

Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Corporate Identity Number: U67100MH2007PLC173779

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

NANGIA & CO LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Ind AS Financial Statements of Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows 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 Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and its profit including Other Comprehensive Income, its Cash Flows and its Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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 Ind AS Financial Statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board's Report ("other information"), but does not include the Ind AS Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including Other Comprehensive Income, Cash Flows and Changes in Equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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 implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS Financial Statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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.

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- 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

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conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) 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, and the Statement of Cash Flow 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 Ind AS 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 31 March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2";



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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (Continued)

- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 23 to the financial statements;
 - 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 that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 30.5 to the financial statements, during the year no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 30.5 to the financial statements, during the year no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (Continued)

- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting softwares for maintaining its books of accounts for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all 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 and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For Nangia & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 002391C/N500069



Jaspreet Singh Bedi

Partner

Membership Number: 601788

UDIN: 25601788BMKRJS9893

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2025

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Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirement's of our report of even date

Re: Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited ("the Company")

- (i) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the book of accounts of the Company, the company does not hold any property, plant and equipment or intangible assets in the current financial year. Accordingly, clause 3(i) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) (a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crores rupees 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) (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

(f) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to Promoters, related parties as defined in clause 2(76) of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not advanced any loans, made investments, given any guarantee or provided any security in

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connection with loan to any of its Directors or to any person in whom the Director is interested under the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act. Thus, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company have been regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employee's state insurance, income-tax and other statutory dues applicable to it. The provisions relating to duty of customs, sales-tax, duty of excise and value added tax are currently not applicable to the Company. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these 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 information and explanations given to us, no dues of goods and services tax, income-tax, sales-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, 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. Hence, the provision stated in clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any outstanding loans or other borrowings or payment of interest thereon due to any financial institutions, banks and debenture holders. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from the Government. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the audit procedures performed by us, the Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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- (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, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by a 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 whistleblower 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), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations are given to us, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence the 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 and audit procedures performed by us, the Company is not required to register under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 is 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 obtaining a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
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(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) 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 records of the Company, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year and in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the 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 28 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 135 are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The Company does not prepare consolidated financial statements, hence the requirement to report on clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For Nangia & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 002391C/N500069



Jaspreet Singh Bedi

Partner

Membership Number: 601788

UDIN: 25601788BMKRJS9893

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2025

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"ANNEXURE 2" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF EDELWEISS TRUSTEESHIP COMPANY LIMITED

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

To
The Members of
Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For Nangia & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 002391C/N500069



Jaspreet Singh Bedi

Partner

Membership Number: 601788

UDIN: 25601788BMKRJS9893

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2025

Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

	Note	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
I. ASSETS			
Non - current assets			
Financial assets			
- Investments	2	298	277
Other non-current assets			
- Current tax assets (net)	3	491	147
		<u>789</u>	<u>424</u>
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Investments	4	6,758	6,461
- Trade receivables	5	369	270
- Cash and cash equivalents	6	182	285
Other current assets	7	18	62
		<u>7,327</u>	<u>7,078</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>8,116</u></u>	<u><u>7,502</u></u>
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
- Equity share capital	8	1,000	1,000
- Other equity	9	5,943	5,796
		<u>6,943</u>	<u>6,796</u>
Non - current liabilities			
(a) Provisions	10	12	7
(h) Deferred tax liabilities	11	463	561
		<u>475</u>	<u>568</u>
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	12		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		395	106
Other current liabilities	13	303	32
		<u>698</u>	<u>138</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>8,116</u></u>	<u><u>7,502</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an intergal part of these financial statements

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As per our report attached of even date

For Nangia & Co. LLP.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 002391C/N500069

Jaspreet Singh Bedi
Partner

Membership No. 601788

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2025



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Nikhil Johari
Director
DIN - 01960539

