

**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**

**Corporate Identity Number: U82199MH2008PTC180229**

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**Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2025**

**Independent Auditors' Report**

**To the Members of Allium Corporate Services Private Limited  
(Formerly known as Allium Finance Private Limited)**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Allium Corporate Services Private Limited (Formerly known as Allium Finance Private Limited)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, its profit 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 of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

**Other Information**

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Company's Director's Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available 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.

When we read the Company's Director's Report, if we conclude that there is material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary action, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations

#### **Management's Responsibilities for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material

uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

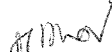
We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
  - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far 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 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 Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
  - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
  - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the 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) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanation given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the current year.
  - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
    - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

- ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. a) The management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 51(A) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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 Beneficiary") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiary;
- b) The management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 51(B) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company 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; and
- c) Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. Interim dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

**For GMJ & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 103429W



**Haridas Bhat**  
Partner  
Membership Number: 039070

UDIN: 25039070BMH7KE8474

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2025

**Annexure A to the Auditors' Report**

**The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Allium Corporate Services Private Limited (Formerly known as Allium Finance Private Limited) ('the Company') on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, we report that:**

- (i)
  - (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
  - (B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
  - (b) As explained to us, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which all the property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
  - (c) According to the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no immovable property, 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) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2025.
  - (e) According to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii)
  - (a) The Company's business does not involve 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. five 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(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, during the year the Company has not made any investments in, or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given by the management, 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) To the best of our knowledge and as explained by the management of the Company, the Company is not in the business of sale of any goods or provision of such services as prescribed u/s 148 (1) of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues, applicable to it, have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. The provisions relating to employees' state insurance, sales tax, service tax, duty of excise, duty of custom, value added tax and cess are not applicable to the Company.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income-tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of provident fund, employee state insurance, service tax, goods and service tax and cess which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. The provisions relating to duty of excise, duty of custom, sales tax, value added tax and cess are not applicable to the Company. The dues outstanding in respect of income tax on account of dispute, are as follows:

Name of Statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	4,40,900	A.Y.2020-21	DCIT
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	32,55,337	A.Y.2023-24	DCIT

(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) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(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 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by secretarial auditor or 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) The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clauses 3(xii)(a) to 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date for the period under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) Based on our examination, 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) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Group has one Core Investment Company as part of the Group.
- (xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year as well as in the immediately 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 no.53 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



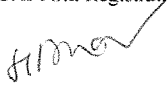
report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our 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) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no unspent amounts in respect of other than ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 27.B to the financial statements.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 27.B to the financial statements.

(xxi) The Report is part of standalone financials of the Company hence the requirement to report on clause 3(xxii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

**For GMJ & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 103429W

  
**Haridas Bhat**  
Partner  
Membership Number: 039070

UDIN: 25039070BMHZKE 8474

Place: Mumbai

Date: 2nd May, 2025

## **Annexure B to the Auditors' Report**

**Annexure B the Independent Auditor's report of even date on the financial statements of Allium Corporate Services Private Limited (Formerly known as Allium Finance Private Limited) ("the Company")**

**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 **Allium Corporate Services Private Limited (Formerly known as Allium Finance Private Limited ("the Company"))** as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

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

### **Auditors' Responsibility**

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

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

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

### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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

**Opinion**

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

**For GMJ & Co.**

**Chartered Accountants**

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 103429W



**Haridas Bhat**

Partner

Membership Number: 039070

UDIN: 250390708MHZKE8474

Place: Mumbai

Date: 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2025

**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025**

(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**ASSETS**

**Non-current assets**

Property, Plant and Equipment  
Current tax assets (net)  
Deferred tax assets (net)  
Other non-current assets

Note	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
7	75.00	-
8	10,960.81	3,131.55
9	143.48	-
10	4,599.69	1,934.03
	<b>15,778.98</b>	<b>5,065.58</b>

**Current assets**

**Financial assets**

Cash and cash equivalents  
Other financial assets

11	6,40,494.44	14,31,035.59
12	382.00	-
	<b>6,40,876.44</b>	<b>14,31,035.59</b>
	<b>6,56,655.42</b>	<b>14,36,101.17</b>

**TOTAL ASSETS**

**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**

**EQUITY**

Equity share capital  
Other equity

13	53,134.15	68,257.24
14	5,21,938.73	13,65,551.93
	<b>5,75,072.88</b>	<b>14,33,809.17</b>

**LIABILITIES**

**Non-current liabilities**

Provisions

15	513.11	-
	<b>513.11</b>	<b>-</b>

**Current liabilities**

**Financial liabilities**

**Borrowings**

Trade payables

- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises  
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises  
and small enterprises

Other financial liabilities

Other current liabilities

Provisions

Current tax liabilities (net)

16	48.44	-
17	4,643.07	319.14
18	-	17.18
19	65,885.36	17.03
15	64.00	-
20	10,428.56	1,938.65
	<b>81,069.43</b>	<b>2,292.00</b>
	<b>6,56,655.42</b>	<b>14,36,101.17</b>

**TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**

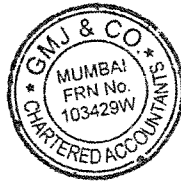
Material accounting policies and notes to the financial statements

1 to 54

As per our report of even date attached.

For GMJ & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No. 103429W

Haridas Bhat  
Partner  
Membership No: 039070  
Mumbai  
02 May 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajeev Khandal  
Director  
DIN : 07340336  
Mumbai  
02 May 2025

Bharat Bakshi  
Director  
DIN : 07648220



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

	Note	For the year ended	
		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<b>I. Revenue from operations</b>			
Interest income	21	-	1,52,835.93
Fee and commission income	22	64,246.18	-
Net gain / (loss) on fair value changes	23	-	4,361.52
<b>Total Revenue from operations</b>		<b>64,246.18</b>	<b>1,57,217.45</b>
<b>II. Other income</b>	24	<b>96,990.69</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>III. Total income</b>		<b>1,61,236.87</b>	<b>1,57,217.45</b>
<b>IV. Expenses</b>			
Finance costs	25	602.94	87.21
Impairment on financial instruments	26	-	(7,679.26)
Employee benefits expense	27	6,267.57	4.50
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	7	9.93	-
Other expenses	28	72,430.23	6,416.53
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>79,310.67</b>	<b>(1,171.02)</b>
<b>V. Profit before tax</b>		<b>81,926.20</b>	<b>1,58,388.47</b>
<b>VI. Tax expenses:</b>			
Current tax	29	21,994.29	34,055.20
Deferred tax		(143.48)	(1,134.40)
<b>VII. Profit after tax</b>		<b>60,075.39</b>	<b>1,25,467.67</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans (OCI)		36.00	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>36.00</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>60,111.39</b>	<b>1,25,467.67</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share (Face value of ₹ 10 each):</b>			
<b>Basic and Diluted (in ₹)</b>	32	<b>8.99</b>	<b>18.38</b>

Material accounting policies and notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

For GMJ & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No. 103429W

Haridas Bhat  
Partner  
Membership No: 039070  
Mumbai  
02 May 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajeev Khandal  
Director  
DIN : 07340336  
Mumbai  
02 May 2025

