

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of ALANKIT IMAGINATIONS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements of Alankit Imaginations Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and a note to the financial statements including a summary of the 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 ("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 Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (IND AS) and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March, 2025, and its profit (financial performance 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 ("SA"s) 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 Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone financial statements.



Emphasis of Matter

Attention is invited to the following matters in the Notes to the Financial Statements:

- We draw attention to note no. 2.34 of the standalone financial statement which describes that the company has received demand notice amounting to Rs.1,166.15 Lakh, under section 156 of the Income Tax Act 1961; with respect to A.Y. 2014-15 to A.Y. 2020-21. The company has filed an appeal with the appropriate authorities against the said tax demand. As per the legal opinion obtained by the company the said demand is not tenable.*

Our opinion on the statements is not modified in respect of this matter

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility report, Corporate Governance and shareholder's information, but does not include the Standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Standalone 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 Standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to the preparation of these Standalone 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) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone 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.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 judgement 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in 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 operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with the 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.



From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosures about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the **Annexure A**, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rule issued thereunder.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
 - g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone financial statements. Refer to Note-2.33 and 2.34 to the Standalone financial statements;
- ii) The Company did not have any long-term Contract including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and protection Fund by the Company.
- iv) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief ,no funds, have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies incorporated in India to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries;
(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to accounts, 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
(iii) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause(d)(i) and (d)(ii) contain any material mis-statement.
- v) In our opinion and based on the information and explanation provided to us, no dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the company.



- vi) Based on the examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software(s) where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of the prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention, to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the prior year.

For Kanodia Sanyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 008396N



(Namrata Kanodia)
Partner

Membership no.: 402909

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22nd May, 2025

UDIN: 25402909BMHZKY7734



Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date to the members of the Alankit Imagination Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

In term of the Information and explanations sought by us and furnished by the company, and the books of account and records examined by us during the course of our audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) (a) (i) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (ii) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) All the property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management according to a regular program, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies with respect to book records were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or 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 is a service company and it does not hold any physical inventories. Thus , paragraph 3(ii)(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 examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (iii) 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 provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year, in respect of which:
- (a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us the Company has not provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us the Company has not provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans so, the requirement of this sub clause regarding stipulation of the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest and the regularity of the repayments or receipts of principal amounts and interest does not apply to the company.
 - (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days as there is no loans given. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.
 - (e) During the year no loans or advances in the nature of loans granted which has fallen due during the year has been renewed or extended or fresh loan granted to settle the overdue of the existing loan given to the same parties.
 - (f) The Company has not granted loans which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment details.
- (iv) 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 given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). In respect of the investments made by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.



(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of books of account and records the company has been generally regular in depositing Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, ESI, income tax, good and service tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the dues set out below in respect of Income tax have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of disputes:

Name of the statute	A.Y.	Amount (Rs.)	Forum where the dispute is pending	Nature of dues
Income tax Act, 1961	2014-15	164.42	CIT Appeal	Tax Demand
Income tax Act, 1961	2015-16	110.63	CIT Appeal	Tax Demand
Income tax Act, 1961	2016-17	301.57	CIT Appeal	Tax Demand
Income tax Act, 1961	2017-18	347.28	CIT Appeal	Tax Demand
Income tax Act, 1961	2018-19	204.02	CIT Appeal	Tax Demand
Income tax Act, 1961	2020-21	38.23	CIT Appeal	Tax Demand
Total		1166.16		

(Viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, , there were no transaction which were not recorded in the books of account and have been surrendered or disclosed as income, during the year, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(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 did not default in repayment of loans or other



borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender, during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix) 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 examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures as defined under the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies (as defined under the Act). Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x). (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made the preferential allotment of shares during the year. Accordingly, the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and 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 course of the audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.



- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the company is in compliance with section 177 & section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable for all transactions with related parties and the details of the related parties' transactions have been disclosed in the notes-2.30 to the Standalone financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standard,
- (xiv) The company is not covered by section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013, related to appointment of internal auditor of the company. Therefore, the company is not required to appoint any internal auditor. Thus, the provision of Clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the company.
- (xv) In our opinion and 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 to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
(b) During the year, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities and hence this clause of order is not applicable to the company.
(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable.
(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have more than one CIC.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) During the year there has been no resignation of statutory auditors of the company and hence this clause of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due.



(xx)

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the provision of sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act is not applicable to the company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx) (a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For Kanodia Sanyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 008396N



(Namrata Kanodia)
Partner



Membership no.: 402909

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22nd May, 2025

UDIN: 25402909BMHZKY7734

Annexure B to the Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Alankit Imaginations Limited ('the Company') as of 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Alankit Imaginations Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the 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.

An 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: -

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the management and directors of the company; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

For Kanodia Sanyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 008396N



(Namrata Kanodia)
Partner

Membership no.: 402909

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22nd May, 2025

UDIN: 25402909BMHZKY7734



Alankit Imaginations Limited
CIN: U74899DL1994PLC059289
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
ASSETS			
(1) Non Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipments	2.1	177.94	117.57
(b) Goodwill	2.1(a)	300.80	-
(c) Intangible Assets	2.1(b)	804.69	905.86
(d) Right of Use Assets (ROU)	2.1(c)	18.21	-
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	2.2	1145.41	1291.33
(ii) Other Non Current Financial Assets	2.3	722.44	1071.19
(f) Other Non current Assets	2.4	2359.89	7835.40
Total Non Current Assets		5529.38	11221.35
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investment	2.5	524.37	181.65
(ii) Trade Receivables	2.6	945.38	1.53
(iii) Cash and Bank Balances	2.7	900.48	5842.21
(iv) Bank balance other than (ii) above	2.8	1601.50	273.75
(c) Other Current Assets	2.9	117.62	216.85
Total Current Assets		4089.35	6515.99
Total Assets		9618.73	17737.35
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.10	465.00	465.00
(b) Other Equities	2.11	4479.98	4217.17
(c) Share Application Money Pending Allotement		-	-
Total Equity		4944.98	4682.17
(1) Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	2.14 (a)	9.67	-
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	2.12	186.45	115.31
(c) Provisions	2.13	14.69	13.44
Total Non Current Liabilities		210.81	128.75
(2) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	2.14	25.19	-
(ii) Lease Liabilities	2.14 (a)	9.37	-
(iii) Trade Payables	2.15		
Total Outstanding dues to MSME		21.25	-
Total Outstanding dues to other than MSME		7.00	25.84
(b) Other Current Liabilities	2.16	4269.45	12820.16
(c) Provisions	2.17	3.00	1.83
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		127.67	78.59
Total Current Liabilities		4462.94	12926.42
Total Equity and Liabilities		9618.73	17737.35

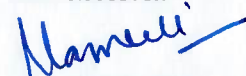
Significant Accounting Policies

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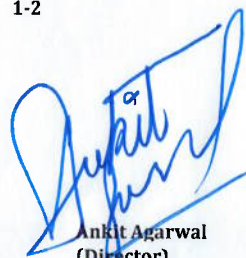
Notes to the Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached.