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2025

Kedar Desai
Director
DIN - 00322581



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Revenue from operations			
Trusteeship fees	14	3,750	3,000
Total revenue from operations		3,750	3,000
Other income	15	519	380
Total revenue		4,269	3,380
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	16	1,215	247
Other expenses	17	2,999	1,590
Total expenses		4,214	1,837
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		55	1,543
Profit before tax		55	1,543
Tax expenses:	18		
Current tax (Including Short /Excess) provision for earlier years		6	297
Deferred tax		(97)	76
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations		146	1,170
Profit/ (Loss) from discontinuing operations		-	-
Tax expense of discontinuing operations		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) from discontinuing operations (after tax)		-	-
Profit after tax for the year		146	1,170
Other Comprehensive Income			
Remeasurement gain / loss on defined benefit plans (OCI)		1	12
Total Comprehensive Income		147	1,182
Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs.10 each):			
Basic and Diluted	19	1.46	11.70
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements	1-30		

For Nangia & Co. LLP,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 002391C/N500069

Jaspreet Singh Bedi
Partner
Membership No. 601788

Place:Mumbai
Date:29 April 2025



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Nikhil Johari
Director
DIN - 01960539

Place:Mumbai
Date:29 April 2025

Kedar Desai
Director
DIN - 00322581



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited**Cash Flow Statement**

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

**For the year ended
31 March 2025****For the year ended
31 March 2024****A Cash flow from operating activities**

Profit before tax	55	1,543
Add / (Less): Adjustments for		
Gain on investments carried at FVTPL	(519)	(369)
Gratuity and compensated expenses	6	8
Interest on income tax refund	-	(11)
	<u>(458)</u>	<u>1,171</u>
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		
Add / (Less): Adjustments for		
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(99)	90
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	44	(36)
Decrease/(increase) in other current liabilities	265	(424)
(Decrease)/ increase in trade payables	288	(219)
Increase/(decrease) in other non-financial liabilities	(92)	86
Cash generated from operations	(52)	668
Income tax refund/ (paid) (net)	(251)	(114)
	<u>(303)</u>	<u>554</u>

Net cash generated from operating activities - A**B Cash flow from investing activities**

Investments made during the year	200	(1,400)
	<u>200</u>	<u>(1,400)</u>

Net cash used in investing activities - B**C Cash flow from financing activities**

	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities - C	-	-
	<u>(103)</u>	<u>(847)</u>

Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)

Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	285	1,132
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	182	285

Components of cash and cash equivalents

Balance with banks in current account	182	285
---------------------------------------	-----	-----

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements 1-30

Notes:

- Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 prescribed under the Companies Act (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013.
- Cash receipts and payments for transaction with group companies in which the turnover is quick, the amounts are large, and the maturities are short are presented on net basis in accordance with Ind AS-7 Statement of Cash Flows.

As per our report attached of even date

For Nangia & Co. LLP,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 002391C/N500069.

Jaspreet Singh Bedi
Partner
Membership No. 601788

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2025

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors**

Nikhil Johari
Nikhil Johari
Director

DIN - 01960539

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29 April 2025

Kedar Desai
Kedar Desai
Director

Kedar Desai
Director
DIN - 00322581



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2025

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

Equity share capital

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the year	Changes in equity share capital	Balance at the end of the year
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each, fully paid up			
As at March 31, 2025	1,000	-	1,000
As at March 31, 2024	1,000	-	1,000
As at March 31, 2023	1,000	-	1,000
	1,000	-	1,000

Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Capital Reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance at March 31, 2023	132	4,482	4,614
Profit for the year	-	1,170	1,170
Remeasurement gain / loss on defined benefit plans (OCI)	-	12	12
Balance at March 31, 2024	132	5,664	5,796
Profit for the year	-	146	146
Remeasurement gain / loss on defined benefit plans (OCI)	-	1	1
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	147	147
Balance at March 31, 2025	132	5,811	5,943

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1-30

As per our report attached of even date

For Nangia & Co. LLP.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 002391C/N500069

Jaspreet Singh Bedi

Partner

Membership No. 601788

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2025



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Nikhil Johari

Nikhil Johari

Director

DIN - 01960539

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2025

Kedar Desai

Kedar Desai

Director

DIN - 00322581



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

1. Material accounting policy information

Company overview

Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated in India with limited liability on September 03, 2007. The Company is a subsidiary of Edelweiss Financial Services Limited, a company registered in India.