Bharat Bakshi  
Director  
DIN : 07648220



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2025**

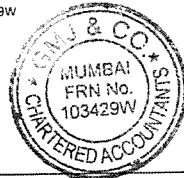
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
<b>A</b>	<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
	Profit before taxation	81,926.20	1,58,388.47
	Adjustments for		
	Provision for Employee Benefit Expenses	195.11	-
	Depreciation	9.93	-
	Expected credit loss provision	-	(7,679.26)
	Interest income on investment	-	(4.65)
	Net gain on fair value changes	-	(4,381.52)
	Interest expense	58.06	-
	<b>Operating cash flow before working capital changes</b>	<b>82,189.30</b>	<b>1,46,323.04</b>
	Adjustments for working capital changes		
	Decrease / (Increase) in receivable from financing business	-	2,39,079.40
	Decrease / (Increase) in other financial assets	(382.00)	-
	Decrease / (Increase) in other non financial assets	(2,665.66)	(202.02)
	(Decrease) / Increase in short term provision	418.00	-
	(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables	4,323.93	(41.99)
	(Decrease) / Increase in other financial liabilities	-	(5.58)
	(Decrease) / Increase in other non financial liabilities	65,851.16	(75.13)
	<b>Cash generated from / (used in) operations</b>	<b>1,49,734.73</b>	<b>3,85,077.72</b>
	Income taxes paid	(21,333.65)	(32,285.97)
	<b>Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities - A</b>	<b>1,28,401.08</b>	<b>3,52,791.75</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
	Sale/(purchase) of fixed assets	(84.93)	-
	Interest on investment	-	4.65
	Proceeds from redemption of security receipts	-	10,75,837.61
	<b>Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities - B</b>	<b>(84.93)</b>	<b>10,75,842.26</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
	Buy back of own equity shares	(3,18,431.78)	-
	Interim dividend paid to equity shareholders	(6,00,415.90)	-
	Interest paid	(9.62)	-
	<b>Net cash used in financing activities - C</b>	<b>(9,18,857.30)</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>(7,90,541.15)</b>	<b>14,28,634.01</b>
	Cash and cash equivalent as at the beginning of the year	14,31,035.59	2,401.58
	Cash and cash equivalent as at the end of the year	6,40,494.44	14,31,035.59

As per our report of even date attached.

For GMJ & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No. 103429W

Haridas Bhat  
Partner  
Membership No: 039070  
Mumbai  
02 May 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajeev Khandal  
Director  
DIN : 07340336  
Mumbai  
02 May 2025

Bharat Bakshi  
Director  
DIN : 07648220



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Statement of Changes in Equity as at 31 March 2025**

(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**A. Equity share capital**

Particulars	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	As at 01 April 2024	Issued / (Buy back) during the year	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2023	Issued during the year	As at 31 March 2024
Equity Share capital	68,257.24	(15,123.09)	53,134.15	17,343.39	50,913.85	68,257.24

**B. Instruments entirely equity in nature**

Particulars	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	As at 01 April 2024	Issued /redeemed during the year	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2023	Issued /redeemed during the year	As at 31 March 2024
0.01% - Compulsorily Convertible Non- cumulative Preference shares - "Series A"	-	-	-	50,913.85	(50,913.85)	-

**C. Other equity**

Particulars	Securities Premium	Special Reserve under section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 31 March 2023	6,24,808.26	1,38,387.81	-	4,76,888.19	12,40,084.26
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,25,467.67	1,25,467.67
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,25,467.67</b>	<b>1,25,467.67</b>
Transfers to / from retained earnings	-	25,093.53	-	(25,093.53)	-
Balance at 31 March 2024	6,24,808.26	1,63,481.34	-	5,77,262.33	13,65,551.93
Profit for the year	-	-	-	60,075.39	60,075.39
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	36.00	36.00
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>	-	-	-	<b>60,111.39</b>	<b>60,111.39</b>
Interim dividend paid to equity shareholders	-	-	-	(6,00,415.90)	(6,00,415.90)
Buy back of equity shares	(3,03,308.69)	-	-	-	(3,03,308.69)
Transfers to / from retained earnings	-	(1,63,481.34)	15,123.09	1,48,358.25	-
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>3,21,499.57</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,123.09</b>	<b>1,85,316.07</b>	<b>5,21,938.73</b>

**Nature and purpose of Reserves**

**a. Securities Premium Reserve**

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares and buy back of own shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

**b. Special Reserve**

Reserve created under 45-IC(1) of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, a sum not less than twenty per cent of its net profit every year, as disclosed in the statement of profit and loss account and before any dividend is declared. The Company has received approval on its application to surrender its NBFC licence from Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") vide order dated May 30, 2024 for cancellation of NBFC license in terms of Section 45-1A of the RBI Act. Hence, creation of Special Reserve under section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 is not applicable to the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025. Hence, the same has been transferred to retained earnings.

**c. Capital Redemption Reserve**

As per Companies Act, 2013, capital redemption reserve is created when Company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve.

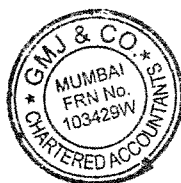
**d. Retained Earnings**

Retained earnings comprises of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.

As per our report of even date attached.

For GMJ & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No. 103429W

Haridas Bhat  
Partner  
Membership No: 039070  
Mumbai  
02 May 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*Rajeev Khandal*

Rajeev Khandal  
Director  
DIN : 07340336  
Mumbai  
02 May 2025

*Bharat Bakshi*

Bharat Bakshi  
Director  
DIN : 07648220



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(formerly known as Allium Finance Private Limited)  
Notes to the financial statements

**1. Corporate information:**

Allium Corporate Services Private Limited ('the Company') a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in India on March 18, 2008 under the provisions of the Companies Act is a subsidiary of Edel Finance Company Limited. With effect from 01 October 2024, the Company has started the business of providing project management services including due diligence and compliance.

**2. Basis of preparation**

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments such as financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) instruments, derivative financial instruments, fair value through profit and loss account and other financial assets held for trading, which have been measured at fair value. The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in thousand (INR), except when otherwise indicated.

**3. Presentation of financial statements:**

The Company presents its balance sheet in compliance with the Division II of the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

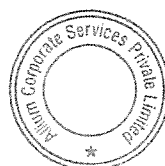
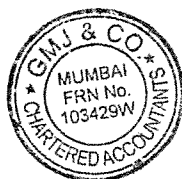
Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. They are only offset and reported net when, in addition to having an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle on a net basis in all of the following circumstances:

- The normal course of business
- The event of default
- The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the company and or its counterparties

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

**Assets**

An asset is classified as current when it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle or it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded or it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date or it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or expected to be used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Current assets include the current portion of non-current assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.





**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(formerly known as Allium Finance Private Limited)

Notes to the financial statements

**Liabilities**

A liability is classified as current when it is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle or it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded or it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date or the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification. Current liabilities include current portion of non-current liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

**4. Material accounting policies**

**4.1 Recognition of interest income and fee income**

**4.1.1 Effective interest rate (EIR):**

Under Ind AS 109 interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and debt instrument measured at FVOCI. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate a shorter period to the gross carrying amount of financial instrument.

The EIR is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the financial asset. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle including prepayments penalty interest and charges.

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk, the adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet with an increase or reduction in interest income.

**4.1.2 Interest income:**

The company calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is, therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', the Company calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the amortised cost (net of expected credit loss) of the financial asset. If the financial assets cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Company reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

**4.1.3 Fee income:**

Fee income including advisory fees is accounted for on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms and contracts entered into between the Company and the counterparty.

**4.2 Financial instruments:**

**4.2.1 Date of recognition:**

Financial Assets and financial liabilities with exception of loans and borrowings are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. Loans are recognised when funds are transferred to the customers' account. The Company recognises borrowings when funds are available for utilisation to the Company.



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(formerly known as Allium Finance Private Limited)  
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

**4.2.2 Initial measurement of financial instruments:**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**4.2.3 Day 1 profit and loss:**

When the transaction price of the financial instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Company recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net gain / loss on fair value changes. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognised in profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

**4.2.4 Classification & 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:

**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. The changes in carrying value of financial assets is recognised in profit and loss account.

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

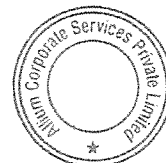
A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL. The Company measures all financial assets classified as FVTPL at fair value at each reporting date. The changes in fair value of financial assets is recognised in Profit and loss account.

**4.3 Financial assets and liabilities:**

**4.3.1 Amortized cost and effective interest method**

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(formerly known as Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

**4.3.2 Financial liabilities:**

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost except loan commitments, financial guarantees, and derivative financial liabilities.