1-2

For Kanodia Sanyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.008396N


Namrata Kanodia
Partner
M. No. 402909




Ankit Agarwal
(Director)
(DIN 01191951)


Harish Chandra Agrawal
(Director)
(DIN 01196052)

Place : New Delhi
Date : **22-05-2025**

Alankit Imaginations Limited**CIN: U74899DL1994PLC059289****Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31st March, 2025**

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024
Revenue From Operations		Rs.	Rs.
I) Fees & Commission Income	2.18	2839.01	2828.28
II) Other Income	2.19	310.03	573.30
III) Total Income (I+II)		3149.04	3401.58
IV) Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	2.20	755.33	787.10
Finance Cost	2.21	21.07	3.27
Depreciation and amortization expense	2.1	204.45	125.54
Other expenses	2.22	1715.02	2018.19
Total expenses (IV)		2695.87	2934.10
V) Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax		453.17	467.48
VI) Exceptional and extraordinary items			
Goodwill written off		-	-
VII) Total exceptional and extraordinary items		-	-
VIII) Profit before tax		453.17	467.48
IX) Tax expense			
(1) Current tax		127.67	78.59
(a) MAT Credit		-	(12.60)
(b) Income tax adjustments earlier year		(3.77)	(19.38)
(2) Deferred tax	2.12	69.84	61.78
X) Profit (Loss) for the period		259.43	359.09
XI) Other Comprehensive Income / (Losses)			
(a) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit and loss			
(i) Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans		4.68	(1.50)
(ii) Changes in fair values of investment in equities carried at fair value through OCI		-	-
(iii) Changes in fair values of investments in equities carried at fair value through OCI		-	-
(iv) Income Tax on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the statement		(1.30)	0.39
(b) Items that will be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit and loss			
(i) Exchange differences in translating the financial statement of a foreign operation		-	-
(ii) Income Tax on items that will be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit and loss		-	-
XII) Total Other Comprehensive Income / (Losses)		3.38	(1.11)
XIII) Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII)		262.81	357.98
XIV) Earnings per equity share - Basic and diluted	2.27		
(1) Basic		5.58	7.72
(2) Diluted		5.58	7.72

Significant Accounting Policies

Notes forming parts of Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached.

1
1-2

For Kanodia Sanyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.008396N



Namrata Kanodia
Partner
M. No. 402909

Place : New Delhi
Date : 22-05-2025

Ankit Agarwal
(Director)
(DIN 01191951)

Harish Chandra Agraw
(Director)
(DIN 01196052)

Alankit Imaginations Limited
CIN: U74899DL1994PLC059289

Cash Flow Statement For the Year ended 31st March, 2025

(₹ In Lakhs)

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025 Rs.	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024 Rs.
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit before Tax	453.17	467.48
Add : Adjustments for		
Depreciation	204.45	125.54
Gratuity Expense	7.11	6.15
Loss on Revaluation of Investment	34.98	3.31
Total	699.71	602.48
Less : Adjustments for		
Interest Received	253.55	432.95
Interest income As per IndAS	52.01	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	394.15	169.53
Adjustments for change in Working Capital		
Trade & Other Receivables	4630.89	(7112.59)
Change in Inventories	(377.70)	260.33
Trade & Other Payables	(7848.28)	8465.88
Bank Deposit Placed	(979.00)	45.00
Cash generated from operations	(4179.94)	1828.15
Direct Taxes paid	(83.38)	(30.02)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	(4263.32)	1798.13
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Business Purchase	(1000.00)	-
Purchase of Fixed Asset	(155.07)	(81.94)
Purchase & Sale of Investments	197.92	(1178.98)
Net Cash from Investing Activities	(957.15)	(1260.92)
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Unsecured Loans to corporate bodies	25.19	3499.54
Interest Received	253.55	432.95
Net Cash from Financing activities	278.74	3932.49
Net increase in cash or cash equivalents	(4941.73)	4469.70
Cash or cash equivalents (Opening balance)	5842.21	1372.51
Cash or cash equivalents (Closing balance)	900.48	5842.21

NOTE : Figures in bracket represents cash outflow
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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Notes forming part of Financial Statement
As per our report of even date attached.

1-2

For Kanodia Sanyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.008396N

Namrata Kanodia
Partner
M. No. 402909



Ankit Agarwal
(Director)
(DIN 01191951)

Harish Chandra Agrawal
(Director)
(DIN 01196052)

Place : New Delhi
Date : 22-05-2025

Alankit Imaginations Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Statement of Changes in Equity

(₹ In Lakhs)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Balance As at April 1, 2024	Change in Equity Share Capital Due to Prior Period Error	Restated Balance As at April 1, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital During the Year	Balance As At March 31, 2025
465.00	-	-	-	465.00

Balance As at April 1, 2023	Change in Equity Share Capital Due to Prior Period Error	Restated Balance As at April 1, 2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital During the Year	Balance As At March 31, 2024
465.00	-	-	-	465.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & surplus			Other comprehensive Income		Total equity attributable to equity holders of company
	Security Premium	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Investments Revaluation Reserve	Others	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	5814.80	-	(1956.91)	-	1.29	3859.18
Profit for the year	-	-	359.10	-	(1.11)	357.99
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	5814.80	-	(1597.81)	-	0.18	4217.17
Balance as at April 1, 2024	5814.80	-	(1597.81)	-	0.18	4217.16
Profit for the year	-	-	259.43	-	3.38	262.81
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	5814.80	-	(1338.38)	-	3.55	4479.98



ALANKIT IMAGINATIONS LIMITED

Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Alankit Imaginations Limited ('the Company') was Incorporated on 30th May 1994, under the Indian Companies Act 1956, primarily engaged in Stock and Commodity Brokerage Services and Depository Business.

The address of the Corporate office is 205-208, ANARKALI MARKET, JHANDELA WALAN EXTN., NEW DELHI, Delhi, India, 110055. The standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 were approved for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Company's Board of Directors on 22nd May 2025.

2. Material accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

i. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Companies normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services rendered to customers and time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation in cash and cash equivalents of the consideration for such services rendered, the company has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

ii. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102 Share based payments, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116 Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 Inventories or value in use in Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety,

Which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;



- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the assets or liability

iii. Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of Standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting year. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a material risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone 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.