The principal object of the Company is to act as trustee for mutual funds, perform the functions and duties of a trustee, execute trusts of all kind and transact all kinds of trust, agency or fiduciary business. The Company has been appointed as the trustee of Edelweiss Mutual Fund (the 'Fund'), vide a trust deed dated January 30, 2008, (the 'Deed') between itself, Edelweiss Financial Services Limited (the 'Settler/ Sponsor') and Edelweiss Asset Management Limited (the 'AMC').

1.1 Basis of preparation and recent accounting developments

Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the "Ind AS") as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. In addition, the guidance notes/ announcements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'ICAI') are also applied except where compliance with other statutory promulgations requires a different treatment.

b) Basis of accounting

The company maintains accounts on accrual basis following the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included in level 1, that are observable for the asset or liabilities, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – inputs are unobservable inputs for the valuation of assets/liabilities.

c) Presentation of financial statements

The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act'). The statement of cash flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash flows".



The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in the Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the financial statements.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

d) Functional and presentation currency

Indian Rupees (₹) is the Company's functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Accordingly, the management has determined that financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹). All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest rupee upto two decimal places, unless otherwise indicated.

e) Basis of measurement

The Ind AS financial statements has been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial instruments (as explained in the accounting policies below)	Fair value

f) Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about critical judgments, assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended March 31, 2025 is included in the following notes:

- Note 23 – Recognition and measurement of contingencies, if any;
- Note 24 – Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

g) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received on sale of asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.



Valuation models that employ significant unobservable inputs require a higher degree of judgment and estimation in the determination of fair value. Judgment and estimation are usually required for selection of the appropriate valuation methodology, determination of expected future cash flows on the financial instrument being valued, determination of probability of counterparty default and selection of appropriate discount rates.

The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques:-

- i) **Level 1:** Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments. This includes NAV valuations.
- ii) **Level 2:** Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This includes price of the similar instrument, at the time of valuation.
- iii) **Level 3:** Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This includes pricing basis discounted cash flow and adjusted net assets value methods.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

1.2 New and Amended Standards

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 — Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 01, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and, based on its evaluation, has determined that it has no impact on its financial statements.

1.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks.



1.4 Financial instruments:

i. Recognition and initial measurement

All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability which is not recognized at Fair Value through Profit and Loss, is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

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:

- Amortized cost
- Fair value through profit or loss [FVTPL]

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets 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.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025 (Continued)

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognized in Statement of profit and loss.

1.5 Revenue recognition

i. Rendering of services

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115 to determine when to recognize revenue and at what amount.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customer. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when services are provided and it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue is not expected to occur.

ii. Nature of goods and services

The Company principally generates revenue by providing trusteeship services to Mutual fund.

Services	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms
Trusteeship Fee	The Company has been appointed as trustee to Edelweiss Mutual Fund. The Company receives trusteeship fees from the Edelweiss Mutual Fund which is charged and is accounted on accrual basis at rates approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

1.6 Provisions (other than employee benefits)

Provisions are recognized 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. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. 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.



1.7 Income tax

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

i. 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.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized 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 recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized 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 utilized.

Deferred tax assets are also recognized with respect to carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized.

It is probable that taxable profit will be available against which a deductible temporary difference, unused tax loss or unused tax credit can be utilized when there are sufficient taxable temporary differences which are expected to reverse in the period of reversal of deductible temporary difference or in periods in which a tax loss can be carried forward or back. When this is not the case, deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent it is probable that:

- the entity will have sufficient taxable profit in the same period as reversal of deductible temporary difference or periods in which a tax loss can be carried forward or back; or
- Tax planning opportunities are available that will create taxable profit in appropriate periods.

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 realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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



1.8 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are 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.

1.9 Retirement and other employee benefit

Provident fund

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

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 profit or loss in subsequent periods

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.

1.10 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousands as per the requirements of Schedule II, unless otherwise stated.