**4.3.3 Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:**

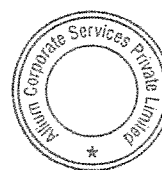
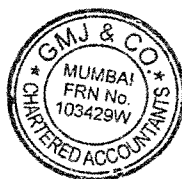
Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under Ind AS 109. Management only designates an instrument at FVTPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

- The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis; or
- The liabilities are part of a group of financial liabilities, which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- The liabilities containing one or more embedded derivatives, unless they do not significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise be required by the contract, or it is clear with little or no analysis when a similar instrument is first considered that separation of the embedded derivative(s) is prohibited.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are recorded in the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss with the exception of movements in fair value of liabilities designated at FVTPL due to changes in the Company's own credit risk. Such changes in fair value are recorded in the Own credit reserve through OCI and do not get recycled to the profit or loss. Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVTPL is accrued in interest income or finance cost, respectively, using the EIR, taking into account any discount/ premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of instrument. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recorded using contractual interest rate.

**4.3.4 Financial liabilities and equity instruments**

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



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(formerly known as Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

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

**4.4 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.

**4.5 Derecognition of financial Instruments:**

**4.5.1 Derecognition of financial asset**

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Company also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

The Company has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- It retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumed a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows in full without material delay to third party under pass through arrangement.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or
- The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

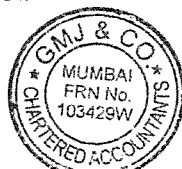
The Company considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

**4.5.2 Derecognition of financial liabilities**

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, including modified contractual cash flow recognised as new financial liability, is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

**4.6 Impairment of financial assets:**

The Company records allowance for expected credit losses for all financial assets, other than financial assets held at FVTPL, together with loan commitment and financial guarantee contracts. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment.



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(formerly known as Allium Finance Private Limited)  
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

**General approach**

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses (12m ECL). The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of an evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12m ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default (EAD). The assessment of the PD and LGD is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. As for the EAD, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

Company categorises its financial assets as follows:

**Stage 1 assets:**

Stage 1 assets includes financial instruments that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that have low credit risk at the reporting date. For these assets, 12-month ECL (resulting from default events possible within 12 months from reporting date) are recognised.

**Stage 2 assets:**

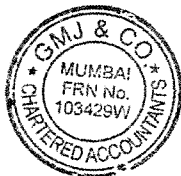
Stage 2 Assets includes financial instruments that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. For these assets lifetime ECL (resulting from default events possible within 12 months from reporting date) are recognised.

**Stage 3 assets:**

Stage 3 for Assets considered credit-impaired the Company recognises the lifetime ECL for these loans. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

For financial assets, ECL is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Company recognises an impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss in the profit and loss statement with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

The Company's product offering includes a facilities with a right to company to cancel and/or reduce the facilities with one day's notice. The Company does not limit its exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period, but, instead calculates ECL over a period that reflects the Company's



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(formerly known as Allium Finance Private Limited)  
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

expectations of the customer behaviour, its likelihood of default and the Company's future risk mitigation procedures, which could include reducing or cancelling the facilities.

**4.7 Write-offs:**

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Company has no reasonable expectation of recovery.

**4.8 Determination of fair value:**

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either;

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as summarised below:

**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.

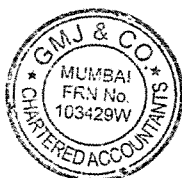
**Level 2 financial instruments:**

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.

**Level 3 financial instruments:**

Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. The Company periodically reviews its valuation techniques including the adopted methodologies and model calibrations.



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(formerly known as Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

Therefore, the Company applies various techniques to estimate the credit risk associated with its financial instruments measured at fair value, which include a portfolio-based approach that estimates the expected net exposure per counterparty over the full lifetime of the individual assets, in order to reflect the credit risk of the individual counterparties for non-collateralised financial instruments.

The Company evaluates the levelling at each reporting period on an instrument-by-instrument basis and reclassifies instruments when necessary based on the facts at the end of the reporting period.

**4.9 Earnings per share:**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the year.

Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue equity shares were exercised or converted during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the year by weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all potential equity shares.

**4.10 Foreign currency transactions**

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees. Transactions in currencies other than Indian Rupees (i.e. foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

**4.11 Retirement and other employee benefit**

**4.10.1 Provident fund and national pension scheme**

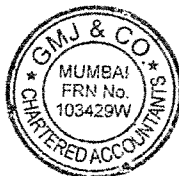
The Company contributes to a recognised provident fund and national pension scheme which is a defined contribution scheme. The contributions are accounted for on an accrual basis and recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

**4.10.2 Gratuity**

The Company's gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of the gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that the employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods, that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets, if any, is deducted. The present value of the obligation under such benefit plan is determined based on independent actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurements are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.



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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

**4.10.3 Compensated Absences**

The eligible employees of the Company are permitted to carry forward certain number of their annual leave entitlement to subsequent years, subject to a ceiling. The Company recognises the charge in the statement of profit and loss and corresponding liability on such non-vesting accumulated leave entitlement based on a valuation by an independent actuary. The cost of providing annual leave benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method.

**4.12 Property, plant and equipment**

Property plant and equipment is stated at cost excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Subsequent costs incurred on an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount thereof when those costs meet the recognition criteria as mentioned above. Repairs and maintenance are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives. Depreciation is provided on a written down value basis from the date the asset is ready for its intended use or put to use whichever is earlier. In respect of assets sold, depreciation is provided upto the date of disposal.

As per the requirement of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has evaluated the useful lives of the respective fixed assets which are as per the provisions of Part C of the Schedule II for calculating the depreciation. The estimated useful lives of the fixed assets are as follows:

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

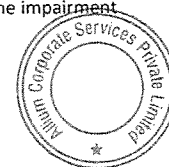
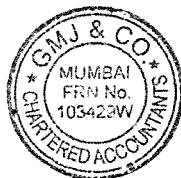
Nature of assets	Estimated useful life
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers - Servers and networks	6 years
Computers - End user devices, such as desktops, laptops, etc.	3 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The carrying amount of those components which have been separately recognised as assets is derecognised at the time of replacement thereof. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

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

**4.13 Impairment of non-financial assets:**

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired based on internal/external factors. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of cash generating unit which the asset belongs to is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment is reversed subject to a maximum carrying value of the asset before impairment.





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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

**4.14 Provisions and other contingent liabilities:**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

**4.15 Income tax expenses:**

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

**4.15.1 Current tax:**

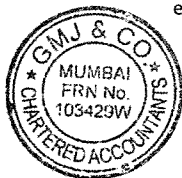
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

**4.15.2 Deferred tax:**

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.



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

**4.15.3 Current and deferred tax for the year:**

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

**4.16 Cash and cash equivalents:**

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

**5. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions :**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

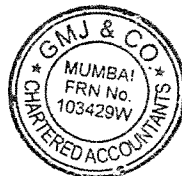
The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

**6. Critical judgements in applying accounting policies:**

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that the management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

**6.1 Business model assessment:**

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how Company's 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 is 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 that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the quantum, 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.



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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

**6.2 Significant increase in credit risk:**

ECL is measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

**Key sources of estimation uncertainty:**

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

**6.3 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. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility.

**6.4 Effective Interest Rate (EIR) Method:**

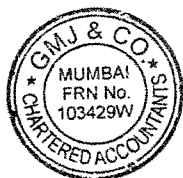
The Company's EIR methodology recognises interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioural life of loans given / taken and recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle including prepayments and penalty interest and charges.

This estimation, by nature requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life cycle of the instrument, as well expected changes India's base rate and other fee income, expenses that are integral part of the instrument.