The preparation of the standalone financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of the Ind AS requires management of the company to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the standalone financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these standalone financial statements have been disclosed below. Accounting estimates could change from year to year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about the assumptions and estimates could result in the outcome requiring material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities.

Contingent liabilities

The Company uses material judgements to assess contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are 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 or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the standalone financial statements.

Control and significant influence

Whether the Company, through voting rights and potential voting rights attached to shares held, or by way of shareholders agreements or other factors, has the ability to direct the relevant activities of the subsidiaries, or jointly direct the relevant activities of its joint ventures or exercise significant influence over associates.

Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets represent a material proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and



residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

Fair value measurements and valuation processes

In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where level 1 input is not available, the Company engages third party qualified values to perform the valuation. The management works closely with qualified external values to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model.

Defined benefit obligations

The cost of the defined benefits that includes gratuity and compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Impairment testing of investments

Key assumptions related to weighted average cost of capital (WACC) and long-term growth rates.

Classification of Leases.

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an options to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that options; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that options. In assessing whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Impairment of Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis. The Company estimate the value in use of the cash generating unit (CGU) based on the future cash flows after considering current economic conditions and trends, estimated future operating results and growth rate and anticipated future economic and regulatory conditions. The estimated cash flows are developed using internal forecasts.

Valuation of deferred tax

The tax jurisdiction for the company is India. Material judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the year in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment.



The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward year are reduced.

v. Revenue Recognition

- a. The company derives revenue primarily from providing e-Governance services and from sale of e-Governance products on accrual basis.
- b. To recognise revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the Transaction Price, (4) allocate the Transaction Price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognise revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.
- c. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive, i.e., the "Transaction Price", (net of variable consideration on account of discounts and allowances) in exchange of those products or services. The Company recognises revenue in the period in which it satisfies its performance obligation by transferring promised goods or services to the customer.
- d. The Company recognises revenue when the significant terms of the arrangement are enforceable, services have been delivered and the collectability is reasonably assured. When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.
- e. The Company presents revenue net of Goods & Service Tax in its Statement of Profit & Loss.

vi. Brokerage fee income

It is recognised on trade date basis in accordance with the terms of contract and is exclusive of goods and service tax and securities transaction tax (STT) wherever applicable.

vii. Research and advisory income

Research and advisory income is accounted for on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms of the respective agreements entered into between the Company and the counter party.

viii. Portfolio management commission income

Portfolio management commissions is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered with asset management company.

ix. Depository services income

Revenue from depository services on account of annual maintenance charges have been accounted for over the period of the performance obligation. Revenue from depository services on account of transaction charges is recognized point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied.

x. Property plant and equipment

Property plant and equipment are stated at cost; less accumulate depreciation (other than freehold land) and impairment loss, if any.



Depreciation is provided for property, plant & equipment so as to expense the cost over their estimated useful lives As per Written down Value Method based on a technical evaluation. The estimated useful lives and residual value are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any change in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful lives are as mentioned below:-

Type of asset	Rate of Depreciation	Useful life (Year)
Office Building	4.87%	60
Office Equipment	45.07%	5
Furniture and Fixture	25.89%	10
Computers	63.16%	3
Vehicle	31.23%	8

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not ready to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

xi. Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprising of software are recorded at acquisition cost and are amortized over the estimated useful life on straight line basis. Cost of development and production incurred till the time software is ready for use is capitalised.

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

xii. Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the



revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

xiii. Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of Cost or Net realizable value as per the requirements of Ind AS- 2 "Valuation of Inventory"

xiv. Income Taxes

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

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.

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 can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

xv. Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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.

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. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

Restructurings

A restructuring provision is recognised when the Company has developed a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. The measurement of a restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those amounts that are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the entity.

Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination

Contingent liabilities (if any) acquired in a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the acquisition date. At the end of subsequent reporting periods, such contingent liabilities are measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with Ind AS 37 and the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization.

xvi. Employee Benefits

i. Short Term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages etc. and the expected cost of ex-gratia are recognised in the year in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Post-employment benefits

Defined Contribution plans

Provident Fund: Employees are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, in which both employees and the company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. The contributions, as specified under the law were made to Recognised Provident Fund.

Superannuation: Certain employees of the company are participants in a defined contribution plan. The company has no further obligations to the Plan beyond its annual contributions which are contributed to a trust fund, the corpus of which is invested with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

National Pension Scheme (NPS): Certain employees of the Company have opted to subscribe and contribute to National Pension Scheme (NPS), a defined contribution plan administered by the



Government of India. Individual employees can determine the amount to be contributed towards NPS. The Company's contribution to NPS for the year is charged as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss when services are rendered by the employees and based on the amount of contribution required to be made.

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plan are expensed as an employee benefits expense in the statement of profit and loss in period in which the related service is provided by the employee. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Defined benefit plan

Gratuity: The company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the company.

The company has maintained a company Gratuity Cum Life Assurance Scheme with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) towards which it annually contributes a sum determined by LIC.

The company's net obligation in respect of the gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that 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 is deducted. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation performed annually by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each year of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date. The company recognises the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability.

Gains or losses through re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) are recognised in other comprehensive income. The actual return of portfolio of plan assets, in excess of yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation are recognised in other comprehensive income. The effects of any plan amendments are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

xvii. Lease

The Company as a lessee

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term. The Company lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for premise. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- (i) The contract involves the use of an identified asset



- (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

At inception of a contract, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the lease term.

The company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of the underlying property and equipment.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in profit or loss.

xviii. Earning per Equity Share

Basic earnings per equity share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculation of Diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted number of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all potentially dilutive equity shares.

xix. Foreign Currency Transactions

The functional currency for the Company is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. For the Company, the functional currency is the local currency of the country in which it operates, which is INR.



Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets which are capitalized as cost of assets.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of nonmonetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

In case of an asset, expense or income where a non-monetary advance is paid/received, the date of transaction is the date on which the advance was initially recognised. If there were multiple payments or receipts in advance, multiple dates of transactions are determined for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (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 retranslated.

Treatment of exchange differences

The exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in Profit or Loss in the period in which they arise

xx. Dividend and interest income.

Dividend income and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably). Interest income from a financial assets is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

xxi. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby Profit/(loss) after tax reported under Statement of Profit and loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of noncash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on available information.

xxii. Financial instruments



Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the 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.

Investment in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over the entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment. Cost comprises price paid to acquire the investment and directly attributable cost.

Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The investments in associates are carried at cost less impairment. The cost comprises price paid to acquire the investment and directly attributable cost.

Transition to Ind AS

The Company had elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its equity investments as of 1 April, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and



- The contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely Payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

- The contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

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. 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) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income".