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

2 Non-current assets**Investments**

Investments in units of mutual fund schemes (quoted), fully paid-up Measured at Fair Value through Profit or loss account (FVTPL)	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 March 2024		
	Face Value	Quantity	Amount	Face Value	Quantity	Amount
Edelweiss Money Market Fund - Direct Plan Growth	10	9,704	298	10	9,704	277
Total			298			277
Aggregate of quoted investment - At fair value (being net asset value)			298			
						277

4 Current Assets**Investments**

Investments in units of mutual fund schemes (quoted), fully paid-up Measured at Fair Value through Profit or loss account (FVTPL)	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 March 2024		
	Face Value	Quantity	Amount	Face Value	Quantity	Amount
Edelweiss Money Market Fund - Direct Plan Growth	10	2,19,850	6,758	10	2,26,577	6,461
Total			6,758			6,461
Aggregate of quoted investment - At fair value (being net asset value)			6,758			
						6,461



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
3 Current tax assets (net)		
Advance income taxes	491	147
Total	491	147
5 Trade receivables		
Trade receivables		
Receivables considered good - Unsecured	369	270
Total	369	270
6 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	182	285
Total	182	285
7 Other current assets		
Prepaid expenses	12	12
GST Input credit	6	-
Advances to others	-	50
Total	18	62



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

5.1 Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	369	-	-	-	-	369
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk						
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables—considered good						
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk						
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						

5.1 Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	270	-	-	-	-	270
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk						
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables—considered good						
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk						
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
8 Equity share capital		
Authorised :		
250,000 (Previous year: 250,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	2,500	2,500
	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
100,000 (Previous year: 100,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up	1,000	1,000
Total	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

a. Movement in share capital :

	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,00,000	1,000	1,00,000	1,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares :

The Company has issued only one class of shares. The entire paid up share capital is held by Edelweiss Financial Services Limited, the holding company and its nominees. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to only one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Details of shares held by holding company and shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate share

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No of shares	%	No of shares	%
Holding company				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up				
Edelweiss Financial Services Limited, holding company and its nominees	1,00,000	100	1,00,000	100
	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>100</u>

9 Reserves and surplus

Capital Reserve - Opening balance	132	132
Add : Additions during the year	-	-
Capital Reserve - Closing balance	<u>132</u>	<u>132</u>
Retained earnings - Opening Balance	5,664	4,482
Add: Profit for the year	146	1,170
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	1	12
Retained earnings - Closing Balance	<u>5,811</u>	<u>5,664</u>
	<u>5,943</u>	<u>5,796</u>



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
10 Provisions		
Employee benefits		
Compensated leave absences	-	4
Gratuity	12	3
	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>
11 Deferred tax Liabilities (net)		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Fair valuation of investments and stock-in-trade - gain in valuation	460	559
<u>Employee benefit obligations</u>		
Provision for leave accumulation	0	1
Disallowances under section 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961	3	1
	<u>463</u>	<u>561</u>
12 Trade Payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	395	106
Total	<u>395</u>	<u>106</u>
13 Other current liabilities		
Withholding taxes, Goods & service tax and other taxes payable	53	32
Accrued salaries and benefits	250	-
Total	<u>303</u>	<u>32</u>



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

12.1 Trade payables due aging schedule as on 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) MSME				
(ii) Others	395			
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME				395
(iv) Disputed dues-Others				

12.1 Trade payables due aging schedule as on 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) MSME				
(ii) Others	106			
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME				106
(iv) Disputed dues-Others				



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

	for the year ended 31 March 2025	for the year ended 31 March 2024
14 Fee income		
Trusteeship fees	3,750	3,000
Total	3,750	3,000
15 Other Income		
Profit on sale of investments	9	-
Gain on investments carried at FVTPL	510	369
Interest on income tax refund	-	11
	519	380
Fair value changes:		
- Realised	9	-
- Unrealised	510	369
Total Net gain/loss on fair value changes	519	369
16 Employee benefit expenses		
Salaries and wages		
Salaries and wages	811	581
Compensated absences	(2)	3
Salaries and wages - Bonus	250	(400)
Contribution to provident and other funds	46	30
Gratuity Exps	8	5
Staff welfare expenses	102	28
	1,215	247
17 Other expenses		
Legal and professional fees	613	242
Directors' sitting fees	2,220	1,180
Auditors' remuneration	50	60
Rates and taxes	15	30
Printing and stationery	-	9
Computer expenses	100	-
Interest On Late Payment Of Statutory Dues	-	35
Travelling and conveyance	-	22
Miscellaneous expenses	-	12
Total	2,999	1,590
Auditors' remuneration :-		
As Auditors	50	60
Towards reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	50	60