**6.5 Impairment of Financial assets:**

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 ECL calculations are outputs of 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:



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- PD calculation includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.
- 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 and the qualitative assessment.
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EAD and LGD
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

It is Company's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

**6.6 Impairment of Non-Financial assets:**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exist, the company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

**6.7 Provisions and contingent liabilities:**

The Company operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature, has a heightened element of litigation risk inherent to its operations. As a result, it is involved in various litigation, arbitration and regulatory investigations and proceedings in the ordinary course of its business.

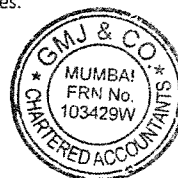
When the Company can reliably measure the outflow of economic benefits in relation to a specific case and considers such outflows to be probable, the Company records a provision against the case. Where the probability of outflow is considered to be remote, or probable, but a reliable estimate cannot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

**6.8 Provisions for Income Taxes:**

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that may have a financial impact on the company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.



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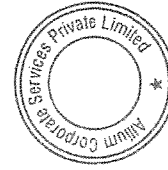
**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**7 Property, plant and equipment**

Description of assets	Gross block			Depreciation			Net block	
	As at 1 April 2024	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31 March 2025	As at 1 April 2024	Charge for the year	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025
Computers	-	84.93	-	84.93	-	9.93	9.93	75.00
<b>Total</b>	-	84.93	-	84.93	-	9.93	9.93	75.00

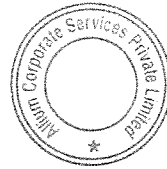
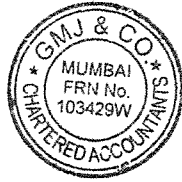
Description of assets	Gross block			Depreciation			Net block	
	As at 1 April 2023	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023	Charge for the year	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024
Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
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**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 March 2024		
	Current	Non Current	Total	Current Assets	Non Current	Total
<b>8 Current tax assets (net)</b>						
Advance income taxes (net of provision for taxation)	-	10,960.81	10,960.81	-	3,131.55	3,131.55
	-	<b>10,960.81</b>	<b>10,960.81</b>	-	<b>3,131.55</b>	<b>3,131.55</b>
<b>9 Deferred tax assets (net)</b>						
<u>Employee benefit obligations</u>						
Provision for compensated absences and gratuity	-	145.26	145.26	-	-	-
<u>Property, plant and equipment and intangibles</u>						
Difference between book and tax depreciation	-	(1.78)	(1.78)	-	-	-
	-	<b>143.48</b>	<b>143.48</b>	-	-	-
<b>10 Other non-current assets</b>						
(Unsecured Considered good, unless stated otherwise)						
Input tax credit	-	4,500.55	4,500.55	-	1,928.14	1,928.14
Prepaid expenses	-	94.20	94.20	-	-	-
Vendor advances	-	4.94	4.94	-	5.89	5.89
	-	<b>4,599.69</b>	<b>4,599.69</b>	-	<b>1,934.03</b>	<b>1,934.03</b>
<b>11 Cash and cash equivalents</b>						
Balances with banks	40,042.38	-	40,042.38	30,168.87	-	30,168.87
Fixed deposits with maturity less than 3 months	6,00,452.06	-	6,00,452.06	14,00,866.72	-	14,00,866.72
	<b>6,40,494.44</b>	-	<b>6,40,494.44</b>	<b>14,31,035.59</b>	-	<b>14,31,035.59</b>
<b>12 Other financial assets</b>						
Unsecured considered good						
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received	382.00	-	382.00	-	-	-
	<b>382.00</b>	-	<b>382.00</b>	-	-	-



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
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**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**13 Equity share capital**

**Authorised :**

71,00,000 (Previous year: 71,00,000) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each  
55,00,000 (Previous year: 55,00,000) Preference shares of ₹ 10 each

As at  
31 March 2025

71,000.00  
55,000.00  
1,26,000.00

As at  
31 March 2024

71,000.00  
55,000.00  
1,26,000.00

**Issued, subscribed and paid up:**

53,13,415 (Previous year: 68,25,724) Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid-up

53,134.15  
53,134.15

68,257.24  
68,257.24

**a. Movement in share capital :  
Equity Shares**

	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	68,25,724	68,257.24	17,34,339	17,343.39
Shares issued during the year	-	-	50,91,385	50,913.85
Shares buy back during the year	(15,12,309)	(15,123.09)	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>53,13,415</u>	<u>53,134.15</u>	<u>68,25,724</u>	<u>68,257.24</u>

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

**b. Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates**

	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	No of shares	%	No of shares	%
Equity Share				
Holding company				
Edel Finance Company Limited	53,13,415	100.00%	-	-
Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	-	0.00%	50,34,668	73.76%
Edelcap Securities Limited	-	0.00%	9,91,056	14.52%
	<u>53,13,415</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>60,25,724</u>	<u>88.28%</u>

**c. Details of shares held by Equity shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company**

	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	No of shares	%	No of shares	%
Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	-	0.00%	50,34,668	73.76%
RMS Automation Systems Limited	-	0.00%	8,00,000	11.72%
Edelcap Securities Limited	-	0.00%	9,91,056	14.52%
Edel Finance Company Limited	53,13,415	100.00%	-	0.00%
	<u>53,13,415</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>68,25,724</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

**d. Details of shares held by promoters in the company**

	31 March 2025		
	No of shares	% of total shares	% changed during the year
Edel Finance Company Limited	53,13,415	100.00%	100.00%
Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	-	0.00%	-73.76%
	31 March 2024		
	No of shares	% of total shares	% changed during the year
Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	50,34,668	73.76%	19.89%

Note: During the year, the Company has bought back 1,512,309 Equity shares from the holding company, Edel Finance Company Limited



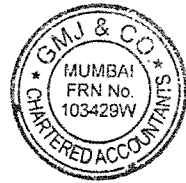
**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
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**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
<b>13.1 Instruments entirely equity in nature</b>		
Nil (Previous year: Nil) 0.01% - Compulsorily Convertible Non- cumulative Preference shares - "Series A" of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up	-	-
<b>a. Movement in Compulsorily Convertible Non- cumulative Preference shares : 0.01% Compulsorily Convertible Non Cumulative Preference Share-"Series A (CCPS - A)</b>		
	<b>31 March 2025</b>	<b>31 March 2024</b>
	<b>No of shares</b>	<b>No of shares</b>
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	50,91,385
Shares converted during the year	-	(50,91,385)
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-

**Terms/rights attached to 0.01% - Compulsorily Convertible Non- cumulative Preference shares - "Series A" (CCPS-A)**

The Preference Shares of the face value of ₹ 10 each were issued at the rate of ₹ 125 per share. The Preference Shares were Compulsorily Convertible. The Preference Shares carried a Non-cumulative dividend of 0.01%. During the last year, these preference shares were converted to Equity shares of ₹ 10 each.





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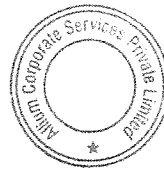
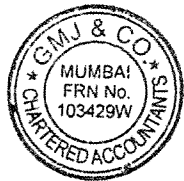
**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**14 Other Equity**

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Capital Redemption Reserve - Opening balance	-	-
Add : Additions during the year on own equity shares buy back	<u>15,123.09</u>	<u>-</u>
	<b>15,123.09</b>	<b>-</b>
Securities Premium	6,24,808.26	6,24,808.26
Less: Utilised on share buy back	<u>(3,03,308.69)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<b>3,21,499.57</b>	<b>6,24,808.26</b>
Special Reserve under Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	1,63,481.34	1,38,387.81
Add : Additions during the year	<u>(1,63,481.34)</u>	<u>25,093.53</u>
	<b>-</b>	<b>1,63,481.34</b>
<b>Retained Earnings</b>		
Opening balance	5,77,262.33	4,76,888.19
Add: Profit for the year	60,075.39	1,25,467.67
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	<u>36.00</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Amount available for appropriation</b>	<b>6,37,373.72</b>	<b>6,02,355.86</b>
Appropriations:		
Less: Interim dividend paid	(6,00,415.90)	-
Less: Transfer to capital redemption reserve	(15,123.09)	-
Less: Transfer to Special Reserve under Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	<u>1,63,481.34</u>	<u>(25,093.53)</u>
	<b>1,85,316.07</b>	<b>5,77,262.33</b>
	<u><b>5,21,938.73</b></u>	<u><b>13,65,551.93</b></u>