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

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



Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income'. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, lease receivables, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial assets and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL. For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no



longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

Financial Liabilities:

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity 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.

Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

a) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or



- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;

- The financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or

- It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income'.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

b) Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs'. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (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) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

c) Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'. The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.



d) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

xxiii. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. Capitalization of Borrowing Cost ceases when the qualifying asset get ready for it's intended use.

xxiv. Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and noncurrent.

xxv. Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

xxvi. Recent Accounting pronouncements

On 23rd March, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022. This notification has resulted into amendments in the following existing accounting standards which are applicable to the Company from 1st April, 2022.

- i. Ind AS 101- First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards
- ii. Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations
- iii. Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments
- iv. Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment
- v. Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- vi. Ind AS 41 - Agriculture Application of above standards are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.



Alankit Imaginations Limited

Notes forming part to the Financial Statements

Note 2.1 Property, Plant & Equipments

The changes in the carrying value of property, plants & equipments for the year ended March 31, 2025 are as follows :

(₹ In Lakhs)

Description	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Office equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Computers	Computer equipments	Software	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2024	-	34.26	19.90	10.17	287.73	75.73	-	427.79
Addition	-	-	2.01	0.65	106.65	45.76	-	155.07
Disposal/Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2025	-	34.26	21.91	10.82	394.38	121.49	-	582.86
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2024	-	4.61	16.82	6.17	260.24	22.39	-	310.22
Depreciation for the period	-	9.20	2.11	1.13	38.94	43.30	-	94.70
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2025	-	13.81	18.93	7.30	299.18	65.69	-	404.92
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2025	-	20.44	2.98	3.52	95.19	55.80	-	177.94

The changes in the carrying value of property, plants & equipments for the year ended March 31, 2024 are as follows :

Description	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Office equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Computers	Computer equipments	Software	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2023	-	3.53	19.13	10.11	287.37	25.72	-	345.85
Addition	-	30.73	0.78	0.06	0.36	50.02	-	81.94
Disposal/Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2024	-	34.26	19.90	10.17	287.73	75.73	-	427.79
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2023	-	3.35	14.65	4.82	251.09	12.22	-	286.14
Depreciation for the period	-	1.26	2.17	1.35	9.15	10.16	-	24.09
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	-	4.61	16.82	6.17	260.24	22.39	-	310.22
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2024	-	29.65	3.09	3.80	27.49	53.35	-	117.57



Alankit Imaginations Limited
Notes forming part to the Financial Statements
2.1(A) GOODWILL

(₹ In Lakhs)

Description	Goodwill	
	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Gross Carrying Value at the beginning		
Addition		
Amortisation		
Gross Carrying Value at the end	3,00,80,395.00	-
	300.80	-
Accumulated Amortisation Value at the beginning		
Amortisation for the period		
Disposal/ Adjustment		
Accumulated Depreciation at the end		
Net carrying amount at the end	300.80	-

*On 5th August 2024, Alankit Imagination Ltd completed the acquisition of DP business of Alankit Assignment Ltd for a total purchase consideration of 1000.00 Lakhs. The transaction was accounted for as a business combination in accordance with Indian accounting standard with Alankit Imagination Ltd. as the accounting acquirer. The total purchase consideration was allocated to the net identifiable assets of Rs.699.20 Lakhs And the balancing figure of Rs.300.80 Lakhs Is recognised as Goodwill.

2.1(B) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Description	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
	Software	
Gross carrying value at the beginning	1011.75	1011.75
Addition		
Disposal		
Gross carrying value at the end	1011.75	1011.75
Accumulated amortisation at the beginning		
Amortisation for the period	105.89	4.44
Disposal/Adjustment	101.18	101.45
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2025	207.06	105.89
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2025	804.69	905.86



Alankit Imaginations Limited
Notes forming part to the Financial Statements

Note 2.1 (C) Right of Use Assets (ROU)

	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Gross Carrying Amount	-	-
Addition During the period	26.79	-
Closing gross carrying amount	26.79	-
Accumulated Amortizations Depreciation	-	-
Amortization during the period	8.58	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	8.58	-
Net Carrying Amount	18.21	-



Alankit Imaginations Limited

Notes forming part to the Financial Statements

(₹ In Lakhs)

Note 2.2 Investments (valued at cost less provision for other than temporary diminution)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2025			As at 31st March, 2024		
	No. of shares Nos.	Face value per share Rs.	Cost of investment Rs.	No. of shares Nos.	Face value per share Rs.	Cost of investment Rs.
Trade Investments						
In Equity Shares of Other Companies -Unquoted, Fully paid up						
Nikunj Financial Services Limited	1,500	10	0.15	1,500	10	0.15
In Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of Other Companies -Unquoted, Partly paid up						
BGCC Infraprojects Private Limited-CCPS*				8,834.00	10	1020.00
0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares, number of shares being 8,834 issued at Rs. 23,090/- per share (Face Value Rs. 10 and Premium Rs. 23,080 per share) out of which Rs. 11,545/- per share (Face Value Rs. 5 and Premium Rs. 11,540 per share) has been called and paid up.						
Investments In Company as per IndAS	8,834	10	544.10			
Investment In CCPS at ACM			527.72			
In Equity Shares of Other Companies -Quoted, Fully paid up						
Wonder Electric Limited	-	-	-	39,754	10	271.18
Vodafone Idea	10,80,028	1	73.44			
Grand Total			1145.41			1291.33



Note 2.3 Other Non Current Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025 Rs.	As at 31st March, 2024 Rs.
Bank Deposit with more than 12 months maturity*	722.44	1071.19
Total	722.44	1071.19

*Includes earmarked FDR of ₹ 222.44 lakhs for Margin Money & ₹ 500 lakhs for Bank Gurantee

Note 2.4 Other Non Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025 Rs.	As at 31st March, 2024 Rs.
Unsecured, considered good		
Security Deposits	2359.89	7835.40
Total	2359.89	7835.40

Note 2.5 Investment

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Investment in Trade (In quitoed equity share fully paid Up)	524.37	175.65
Investment in mutual fund	-	6.00
Total	524.37	181.65

Note 2.6 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025 Rs.	As at 31st March, 2024 Rs.
Secured, considered good		
Unsecured, considered good	944.34	0.68
Doubtful	9.92	9.72
Allowance for bad and doubtful debts shall be disclosed under the relevant heads separately.	-	-
Less: Provision for Doubtfull Debts	(8.88)	(8.88)
Total	945.38	1.53

Ageing for Trade Receivables outstanding as at March 31, 2025 is as follows :