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

18. Income Tax

The components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 are:

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Current tax	6	297
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-	-
Deferred tax relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(97)	76
Total tax charge	(91)	373
Current tax	6	297
Deferred tax	(97)	76

Reconciliation of total tax charge

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Accounting profit before tax as per financial statements	55	1,543
Tax rate (in percentage)	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax expense calculated based on this tax rate	14	388
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-	-
Effect of income not subject to tax:	(14)	(388)
Others		
Others	20	685
Write-down of available tax credits which are not considered recoverable (for example, Minimum Alternate Tax credit)	(97)	76
Tax charge for the year recorded in P&L	(91)	373

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

	Opening deferred tax asset / (liability) as per Ind AS	Movement for the period (2024-25)		Total movement	Closing deferred tax asset / (liability) as per Ind AS
		Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income		
Deferred taxes in relation to:					
Other investments (equity instruments)	559	(98)	-	(98)	460
Employee benefits obligations	1	(1)	-	(1)	(0)
Others	1	2	-	2	3
Total	561	(97)	-	(97)	463

	Opening deferred tax asset / (liability) as per Ind AS	Movement for the period (2023-24)		Total movement	Closing deferred tax asset / (liability) as per Ind AS
		Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income		
Deferred taxes in relation to:					
Other investments (equity instruments)	481	77	-	77	559
Employee benefits obligations	0	1	-	1	1
Others	3	(2)	-	(2)	1
Total	484	76	-	76	561



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

19. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The following table shows the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS calculations:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
a) Net amount attributable to the equity shareholders (as per statement of profit and loss)	146	1,170
b) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (based on the date of issue of shares)	100,000	100,000
c) Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rupees) (a/b) (Face value Rs. 10 per share)	1.46	11.70

20. Segment reporting

The Company is in the business of providing trusteeship services to Edelweiss Mutual Fund. Accordingly, there is no separate reportable segment and hence, no disclosure is made under Indian Accounting Standard 108 – Operating Segment Reporting. Further, segmentation based on geography has not been presented as the Company operates only in India.

There is only one customer contributing in excess of 10% of the total revenue of the Company.

The amounts for the same are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Edelweiss Mutual Fund	3,750	3,000



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

21. Related parties

A - Names of related parties with whom transactions have taken place

Sr No.	Name of Entity/Person	Nature of relationship
1	Edelweiss Financial Services Limited	Holding Company
2	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited - ECSL	Fellow subsidiaries
3	Edelweiss Asset Management Limited	Fellow subsidiaries
4	Bhavesh Rasiklal Vora	Independent Director
5	Kedar J Desai	Independent Director
6	Kovilakath Venugopal	Independent Director
7	Krishnamoorthy Ramaswamy	Independent Director

B - Transactions with related parties

Sr No.	Related Party Name	Nature of Transactions	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
1	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited - ECSL	Reimbursement of Expenses	12.84	0.06
2	Edelweiss Asset Management Limited	Reimbursement of Expenses	100.00	-
3	Bhavesh Rasiklal Vora	Directors' Sitting Fees	510.00	280.00
4	Kedar J Desai	Directors' Sitting Fees	670.00	340.00
5	Kovilakath Venugopal	Directors' Sitting Fees	370.00	240.00
6	Krishnamoorthy Ramaswamy	Directors' Sitting Fees	670.00	400.00

C -Outstanding Balances as on March 31, 2025

Sr No.	Related Party Name	Nature of Transactions	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
1	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited - ECSL	Payable Towards the Reimbursement of Expenses	1.39	-



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

22. Details of dues to micro small and medium enterprises

Trade Payables includes Rs. Nil (Previous years: Rs. Nil) payable to “Suppliers” registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. No interest has been paid / is payable by the Company during the year 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.