**Nature and purpose of Reserves**

- Securities Premium Reserve**  
Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares and buy back of own shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Special Reserve**  
Reserve created under 45-IC(1) in The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 a sum not less than twenty per cent of its net profit every year as disclosed in the profit and loss account and before any dividend is declared. The Company has received approval on its application to surrender its NBFC license from Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") vide order dated May 30, 2024 for cancellation of NBFC license in terms of Section 45-IA of the RBI Act. Hence, creation of Special Reserve under section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 is not applicable to the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025. Hence, the same has been transferred to retained earnings.
- Capital redemption reserve**  
As per Companies Act, 2013, capital redemption reserve is created when Company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve.
- Retained Earnings**  
Retained earnings comprises of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
<b>15 Provisions</b>		
Non Current		
Gratuity	448.00	-
Compensated leave absences	65.11	-
	<u>513.11</u>	-
Current		
Gratuity	51.00	-
Compensated absences	13.00	-
	<u>64.00</u>	-
	<u>577.11</u>	-
<b>16 Borrowings</b>		
(At Amortised cost)		
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties	-	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	48.44	-
(At interest rate ranging from 11.55% to 14.05% (Previous Year Nil))	<u>48.44</u>	-

	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 March 2024		
	Current Liabilities	Non Current Liabilities	Total	Current Liabilities	Non Current Liabilities	Total
<b>17 Trade Payables</b>						
Trade payables from non-related parties	3,208.29	-	3,208.29	319.14	-	319.14
Trade payables from related parties	1,434.78	-	1,434.78	-	-	-
- dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
- dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4,643.07	-	4,643.07	319.14	-	319.14
	<u>4,643.07</u>	-	<u>4,643.07</u>	<u>319.14</u>	-	<u>319.14</u>

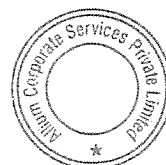
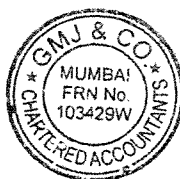
**17 A Trade Payables - Ageing**  
As at 31 March 2025

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					
Particulars	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	3,201.54	1,441.53	-	-	-	4,643.07
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,201.54</b>	<b>1,441.53</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,643.07</b>

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					
Particulars	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	319.14	-	-	-	-	319.14
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>319.14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>319.14</b>

**17 B Details of dues to micro, medium and small enterprises**

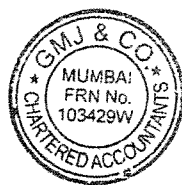
Trade payables includes Nil. (Previous year: Nil) payable to "Suppliers" registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. During the year, the Company has paid an interest amount of ₹ 0.03 thousand (previous year: Nil) to "Suppliers" registered under this act. The aforementioned is based on the responses received by the Company to its inquiries with suppliers with regard to applicability under the said act.



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
<b>18 Other financial liabilities</b>		
Others	-	17.18
	<u>-</u>	<u>17.18</u>
<b>19 Other current liabilities</b>		
Withholding taxes and other taxes payable	65,353.14	17.03
Others	532.22	-
	<u>65,885.36</u>	<u>17.03</u>
<b>20 Current tax liabilities (net)</b>		
Provision for taxation (net of tax deducted at source and advance tax)	10,428.56	1,938.65
	<u>10,428.56</u>	<u>1,938.65</u>

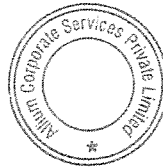
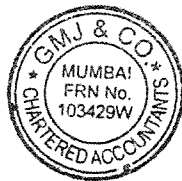


**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

For the year ended  
31 March 2025      31 March 2024

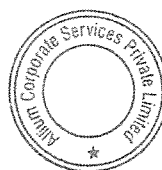
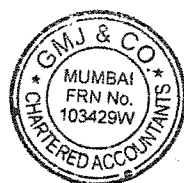
<b>21 Interest Income</b>		
On financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Interest on Loans	-	1,37,326.76
Interest income from investments	-	4.65
Interest on deposits with bank	-	15,504.52
	-	<u>1,52,835.93</u>
<b>22 Fee income</b>		
Advisory and other fees	64,246.18	-
	<u>64,246.18</u>	-
<b>22.1 Fee income</b>		
Service transferred at a point in time	64,246.18	-
Service transferred over time	-	-
	<u>64,246.18</u>	-
<b>23 Net gain / (loss) on fair value changes</b>		
On financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Security receipts	-	4,381.52
	-	<u>4,381.52</u>
Fair value changes:		
- Realised	-	4,381.52
- Unrealised	-	-
Total Net gain/ (loss) on fair value changes	-	<u>4,381.52</u>
<b>24 Other income</b>		
Interest on Income tax refund	438.74	-
Interest on deposits with bank	5,375.75	-
Interest income - Others	91,176.20	-
	<u>96,990.69</u>	-



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

		For the year ended	
		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<b>25</b>	<b>Finance costs</b>		
	Interest on borrowings	58.06	-
	Financial and bank charges	74.17	0.09
	Interest on shortfall in payment of Advance Income Tax	470.71	87.12
		<u>602.94</u>	<u>87.21</u>
<b>26</b>	<b>Impairment on financial instruments</b>		
	<b>Expected Credit Loss</b>		
	Provision for standard assets	-	(929.32)
	Provision for non performing assets	-	(6,749.94)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(7,679.26)</u>
<b>27</b>	<b>Employee benefit expenses</b>		
	Salaries and wages	5,870.67	-
	Contribution to provident and other funds	271.43	4.50
	Staff welfare expenses	125.47	-
		<u>6,267.57</u>	<u>4.50</u>



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<b>28 Other expenses</b>		
Advertisement and business promotion	245.30	11.20
Auditors' remuneration (refer note below)	359.50	265.20
Communication	11.75	-
Directors' sitting fees	300.00	250.00
Legal and professional fees	59,518.57	1,684.96
Printing and stationery	7.92	3.51
Rates and taxes	2.51	4.52
Rent	739.92	-
Electricity charges	20.13	-
Foreign exchange loss (net)	190.06	-
Computer expenses	3,550.41	-
Computer software	65.00	-
Corporate social responsibility -Donation (refer note below)	3,505.00	3,500.00
Clearing and custodian charges	45.00	22.50
Office expenses	12.75	0.50
Postage and courier	0.81	-
ROC expenses	75.40	475.00
Goods and service tax expenses	36.78	196.16
Stamp duty	47.77	0.03
Stock exchange expenses	32.45	2.95
Travelling and conveyance	3,657.76	-
Miscellaneous expenses	5.44	-
	<b>72,430.23</b>	<b>6,416.53</b>

**Notes :**

<b>28.A Auditors' remuneration:</b>		
As auditor	260.00	260.00
For Other Services	95.00	-
For reimbursement of expenses	4.50	5.20
	<b>359.50</b>	<b>265.20</b>

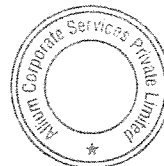
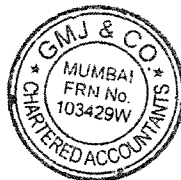
**28.B Corporate social responsibility (CSR)**

As per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013,

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year was ₹ 3,505/-

(b) Amount spent during the year on:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
(i) Constructions/acquisition of any assets	Nil	Nil
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	₹ 3,505.00	₹ 3,500.00
Yet to be paid	Nil	Nil