Particulars	Less Than 6 Month Rs.	6 Month - 1 Years Rs.	1-2 Years Rs.	2-3 Years Rs.	More than 3 Year Rs.	Total Rs.
Trade receivables-Billed						
Undisputed trade receivables-considered goods	944.34	-	-	-	-	944.34
Undisputed trade receivables-which have significant increase credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables-considered goods	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables-which have significant increase credit risk	-	-	9.92	-	-	9.92
Disputed trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	944.34	-	9.92	-	-	954.26
Less : Allowance for doubtful trade receivables-billed						(8.88)
Total						945.38

Ageing for Trade Receivables outstanding as at March 31, 2024 is as follows :

Particulars	Less Than 6 Month Rs.	6 Month - 1 Years Rs.	1-2 Years Rs.	2-3 Years Rs.	More than 3 Year Rs.	Total Rs.
Trade receivables-Billed						
Undisputed trade receivables-considered goods	0.68	-	-	-	-	0.68
Undisputed trade receivables-which have significant increase credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables-considered goods	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables-which have significant increase credit risk	-	-	9.72	-	-	9.72
Disputed trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.68	-	9.72	-	-	10.41
Less : Allowance for doubtful trade receivables-billed						(8.88)
Total						1.53



Note 2.7 Cash and Bank Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025 Rs.	As at 31st March, 2024 Rs.
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash in Hand	13.15	1.05
Balance with Scheduled Banks		
In Current Accounts	81.33	343.16
In Deposit accounts original maturity within 3 month*	806.00	5498.00
Total	900.48	5842.21

*Includes earmarked FDR of ₹ 306.00 lakhs for Margin Money & ₹ 500 lakhs for Bank Gurantee

Note 2.8 Bank Balance other than Cash & Cash Equivalents

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
In Deposit accounts original maturity upto 12 month from reporting date	1601.50	273.75
Total*	1601.50	273.75

*Includes earmarked FDR of ₹ 1601.5 lakhs for Margin Money

Note 2.9 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025 Rs.	As at 31st March, 2024 Rs.
Advance Recoverable from Exchanges	4.80	16.19
Advance to Vendors	6.59	6.12
Prepaid Expenses	5.16	0.88
Income Tax Refunds	35.83	35.83
GST Credit	5.64	44.92
MAT Credit receivable	18.38	30.98
Accrued Interest	33.51	69.75
Advance Tax & Tax Deducted at Source	7.71	12.17
Total	117.62	216.85



Alankit Imaginations Limited
Notes forming part to the Financial Statements

(₹ In Lakhs)

2.10 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
	Rs.	Rs.
2.10.1 Authorised 50,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each (Previous Year 50,00,000 equity shares)	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
2.10.2 Issued, Subscribed, Called and Paid up 46,50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up. (Previous Year 46,50,000 equity shares)	4,65,00,000	4,65,00,000
Total	4,65,00,000	4,65,00,000

2.10.3 The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/-. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

2.10.4 No dividend has been paid by the company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2025

2.10.5 In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of Equity Shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exists currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

2.10.6 Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars			As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Outstanding at the beginning of the year				
No. of shares			46,50,000	46,50,000
Amount (Rs.)			4,65,00,000	4,65,00,000
Addition during the year				
No. of shares			-	-
Amount (Rs.)			-	-
Outstanding at the closing of the year				
No. of shares			46,50,000	46,50,000
Amount (Rs.)			4,65,00,000	4,65,00,000

2.10.7 Disclosure pursuant to note 6(A)(f) of Part I of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

Name of the entity		Relation with the Company	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Alankit Limited Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up (Number of shares)		Holding company	46,50,000	46,50,000

2.10.8 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Particulars			As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Equity shares with voting rights				
Alankit Limited			46,50,000	46,50,000
% of Holding			100	100

Note 2.11 Other Equities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Securities Premium Account		
Opening Balance	5814.80	5814.80
Add: Received during the year	-	-
	5814.80	5814.80
Profit & Loss Account		
Opening Balance	(1597.81)	(1956.91)
Add: Profit for the year	259.43	359.11
	(1338.37)	(1597.81)
Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening Balance	0.18	1.29
Add: Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	3.38	(1.11)
Closing Balance	3.55	0.18
Total	4479.98	4217.17



Note 2.12 Deferred Taxes

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	Tax Effect During the Year	As at 31st March, 2025
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Deferred Tax liabilities			
Fixed Assets	84.98	95.86	180.84
Revaluation Profit & Loss on Inventory	34.99	(33.96)	1.03
Revaluation Profit & Loss on Investment	-	(4.83)	(4.83)
Investment in CCPS	-	14.45	14.45
Prepaid Lease Rent	-	0.06	0.06
ROU Assets	-	5.07	5.07
Deferred Tax Assets			
Provision for Gratuity	(4.66)	(0.26)	(4.92)
Lease Liability	-	(5.30)	(5.30)
Secutiy Deposit (IndAS)	-	0.06	0.06
Total	115.31	71.14	186.45

Note 2.13 Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Provision for employee benefits		
For Gratuity	14.69	13.44
Total	14.69	13.44

Note 2.14 Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Short Term Unsecured Loan (From Related Parties)	25.01	-
Bank OD (Secured Loan)-HDFC-NSE-DSCNBA-00030340009788	0.19	-
Total	25.19	-

Note 2.14 (a) Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition	26.79	-
Deletation	-	-
Interst Cost	1.87	-
Less : Actual Paid	9.62	-
Total*	19.04	-

***Lease Liabilities Breakup**

Non Current Lease Liability	9.67
Current Lease Liability	9.37

Note 2.15 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Trade payables		
Total Outstanding dues to MSME	21.25	-
Total Outstanding dues to other than MSME	7.00	25.84
Total	28.26	25.84



Alankit Imaginations Limited

Notes forming part to the Financial Statements

(₹ In Lakhs)

Ageing for Trade Payable outstanding as at March 31, 2025 is as follows :

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Year	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Trade Payable					
MSME*	21.25	-	-	-	21,25,281
Others	7.00	-	-	-	7.00
Disputed dues-MSME*	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	28.26	-	-	-	28.26

Ageing for Trade Payable outstanding as at March 31, 2024 is as follows :

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Year	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Trade Payable					
MSME*	-	-	-	-	-
Others	25.84	-	-	-	25.84
Disputed dues-MSME*	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25.84	-	-	-	25.84

The Information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, to

Particulars	(Figures in Lakh)	
	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Principal amount due outstanding as at end of year	21.25	-
Interest due on above and unpaid as at end of year	-	-
Interest paid to the supplier	-	-
Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of period	-	-

Note 2.16 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Other Payables		
Advance Received	4033.63	12572.55
Statutory Dues (GST, TDS Etc.)	58.18	58.87
Payable for Capital Goods	17.26	17.26
Payable for Business Purchase	54.77	-
Expenses Payable	95.18	161.05
Security Deposits	10.43	10.43
Total	4269.45	12820.16