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	Nil	Nil
Interest due thereon	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest paid by the company in terms of section 16 of the MSMEDA, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMEDA	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	Nil	Nil

23. Recognition and measurement of contingencies:

There are no outstanding contingencies as on March 31 2025 (Previous Years: Nil).

24. Financial Risk Management and fair value hierarchy:

Capital Management

Equity share capital and other equity are considered for the purpose of Company’s capital management. The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize returns to the Shareholders. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital of the Company. The Company may take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

Financial Instruments

A) Classification and fair values of financial assets & liabilities

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities.

	Carrying amount	
	As at	As at
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Non - current investments (Level 1)	298	277
Current investments (Level 1)	6,758	6,461
Trade receivables	369	270
Cash and cash equivalents	182	285
Total	7,607	7,293
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	395	106
Total	395	106

The financial assets include investments which are measured at FVTPL and categorised into fair value hierarchy as Level 1.

The financial assets excluding investments are not measured at FVTPL which includes cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables. These are the financial assets whose carrying amount approximate fair value, because of their short term nature.

Additionally, financial liabilities includes trade payables not measured at FVTPL whose carrying amount approximate fair value, because of their short term nature.

B) Financial risk management

The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The financial risks are managed in accordance with the Company's risk management policy which has been approved by its Board of Directors. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for managing the risk profile of the company. The purpose of risk management is to identify potential problems before they occur, so that risk-handling activities may be planned and invoked as needed to manage adverse impacts on achieving objectives.



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

Risk	Exposure arising from
i) Credit risk	Financial assets
ii) Liquidity risk	Financial liabilities
iii) Market risk	Financial assets

i) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a customer contract or financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables. Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty.

Company's management policy is to closely monitor creditworthiness of counterparties by reviewing their financial statements on regular basis.

Company's financial assets subject to the expected credit loss model within Ind AS 109 are only short-term trade and other receivables. All trade receivables are expected to be received in three months or less.

Company is exposed to credit risk on mutual fund investments, however this investment are not subjected to Ind-AS-109 impairment requirements as they are measured at FVTPL. The carrying value of these investments, under Ind AS 109 represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on financial instruments not subject to the Ind AS 109 impairment requirements on the respective reporting dates.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Maximum exposure to credit risk	7,425	7,008

ii) 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. Exposure to liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company could be required to pay its trade payables earlier than expected.



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

The company's policy is to satisfy repayment requests by withdrawal of cash deposits.

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows		
		Total	1 year or less	More than 1 year
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	395	395	395	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	395	395	395	-

As at March 31, 2024	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows		
		Total	1 year or less	More than 1 year
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	106	106	106	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	106	106	106	-

iii) Market risks

Risk which can affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments due to adverse movements in market prices of instrument due to price risk. The objective of the Company's market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters.

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's financial Instruments. All of the company's interest rate risk exposure is at a fixed rate. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect statement of profit and loss for any of these fixed interest bearing financial instruments. Fair value can change due to change in interest rate.



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

The interest rate profile of the company's interest-bearing Investments financial instruments is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investment in debt oriented mutual fund		
Non-current investments	298	277
Current investments	6,758	6,461
Total	7,056	6,738

A) Defined contribution plan (provident fund):

Amount of Rs. **46** (Previous year: Rs 30/-) is recognised as expense and included in "Employee benefit expense" – note 16 in the statement of profit and loss.

B) Defined benefit plan (gratuity):

The following tables summarize the components of the net benefit expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss, the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the gratuity benefit plan.