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**29 Income tax**

**A. Component of income tax expenses**

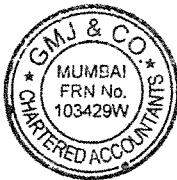
Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Current tax	21,994.29	38,913.30
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-	(4,858.10)
Deferred tax relating to temporary differences	(143.48)	(1,134.40)
<b>Total tax charge</b>	<b>21,850.81</b>	<b>32,920.80</b>
Current tax	21,994.29	34,055.20
Deferred tax	(143.48)	(1,134.40)

**B. Reconciliation of total tax charge**

Particulars		
Profit before taxes	81,926.20	1,58,388.47
Statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
<b>Tax charge at statutory rate</b>	<b>20,619.19</b>	<b>39,863.21</b>
<b>Tax effect of:</b>		
Non-deductible expenses	882.14	880.88
Reversal of DTA on redemption of investments	(143.48)	(1,134.40)
Adjustment pertaining to prior years	-	(4,858.10)
Others	492.97	(1,830.79)
<b>Total tax reported in statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>21,850.81</b>	<b>32,920.80</b>

**C. Table below shows deferred tax recorded in the balance sheet and changes recorded in Income tax expenses:**

For the year ended 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Total movement	As at 31 March 2025
<b>Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)</b>				
Employee benefits obligations	-	145.26	145.26	145.26
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	(1.78)	(1.78)	(1.78)
<b>Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>143.48</b>	<b>143.48</b>	<b>143.48</b>
For the year ended 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	Recognised in profit or loss	Total movement	As at 31 March 2024
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>				
Expected credit loss provision	1,423.18	(1,423.18)	(1,423.18)	-
Fair valuation of assets and liabilities	(2,557.58)	2,557.58	2,557.58	-
<b>Deferred tax asset</b>	<b>(1,134.40)</b>	<b>1,134.40</b>	<b>1,134.40</b>	<b>-</b>



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**30 Related Party Disclosure**

Disclosure as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 AS – "Related Party Disclosure"

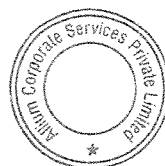
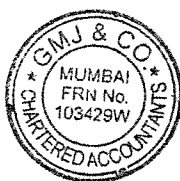
**(i) List of related parties and relationship:**

<b>Name of related parties by whom control is exercised</b>	Edelweiss Financial Services Limited, Ultimate holding company Edel Finance Company Limited, Holding Company
<b>Fellow subsidiaries with whom transactions have taken place</b>	ECap Equities Limited Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited Sekura India Management Limited EdelGive Foundation

Note: The above list contain name of only those related parties with whom the Company has undertaken transactions during the year.

**(ii) Transactions with related parties:**

Nature of transaction	Related party name	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<b>Capital account transactions during the year</b>			
Redemption of security receipts	Edelweiss Asset Reconstruction Company Limited	-	71,356.08
Redemption of CCD	ECap Equities Limited	-	10,00,104.64
Buy Back of own Equity Shares (including securities premium)	Edel Finance Company Limited	3,18,431.78	-
<b>Current account transactions during the year</b>			
Short term loans given to	Edel Finance Company Limited	-	11,25,000.00
Short term loans repaid by	Edel Finance Company Limited	-	13,55,000.00
Short term loans taken from	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	5,100.00	-
Short term loans repaid to	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	5,100.00	-
Interim dividend paid to	Edel Finance Company Limited	6,00,415.90	-
Capital advance given to	ECap Equities Limited	14,25,000.00	-
Capital advance repaid by	ECap Equities Limited	14,25,000.00	-
Interest income on advance given to	ECap Equities Limited	91,176.20	-
Interest income on loan given to	Edel Finance Company Limited	-	1,25,571.88
Other reimbursement paid to	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited Edel Finance Company Limited	27.70 530.22	11.52 -
Interest expense on loan	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	58.06	-
Cost reimbursement paid to	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	3,923.97	-
Contribution towards corporate social responsibilities	EdelGive Foundation	3,505.00	3,500.00
Interest income on CCD	ECap Equities Limited	-	4.65
<b>Balances with related parties</b>			
Interest accrued and due on loan taken from	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	46.44	-
Receivable from	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited Sekura India Management Limited	49.00 333.00	- -
Trade payable to	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	1,434.78	-
Other payable to	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited Edel Finance Company Limited	2.00 530.22	17.17 -
<b>Notes :</b>			
1. Loan given/taken to/from parties are disclosed based on the aggregate debit amount given/taken during the reporting period.			
2. All above transactions are in the ordinary course of business and are at arms length price.			





**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**31 Segment reporting**

The Company's main business is providing project management services. All other activities revolve around the main business. Further, all activities are carried out within India. As such, there are no separate reportable segments as per the pronouncements of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 on 'Segment Reporting'.

**32 Earnings per Share**

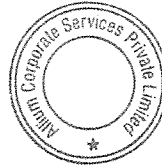
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company with the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for assumed conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Net Profit attributable to Equity holders of the Company - (A)	60,075.39	1,25,467.67
Weighted average number of equity shares		
- Number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	68,25,724	17,34,339
- Number of equity shares issued / (buy-back) during the year	(15,12,309)	50,91,385
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	53,13,415	68,25,724
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year - (B)	66,80,708	68,25,724
Number of dilutive potential equity shares - (C)	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating diluted EPS - (D)	66,80,708	68,25,724
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in ₹) (A/D)	8.99	18.38

**33 Contingent Liability and Commitment:**

Contingent Liability and Commitment is Nil as at 31 March 2025 (previous year: Nil).



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**34 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 - Employee benefits**

**(a) Defined contribution to provident fund, employee state insurance fund and employees death linked insurance**

Amount of Rs. 271.43 thousands (Previous year: Rs. 4.50 thousands) is recognized as expenses in "Employee benefit expenses" – Note 25 in the statement of profit and loss.

**(b) Defined benefit plans (Gratuity)**

The following tables summarise the components of the net employee benefit expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss, the fund status and amount recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity benefit plan

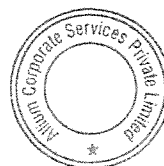
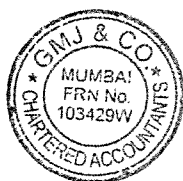
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Present Value of DBO at Start of the year	-	-
Service Cost	-	-
a. Current Service Cost	126.00	-
b. Past Service Cost	-	-
c. Loss/(Gain) from Settlement	-	-
Interest Cost	27.00	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Re-measurements	-	-
a. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
b. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from changed in financials assumptions	22.00	-
c. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from experience over last past year	(58.00)	-
Effect of acquisition / (divestiture)	-	-
Changes in foreign exchange rate	-	-
Transfer (Out)	382.00	-
Present Value of DBO at end of the year	499.00	-

**Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Asset**

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Fair Value of Plan Assets at start of the year	-	-
Contributions by Employer	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Interest Income Plan Assets	-	-
Re-measurements	-	-
Return on plan assets excluding amount including in net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	-	-
Effect of acquisition / (divestiture)	-	-
Changes in foreign exchange rate	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of the year	-	-
Actual Return on Plan Assets	-	-
Expected Employer Contributions for the coming year	-	-

**Reconciliation of Asset ceiling**

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Assets ceiling at start of the year	-	-
Interest Income on Assets ceiling	-	-
Re-measurements	-	-
Changes in the effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling excluding amount included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	-	-
Assets ceiling at end of the year	-	-



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**34 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 - Employee benefits (continued)**

Expenses recognised in the Profit and Loss Account

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<i>Service Cost</i>		
a. Current Service Cost	126.00	-
b. Past Service Cost	-	-
c. Loss/(Gain) from Settlement	-	-
Net Interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	27.00	-
Changes in foreign exchange rate	-	-
Employer Expenses	153.00	-