Note 2.17 Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Provision for gratuity	3.00	1.83
Total	3.00	1.83



Alankit Imaginations Limited
Notes forming part to the Financial Statements

(₹ In Lakhs)

Note 2.18 Fees and commission income

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Brokerage	2220.14	2336.82
Income From DP Operations	320.27	-
Transaction & Other Charges	119.38	186.76
Share Trading profit and loss	179.22	304.69
Total	2839.01	2828.28

Note 2.19 Other income

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest from Banks on Deposits	241.88	194.09
Interest Income Others	11.67	238.86
Interest income As per IndAS	52.01	-
Others Income	4.47	11.27
Profit on Revaluation of Investment	-	129.08
Total	310.03	573.30

Note 2.20 Employee benefit Expenses

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries and Incentives	728.26	763.31
Contribution to PF	12.47	8.40
Contribution to ESI	1.58	1.53
Gratuity	7.11	6.15
Staff Welfare Expenses	5.92	7.71
Total	755.33	787.10

Note 2.21 Finance Cost

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024
Bank Charges	19.20	3.27
Interest Expenses	1.87	-
Total	21.07	3.27

Note 2.22 Other expenses

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Brokerage & Commission	436.06	454.41
Transaction Charges Paid	114.88	134.64
Telephone & Internet Charges	40.16	239.83
Travelling & Conveyance	5.91	5.03
Computer Running & Maintenance	14.51	10.63
Electricity Expenses	20.55	18.59
Fees & Subscription	9.66	52.66
Postage & Telegram	1.51	0.65
Office Running & Maintenance	44.33	121.54
Software Maintenance Expense	109.19	54.46
Loss on Revaluation of Investment	34.98	3.31
Business Promotion	99.44	109.07
Printing & Stationery	8.45	6.68
Miscellaneous Expenses	69.27	50.45
Professional & Technical Charges	615.33	589.70
Rent	88.82	163.23
Auditors' Remuneration	2.00	3.32
Total	1715.02	2018.19



Note 2.23 commitments

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
	Rs.	Rs.
Commitment :		
Partly Paid up share		
BGCC Infraprojects Pvt Ltd	1019.89	1019.89
0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares, number of shares being 8,834 issued at Rs. 23,090/- per share (Face Value Rs. 10 and Premium Rs. 23,080 per share) out of which Rs. 11,545/- per share (Face Value Rs. 5 and Premium Rs. 11,540 per share) has been called and paid up.		
Total	1019.89	1019.89

Note 2.24

Amount due for deposit in Investor Education & Protection fund as on 31.03.2025 is Rs. Nil (Previous year Rs. Nil).

Note 2.25 Auditor's Remuneration

Auditor Remuneration consist of following :

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
For Company Audit	2.00	2.50
Fore tax Audit	0.50	0.50
For other Services	-	0.32
	2.50	3.32

Note 2.26 Employee benefit obligations

The company is depositing contribution in respect of employees covered under Provident Fund Act, 1952 on monthly accrual basis with the "Statutory Provident Fund" which has been charged to the profit & loss account.

Defined Benefit Plan

The present value of Gratuity (non funded) is determined based on actuarial valuation & charged to the Profit & Loss account for the year.

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
a) Change in Benefit Obligations		
Projected benefit obligations at the beginning of the period	15.27	7.62
Interest cost	1.11	0.57
Current service cost	6.00	5.58
Benefits paid (if any)	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(4.68)	1.50
Projected benefit obligations at the end of the period	17.70	15.27
b) The amount to be recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	17.70	15.27
Plan assets at end of the period at fair value	-	-
Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet-		
1) Current Liability	3.00	1.83
2) Long Term Liability	14.69	-
c) Cost for the period		
Interest cost	1.11	0.57
Current service cost	6.00	5.58
Expected return on plan asset	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(4.68)	1.50
Expenses recognised in the statement of Profit & Loss	2.43	7.65
d) Assumptions		
Salary Escalation	5% p.a.	5% p.a.
Interest for Discount	7.5% p.a.	7.5% p.a.

Note 2.27 Earning Per Share

The earning per share has been calculated as specified in Ind AS 33 on "Earning Per Share" issued by ICAI and related disclosures are as below:

Note 2.28

Disclosures pursuant to Regulation 34(3) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

i) Investments made are given under investment

ii) Loan and Advances given to Related Parties

Particulars	Balance As At (Rs. In Lakhs)		Maximum Outstanding (Rs. In Lakhs)	
	Balance As at 31 March 2025	Balance As At 31 March 2024	F.Y. 2024-25	F.Y. 2023-24
Name of Company				
Sonal Mercantile Limited	-	-	-	865.57
Jsp Projects Pvt.Ltd	-	-	-	0.13
Vivaan Desh Nirman Pvt.Ltd	-	-	-	5.13
Shree Gajraj Finlease Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	2567.50
Alankit Assignment Ltd	-	-	-	1805.45



Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Net profit after tax as per profit and loss A/c (Rs.)	259.43	359.09
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	46.50	46.50
Basic and diluted earning per share (Rs)	5.58	7.72
Face Value per equity share (Rs)	10	10

Note 2.29 Segment Information:

The Company determines reportable segment based on information reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segmental performance. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the standalone financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments. The Company is engaged in the business of **Share Broking & Depository**. As the Company's business activity primarily falls within a single business and geographical segment, there are no disclosures required to be provided in terms of Ind AS 108 on 'Segment Reporting'.

Note 2.30 Related Party Disclosures

Key Management Personnel	Director Director Director Director	Mr. Harish Chandra Agarwal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
Holding Company	Alankit Limited	
Fellow Subsidiary	Verasys Technologies Private Limited Alankit Forex India Limited Alankit Technologies limited Alankit Insurance Brokers limited	
Enterprises over which there is significant influence	Alankit Assignment Limited Alankit Finsec Limited Pratishtha Images Private Limited	