25 Disclosure pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard 19 - Employee Benefits (continued)

Statement of profit and loss

Expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss account:

	2025	2024
Current service cost	8	4
Interest cost	-	-
Expected return on plan asset	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Net Interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	-	1
Actuarial (gain) or loss recognized in the year	-	-
Employer expense	8	5



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

Balance sheet

Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO):

	2025	2024
Present value of DBO at the beginning of the year	3	10
Acquisition/ (Divesture)	-	-
Transfer in / (out)	-	-
Interest cost	-	1
Current service cost	8	4
Benefits paid	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	1	(12)
Transfer In/ (Out)	-	-
Present value of DBO at the end of the year	12	3

Net (liability) / asset recognised in the balance sheet:

Particulars	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	12	3
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Amount recognized in balance sheet - asset/(liability)	12	3
Funded Status Surplus/ (Deficit)	(12)	(3)
Experience Adjustment on Plan Liabilities:		
(Gain)/ Loss	-	(12)

Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:

	2025	2024
Salary Growth Rate	7%	7%
Discount Rate	6.3%	7%
Interest Rate on Net DBO/ (Asset)	7%	7.10%
Withdrawal Rate	16%	16%
Mortality rate	IALM 2012-14 (Ult.)	IALM 2012-14 (Ult.)
Weighted average duration of the obligation	3.5 years	3.5 years



Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

25 Disclosure pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard 19 - Employee Benefits (continued)

Sensitivity analysis:

DBO increases / (decreases) by	March-25	March-24
Increase of 1% in Salary Growth Rate	1	Negligible change
Decrease of 1% in Salary Growth Rate	(1)	Negligible change
Increase of 1% in Discount Rate	(1)	Negligible change
Decrease of 1% in Discount Rate	1	Negligible change
Increase of 1% in Withdrawal Rate	Negligible change	Negligible change
Decrease of 1% in Withdrawal Rate	Negligible change	Negligible change
Mortality (Increase in expected lifetime by 1 year)	Negligible change	Negligible change
Mortality (Increase in expected lifetime by 3 years)	Negligible change	Negligible change

C) Compensated leave absences

The liability for Compensated absences as determined by independent actuary as at the balance sheet date is Rs. **NIL** (March 2024 Rs.4/-)

26. Cost sharing

Edelweiss Financial Services Limited, being the holding company along with fellow subsidiaries incurs expenditure like Group mediclaim, insurance, rent, electricity charges etc. which is for the common benefit of itself and its certain subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries including the Company. This cost so expended is reimbursed by the Company on the basis of number of employees, time spent by employees of other companies, actual identifications etc. Accordingly, and as identified by the management, the expenditure heads in note 16 include reimbursements paid and are net of reimbursements received based on the management's best estimate.

27. Provident Fund

The Supreme Court has recently, delivered its ruling on the composition of basic wages for the purposes of deduction and contribution to the Employees Provident and Pension funds. The company, in the interest of its employees, awaits clarity on the complexities revolving around the application of the said order, the ambiguity reflected by the divergent views of legal experts and the response/direction from the authorities, including on representations made by an industry association in this regard.



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

28. Ratio:

Sr.No	Ratio	March-25	March-24
1	Current Ratio	0.85	2.29
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	-	-
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	-	-
4	Return On Equity Ratio	-	-
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	-	-
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	-	-
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	-	-
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	-	-
9	Net Profit Ratio	3.88	38.99
10	Return On Capital Employed	-	-
11	Return On Investment	-	-

29. Prior period comparatives

The Figures in respect of the previous year have been regrouped/ rearranged wherever necessary, to make them comparable with the current year.

30. Other Additional Information

30.1 Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the company

The company do not have any immovable properties where title deeds are not held in the name of the company.

30.2 Details of Benami Property held

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

30.3 Security of current assets against borrowings

The company has no borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

30.4 Wilful Defaulter

The company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

30.5 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 or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries).

(B) During the year, the company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities.



Edelweiss Trusteeship Company Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

30.6 Undisclosed Income

The company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

30.7 Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current financial year and any of the previous financial years.

As per our report attached of even date

For **Nangia & Co. LLP.**
Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 002391C/N500069



Jaspreet Singh Bedi
Partner

Membership No.: 601788

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Nikhil Johari
Director

DIN-01960539



Kedar Desai
Director

DIN-00322581

Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2025



Place: Mumbai

Date: 29 April 2025