Net Liability / (Asset) recognised in the Balance sheet

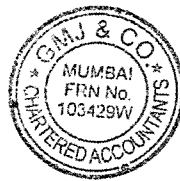
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Present Value of DOB	499.00	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Liability / (Asset) recognised in the Balance Sheet	499.00	-
Funded Status [Surplus/ (Deficit)]	(499.00)	-
Less: Amount not recognized as asset [Effect of limiting net assets to asset ceiling]	-	-
Net (Liability)/ Asset recognised in the Balance Sheet	(499.00)	-
Of which, Short term Liability	51.00	-
Experience Adjustment on Plan Liabilities:(Gain)/Loss	(58.00)	-

Percentage Break-down of Total Plan Assets:

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Equity instruments	0.0%	0.0%
Debt instruments	0.0%	0.0%
Real estate	0.0%	0.0%
Derivatives	0.0%	0.0%
Investment Funds with Insurance Company	0.0%	0.0%
Of which, Unit Linked	0.0%	0.0%
Of which, Traditional/ Non-Unit Linked	0.0%	0.0%
Asset-backed securities	0.0%	0.0%
Structured debt	0.0%	0.0%
Cash and cash equivalents	0.0%	0.0%
Total	0.0%	0.0%

Actuarial assumptions:

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Salary Growth Rate (% p.a.)	7.0%	0.0%
Discount Rate (% p.a.)	6.3%	0.0%
Interest Rate for Interest on Net DBO (% p.a.)	7.0%	7.0%
Withdrawal Rate (% p.a.)		
Senior	16.0%	0.0%
Middle	16.0%	0.0%
Junior	16.0%	0.0%
Mortality	IALM 2012-14 (Ultimate)	-
Weighted average duration of the obligation	3.5 years	-



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**34 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 - Employee benefits (continued)**

**Movement in Other Comprehensive Income:**

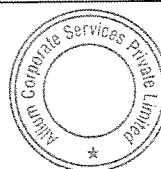
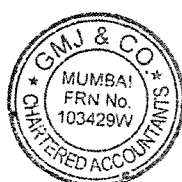
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Balance at start of year (Loss)/ Gain	-	-
<i>Re-measurements on DBO</i>		
a. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
b. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from changed in financials assumptions	(22.00)	-
c. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from experience over last past year	58.00	-
<i>Re-measurements on Plan Assets</i>		
Return on plan assets excluding amount including in net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	-	-
<i>Re-measurements on Asset Ceiling</i>		
Changes in the effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling excluding amount included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	-	-
Balance at end of year (Loss)/ Gain	36.00	-

**Sensitivity Analysis:**

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
DOB increases / (decreases ) by		
1 % Increase in Salary Growth Rate	33.00	-
1 % Decrease in Salary Growth Rate	(31.00)	-
1 % Increase in Discount Rate	(30.00)	-
1 % Decrease in Discount Rate	34.00	-
1 % Increase in Withdrawal Rate	(1.00)	-
1 % Decrease in Withdrawal Rate	1.00	-
Mortality (Increase in expected lifetime by 1 year)	-	-
Mortality (Increase in expected lifetime by 3 year)	-	-

**Movement in Net (Liability)/ Asset:**

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Net (Liability)/ Asset at start of year	-	-
Net (Acquisition) / Divestiture	-	-
Net Transfer (in)/ Out	(382.00)	-
<i>Movement during the year</i>		
Current Service Cost	(126.00)	-
Past Service Cost	-	-
Net Interest on net DBO	(27.00)	-
Changes in foreign exchange rate	-	-
Re-measurements	36.00	-
Contributions / Benefits	-	-
Net (Liability)/ Asset at end of year	(499.00)	-



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**35 Capital management**

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

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

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Total Debt	48.44	-
Equity	5,75,072.88	14,33,809.17
Net Debt to Equity	0.0001	-



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**36 Disclosure related to collateral**

Following table sets out availability of financial assets to support funding

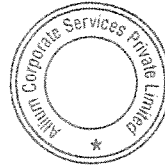
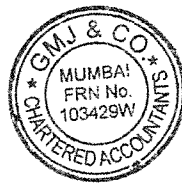
As at 31 March 2025

Financial Assets	Pledge as collateral	Available as collateral	Others*	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	-	6,40,494.44	-	6,40,494.44
Other financial assets	-	-	382.00	382.00
Property, plant and equipment	-	75.00	-	75.00
Other non-financial assets	-	-	4,599.69	4,599.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,40,569.44</b>	<b>4,981.69</b>	<b>6,45,551.13</b>

As at 31 March 2024

Financial Assets	Pledge as collateral	Available as collateral	Others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	-	14,31,035.59	-	14,31,035.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,31,035.59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,31,035.59</b>

\*(Represents assets which are not restricted for use as collateral, but that the Company would not consider readily available to secure funding in the normal course of business)



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**37 Fair Value measurement**

**A. Valuation principles**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price), regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique. In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques:

Level 1 – valuation technique using quoted market price: financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets that company can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – valuation technique using observable inputs: 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.

Level 3 – valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs: Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole.

**B. Valuation governance framework**

The Company's fair value methodology and the governance over its models includes a number of controls and other procedures to ensure appropriate safeguards are in place to ensure its quality and adequacy. All new product initiatives (including their valuation methodologies) are subject to approvals by various functions of the Company including the risk and finance functions.

Where fair values are determined by reference to externally quoted prices or observable pricing inputs to models, independent price determination or validation is used. For inactive markets, Company sources alternative market information, with greater weight given to information that is considered to be more relevant and reliable.

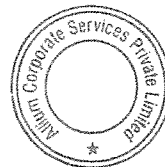
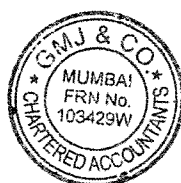
The responsibility of ongoing measurement resides with the business and product line divisions. However finance department is also responsible for establishing procedures governing valuation and ensuring fair values are in compliance with accounting standards.

**C. Valuation techniques:**

**Security receipts**

The market for these securities is not active. Therefore, the Company uses valuation techniques to measure their fair values. Since the security receipts are less liquid instruments therefore they are valued by discounted cash flow models. Expected cash flow levels are estimated by using quantitative and qualitative measures regarding the characteristics of the underlying assets including prepayment rates, default rates and other economic drivers. Securities receipts with significant unobservable valuation inputs are classified as Level 3.

**D. There have been no transfers between levels during the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.**



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

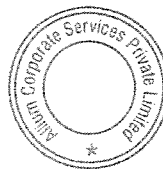
**37 Fair Value measurement (Continued)**

E. The following table shows a reconciliation of the opening balances and the closing balances for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Financial year ended 31 March 2025	Security receipts
Investments - at 1 April 2024	-
Purchase	-
Sale/Redemption proceeds	-
Profit for the year recognised in profit or loss	-
Investments - at 31 March 2025	-

Financial year ended 31 March 2024	Security receipts
Investments - at 01 April 2023	71,356.09
Purchase	-
Sale/Redemption proceeds	(75,737.61)
Profit for the year recognised in profit or loss	4,381.52
Investments - at 31 March 2024	-





Allium Corporate Services Private Limited  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

37 Fair Value measurement (Continued)

F. Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value:

The table below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments that are not carried at fair value in the financial statements. This table does not include the fair values of non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities

As at 31 March 2025	Carrying Value	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	6,40,494.44	6,40,494.44	-	-	6,40,494.44
Other financial assets	382.00	-	382.00	-	382.00
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>6,40,876.44</b>	<b>6,40,494.44</b>	<b>382.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,40,876.44</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Trade payables	4,643.07	-	4,643.07	-	4,643.07
Borrowing (other than debt securities)	48.44	-	48.44	-	48.44
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>4,691.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,691.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,691.51</b>
As at 31 March 2024	Carrying Value	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	14,31,035.59	14,31,035.59	-	-	14,31,035.59
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>14,31,035.59</b>	<b>14,31,035.59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,31,035.59</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Trade payables	319.14	-	319.14	-	319.14
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>319.14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>319.14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>319.14</b>

G. Valuation Methodologies of Financial Instruments not measured at fair value

Below are the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for the above financial instruments which are not recorded and measured at fair value in the Company's financial statements. These fair values were calculated for disclosure purposes only. The below methodologies and assumptions relate only to the instruments in the above tables and, as such, may differ from the techniques and assumptions explained in notes.