Transactions with Related Parties

Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary		Relative of KMP		Enterprised over which there is significant influence	
	2024-25 (Rs.)	2023-24 (Rs.)	2024-25 (Rs.)	2023-24 (Rs.)	2024-25 (Rs.)	2023-24 (Rs.)	2024-25 (Rs.)	2023-24 (Rs.)
Sundry Debtors								
Opening Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales/Services Rendered during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount collected by Associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount paid on behalf of Associates	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	2.76	-
Payment Received/Adjusted	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.76	-
Loans and Advances								
Opening Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,617.50
Loan given	-	-	-	2150.00	-	-	-	5,450.41
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount received / adjusted	-	-	-	2150.00	-	-	-	8,067.91
Closing Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sundry Creditors								
Opening Balance	-	-	-	0.19	4.90	33.63	-	-
Purchase/Services during the year	206.50	177.00	7.12	111.14	-	180.73	575.90	-
Business Purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000.00	-
Purchase of Goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount collected on behalf of Associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	657.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment made/Adjusted	206.50	834.02	6.89	111.33	4.90	209.46	1522.48	-
Closing Balance	-	-	0.23	-	-	4.90	53.47	-
Loans (Liability)								
Opening Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan Taken	25.00	2047.50	-	-	-	45.00	-	-
Interest paid	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount paid / adjusted	-	2047.50	-	-	-	45.00	-	-
Closing Balance	25.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income								
Interest earned	-	-	-	8.45	-	17.76	-	112.76
Sale of Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenditure								
Purchase/Services during the year	175.00	150.00	6.04	94.19	-	153.16	488.05	-
Interest paid	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director Remuneration	-	-	-	-	24.00	-	-	-



Note 2.31 (A)

Financial instruments

(i) Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are classified into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

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

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	Valuation techniques and key inputs
Investment in equity instruments	524.37	175.85	Fair value of equity instruments have been determined using the quoted market price
Investment in gold	-	-	Net asset value (NAV) obtained from an active market
Investment in mutual funds	-	6.00	Net asset value (NAV) obtained from an active market.
Total	524.37	181.65	

(iii) Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost

Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost for which fair value is disclosed is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets				
Investments	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Bank Deposit (FD)	722.44	722.44	1071.19	1071.19
Loans	4.80	4.80	16.19	16.19
Trade receivable	945.38	945.38	1.53	1.53
Cash and cash equivalents	800.48	800.48	5842.21	5842.21
Bank Balance otherthan FD as above	1601.50	1601.50	273.75	273.75
Total financial assets	4174.75	4174.75	7205.02	7205.02
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	25.19	25.19	-	-
Trade payables	21.25	21.25	25.84	25.84
Other financial liabilities	4033.63	4033.63	12572.55	12572.55
Obligations for lease Liabilities	19.04	19.04	-	-
Total financial liabilities	4099.12	4099.12	12598.39	12598.39

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Other non-current financial assets and non-current borrowings bear a market interest rate and hence their carrying amounts are also considered a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

iv) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	March 31, 2025			March 31, 2024		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments	524.37	-	0.15	181.65	-	0.15
Bank Deposit (FD)	-	-	722.44	-	-	1071.19
Loan - employees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan - Other	-	-	4.80	-	-	16.19
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	945.38	-	-	1.53
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	800.48	-	-	5842.21
Bank Balance otherthan FD as above	-	-	1601.50	-	-	273.75
Total	524.37	-	4174.75	181.65	-	7205.02
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	25.19	-	-	-
Trade payable	-	-	21.25	-	-	25.84
Other financial liabilities	-	-	4033.63	-	-	12572.55
Obligations for lease Liabilities	-	-	19.04	-	-	-
Total	-	-	4099.12	-	-	12598.39

Note 2.31 (B)

Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

1) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the company. The company is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments, for example by granting loans and receivables to customers, placing deposits, etc. The company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of following types of financial assets:

- cash and cash equivalents,
- trade receivables,
- loans & receivables carried at amortised cost, and
- deposits with banks

- Investment

Credit risk management

Credit risk rating

The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system, continuously monitoring defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics. The Company assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

- A: Low
- B: Medium
- C: High

Assets under credit risk -

Credit rating	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Low	Loans	4.80	16.19
	Bank Deposit (FD)	722.44	1071.19
	Investments	0.15	0.15
	Cash and cash equivalents	800.48	5842.21
	Bank Balance otherthan FD as above	1601.50	273.75
	Trade receivables	945.38	1.53



Cash & cash equivalents and bank deposits

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks.

Trade receivables

Company's trade receivables are considered of high quality and accordingly no life time expected credit losses are recognised on such receivables.

Investment

Investment includes long term investments which are of high quality and accordingly no life time expected credit losses are recognised on such investments.

Loan and Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost includes advances to corporate and employee. Credit risk related to these other financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously, while at the same time internal control system in place ensure the amounts are within defined limits.

2) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

(₹ In Lakhs)				
31 March 2025	Less than 1 year	1-5 year	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	21.25	-	-	21.25
Other financial liabilities	4033.63	-	-	4033.63
Total	4054.88	-	-	4054.88

31 March 2024	Less than 1 year	1-5 year	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	25.84	-	-	25.84
Other financial liabilities	12572.55	-	-	12572.55
Total	12598.39	-	-	12598.39

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

3) Market risk

a) Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to changes in market interest rates as all of the borrowings are at fixed rate of interest. Also the Company's fixed deposits are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate deposits. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

b) Price risk

Exposure

The Company's exposure to price risk arises from investments held and classified as FVTPL. To manage the price risk arising from investments in mutual funds and equity investment, the Company diversifies its portfolio of assets.

Sensitivity

Below is the sensitivity of profit or loss and equity to changes in fair value of investments, assuming no change in other variables

(₹ In Lakhs)		
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Price sensitivity		
Price increase by 5%	26.22	9.08
Price decrease by 5%	26.22	9.08

Note 2.31(c)

Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure. This takes into account the subordination levels of the Company's various classes of debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

(₹ In Lakhs)		
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total borrowings	-	-
Less : cash and cash equivalent	900.48	5842.21
Net debt*	(900.48)	(5842.21)
Total equity	4944.98	4682.17
Net debt to equity ratio	0.00%	0.00%

*Net debt = non current borrowings + current borrowings + current maturities of long term borrowings - cash & cash equivalents



- i) The company does not have any immovable property.
ii) The company does not have any investment property.
iii) During the year the company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment (including right-of-use Assets)
iv) During the year the company has not revalued its intangible assets

v) Particulars of Loans, Guarantees or Investments
(Pursuant to Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013)

i) Investments made are given under investment (under note No. 2.2)

ii) Loan and Advances given to Related Parties

Type of Borrower	2024-25		2023-24	
	Amount Outstanding	% of Total	Amount Outstanding	% of Total
Promoters	-	-	-	-
Directors	-	-	-	-
KMPs	-	-	-	-
Related Parties	-	0%	-	0%

- vi) The company does not have any Intangible assets under development
- vii) No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made
- viii) The company does not have any borrowings from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets.
- ix) The company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- x) The company has not entered into any transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- xi) No charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- xii) The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the act read with companies (Restriction on number of layers) rule 2017.
- xiii) Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:-
A) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
(B) The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

xiv) Analytical ratios are as follows :

