Northern Arc Securities Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

CIN: U66120TN2023PTC158583

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

33 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 declared as wilful defaulter by any bank of 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 There 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 have not 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, 2026.
- 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.
- l The Company is not covered under the Section 135 of the Companies Act. Hence, disclosure with regard to CSR activities is not applicable.
- m The company has no employee stock options. Hence, disclosure with regard to ESOP is not applicable

As per our report of even date attached

For Poonam Ankit & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN:0017409s

Poonam Jain M
Partner

M. No. 228039

UDIN:26228039AYKUPG6418

Place : Chennai

Date: 30-04-2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pardhasaradhi Rallabandi
Director

[DIN : 10054672]

Sudharsan
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Chennai

Date: 30-04-2026



Priyashis Das
Director

[DIN : 10744107]

Sornamukhi Nithasana J
Company Secretary
Membership No. A60006