Short term Financial Assets and Liabilities

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short-term maturity (less than twelve months), the carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of their fair value. Such instruments include: Trade receivables, balances other than cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and contract liability without a specific maturity. Such amounts have been classified as Level 2 on the basis that no adjustments have been made to the balances in the balance sheet.



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency - Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**38 Risk Management framework**

**A. Introduction and risk profile**

Risk is an inherent part of Company's business activities. When the Company extends a corporate or retail loan, buys or sells securities in market, or offers other products or services, the Company takes on some degree of risk. The Company's overall objective is to manage its businesses, and the associated risks, in a manner that balances serving the interests of its customers and investors and protects the safety and soundness of the Company.

The Company strives for continual improvement through efforts to enhance controls, ongoing employee training and development and other measures.

**B. Types of Risks**

The Company's risks are generally categorized in the following risk types:

- a. Market risk
- b. Credit Risk
- c. Liquidity risk

**C. Market risks**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, equity prices and index movements. The company classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios and manages each of those portfolios separately. All the positions are managed and monitored using sensitivity analyses.

**Total market risk exposure**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 March 2024		
	Carrying amount	Traded risk	Non-traded risk	Carrying amount	Traded risk	Non-traded risk
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalent	6,40,494.44	-	6,40,494.44	14,31,035.59	-	14,31,035.59
Other financial assets	382.00	-	382.00	-	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>6,40,876.44</b>	-	<b>6,40,876.44</b>	<b>14,31,035.59</b>	-	<b>14,31,035.59</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>						
Trade payables	4,843.07	-	4,843.07	319.14	-	319.14
Borrowing (other than debt securities)	48.44	-	48.44	-	-	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>4,891.51</b>	-	<b>4,891.51</b>	<b>319.14</b>	-	<b>319.14</b>

**D. Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's Trade receivables and Loans. The Company has adopted a policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtains sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. In case the loans are to be restructured, similar credit assessment process is followed by the Company.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

The Company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties/Groups (Single Borrowing Limit/Group Borrowing Limit) and for industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

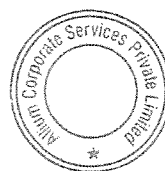
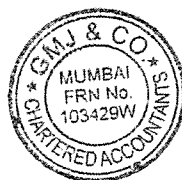
Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on its credit worthiness and historical dealings with the Company and market intelligence. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The credit quality review process aims to allow the Company to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective actions.

**Risk Concentration**

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

The following table shows the risk concentration by industry for the components of the balance sheet.

As at 31 March 2025				
Particulars	Financial services	Retail and wholesale	Services	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	6,40,494.44	-	-	6,40,494.44
Other financial assets	382.00	-	-	382.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,40,876.44</b>	-	-	<b>6,40,876.44</b>
As at 31 March 2024				
Particulars	Financial services	Retail and wholesale	Services	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	14,31,035.59	-	-	14,31,035.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,31,035.59</b>	-	-	<b>14,31,035.59</b>



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**38 Risk Management framework (Continued)**

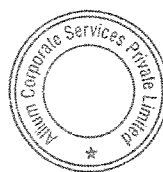
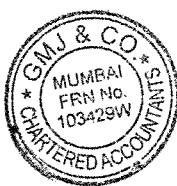
**D. Credit Risk (Contd.)**

**Collateral and other credit enhancements**

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are in place covering the acceptability and valuation of each type of collateral. Management monitors the market value of collateral and will request additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement.

The tables below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial asset along with details on collaterals held against exposure.

	Maximum exposure to credit risk	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,40,494.44	14,31,035.59
Other financial assets	382.00	-
Total	6,40,876.44	14,31,035.59



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**38 Risk Management framework (Continued)**

**E. Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due as a result of mismatches in the timing of the cash flows under both normal and stress circumstances.

**F. Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities**

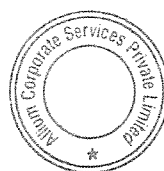
The table below summarises the maturity profile of the undiscounted cash flows of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as at:

**As at 31 March 2025**

Particulars	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<b>Financial Assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	6,40,494.44	-	-	-	-	-	6,40,494.44
Other financial assets	-	382.00	-	-	-	-	382.00
<b>Total undiscounted financial assets</b>	<b>6,40,494.44</b>	<b>382.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,40,876.44</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>							
Trade payables	-	4,643.07	-	-	-	-	4,643.07
Borrowing (other than debt securities)	-	48.44	-	-	-	-	48.44
<b>Total undiscounted financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,691.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,691.51</b>
<b>Total net financial assets / (liabilities)</b>	<b>6,40,494.44</b>	<b>(4,309.51)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,36,184.93</b>

**As at 31 March 2024**

Particulars	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<b>Financial Assets</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	14,31,035.59	-	-	-	-	-	14,31,035.59
<b>Total undiscounted financial assets</b>	<b>14,31,035.59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,31,035.59</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>							
Trade payables	-	319.14	-	-	-	-	319.14
<b>Total undiscounted financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>319.14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>319.14</b>
<b>Total net financial assets / (liabilities)</b>	<b>14,31,035.59</b>	<b>(319.14)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,30,716.45</b>



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**

(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

39. **Foreign currency**  
The Company has incurred an amount of Nil (Previous year: Nil) in foreign currency related to expenses. Earning in foreign exchange Rs. 64,246.18 (USD 750.99) thousands (Previous year: Nil).
40. **Details of Benami Property held**  
There have been no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
41. **Details of borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets**  
The Company has not been sanctioned any type of loan from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets.
42. **Willful Defaulter**  
The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any other lender.
43. **Relationship with Struck off Companies**  
The Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
44. **Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)**  
The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
45. **Undisclosed income**  
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.
46. **Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency**  
The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
47. **Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company**  
There is no immovable property held by the Company as at March 31, 2025.
48. **Loans or advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person**  
During the year the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are: (a) repayable on demand or (b) without specifying any terms or period of payment.
49. **Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment**  
The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2025.



**Allium Corporate Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Allium Finance Private Limited)

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)  
(Currency : Indian Rupees in Thousands)

**50. Declaration of Dividend**

During the current year, the Company has declared and paid interim dividend of Rs 113 per share amounting to Rs 600,415.90 thousands (Previous year Nil).

**51. Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium**

(A) During the year, the Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall :

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

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

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

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

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

**52.** During the current year, the Company has received approval on its application to surrender its NBFC license from Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") vide order dated May 30, 2024 for cancellation of NBFC license in terms of Section 45-IA of the RBI Act. Accordingly, reporting of the regulatory disclosures are not applicable to the Company.

**53. Disclosure of Ratios**

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
1	Total debts to total assets (refer note 1)	0.01%	Nil
2	Net profit margin (%) (refer note 2)	37.26%	79.81%
3	Debt service coverage ratio (refer note 3)	141223%	Nil

1. Total debts to total assets = Total Debt / Total assets

2. Net profit margin (%) = Net profit after tax / Total Income

3. Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Profit before interest and tax/ (Interest Expense + Principal repayment in next six

4. Current ratio, Long term debt to working capital, Bad Debts to account receivables ratio, Current liability ratio, Debtors turnover, Inventory turnover, Return on equity, Return on Capital Employed and Operating margin (%) are not applicable owing to the business model of the Company.

**54.** Previous year figures have been reclassified to conform to this year's classification.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For GMJ & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No. 103429W

Haridas Bhat  
Partner  
Membership No: 039070  
Mumbai  
02 May 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rajeev Khandal  
Director  
DIN : 07340336  
Mumbai  
02 May 2025

Bharat Bakshi  
Director  
DIN : 07648220