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	% Variance	Reason of Variance
Current Ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	0.92	0.50	81.8%	Note:1
Debt-Equity ratio (in times)	Total Debt	Total Equity	0.01	0.00	0.0%	
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	PAT + Dep+Interest	Debt Service= interest + principal Repaid	75610.38	0.00	0.0%	Note:2
Return on equity ratio (in %)	PAT Less Perference Dividend	Average total equity	5%	8%	32.4%	Note:3
Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	COGS or Sales	Average Inventory	-	0.00	0.0%	
Trade receivable turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable	6.00	159.26	-96.2%	Note:4
Trade Payable turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of Goods + Other Direct Exp	Average Trade Payable	-	-	0.0%	
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working Capital	-7.60	-0.44	1622.1%	Note:5
Net Profit ratio (in %)	Net Profit for the Year	Revenue from operations	9%	13%	28.0%	Note:6
Return on capital employed (in %)	Earning Before Tax + Finance cost	Capital Employed	9%	10%	-10.2%	Note:7
Return on investment (in %)	Net Income	time weighted Avg Investment	-	-	0.0%	

Note:-1 Due to Decrease Short terms Debt

Note:-2 Due to Nil Debt in current year

Note:-3 Due to Decrease revenue

Note:-4 Due to Reducing the Receivable

Note:-5 Due to increase the investment

Note:-6 Due to Decrease revenue

Note:-7 Due to reducing the cost

Note 2.33 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
	Rs.	Rs.
Contingent Liabilities :		
Bank Guarantees to various commodity exchanges	2000.00	-
Income Tax demand disputed by the Company (Refer note 2.33)	1166.15	1,166.15
Total	3166.15	1,166.15

Note 2.34

The company received demand notices amounting to Rs.1,166.15 Lakh under section 156 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 with respect to assessment years 2014-15 to 2020-21. The company has filed an appeal with the appropriate authorities against the said tax demand. As per the legal opinion obtained by the company the said demand is not tenable.



Alankit Imaginations Limited
Notes forming part to the Financial Statements

Alankit Imaginations Limited
Notes forming part to the Financial Statements

Note 2.35

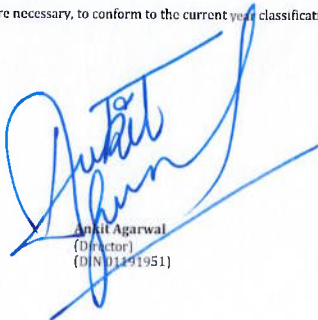
The figures of the previous year have been regrouped/ recast, where necessary, to conform to the current year classification.

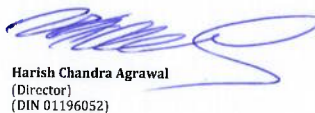
Note 2.36

Rupees have been rounded off to the nearest Rupee in Lakhs

For Kanodia Sanyal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.008396N

Namrata Kanodia
Partner
M. No. 402909


Ankit Agarwal
(Director)
(DIN 01191951)


Harish Chandra Agrawal
(Director)
(DIN 01196052)

Place : New Delhi
Date : 22-05-2025



BOARD'S REPORT

The Members,
ALANKIT IMAGINATIONS LIMITED
NEW DELHI

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the 31st Board's Report on the affairs of the Company together with the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2025.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The Financial results of the Company for the year under review along with figures for the previous year summarized as below:

PARTICULARS	(Amount in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 st March, 2025	For the year ended 31 st March, 2024
Net Sales/Income from Operations	2839.01	2828.28
Other Income	310.03	573.30
Total Income	3149.04	3401.58
Total Expenses	2695.87	2934.10
Profit/(loss) before Exceptional and Extraordinary Items and tax	453.17	467.48
Exceptional and Extraordinary Items	-	-
Profit/(loss) before Tax	453.17	467.48
Tax Expense:		
Add : Current Tax	127.67	78.59
Add: MAT Credit	-	(12.60)
Add: Income Tax Adjustments Earlier Year	(3.77)	(19.38)
Add: Deferred Tax	69.84	61.78
Profit/(loss) for the year(PAT)	259.43	359.09
EPS - Basic & diluted	5.58	7.72

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

During the year under review, the total revenue including other income stood at **Rs.3149.04 Lakhs** as compared to previous year's total revenue including other income of **Rs. 3401.58 Lakhs**. The Company has recorded a net profit of **Rs. 259.43 Lakhs** as compared to previous year's Net Profit of **Rs. 359.09 Lakhs**. The Directors are making continuous effort to increase the revenue and profitability of the Company and are hopeful that current year will have better prospects barring any unforeseen circumstances.

AMOUNT TRANSFERED TO RESERVES

No amount was proposed to be transferred to reserves during the financial year ended 31st March, 2025.

DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors of your company, after considering holistically the relevant circumstances, has decided that it would be prudent, not to recommend any Dividend for the Financial Year under review.

WEB LINK OF ANNUAL RETURN, IF ANY:

The company is not maintaining any website. Therefore, the requirement for providing the web link of Annual Return is not applicable.

STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

Alankit Imaginations Limited is among the prominent companies providing advisory and brokerage services for the Indian currency derivatives market. Also during the year under review, Company has acquired the business of Depository Participant from a group Company.

It is member of all major active exchanges in India like NSE, BSE NCDEX, and MCX. The Company is also an active member of the Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) and its main focus to offering variety of services under the stock market such as -

- **Equity and Commodity Trading Services**
- **Investment Advisory (Mutual Funds, Bonds, IPOs, FDs, Loans, etc.)**
- **Online Mutual Funds**
- **World Investing (Global Stock Market)**
- **IntelliStock (Basket Investment Platform)**

CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

During the year, Company has acquired the business of Depository Participant from Alankit Assignments Limited (a group company), including all associated tangible and intangible assets and liabilities, on a going concern basis."

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company is having an Internal Financial Control system, commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of its operations. The internal control systems, comprises of policies and procedures are designed to ensure sound management of your Company's operations, safe keeping of its Assets, optimal utilization of Resources, reliability of its financial information and compliance.

TRANSFER TO THE INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND

In terms of Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013, the company is not required to transfer any amount to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as there are no unclaimed dividends.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY, HAVING OCCURRED SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR AND TILL THE DATE OF THE REPORT

No material changes affecting the financial position of the company have taken place after 31st March, 2025.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Company is not required to comply with the Corporate Social Responsibility requirement stipulated under section 135.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company is in compliance with the applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and approved by the Central Government under Section 118 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS

During the period under review no material order passed by the any regulators or courts in financial year 2024-25.

SHARE CAPITAL

The Authorised Capital of the Company is Rs. 5,00,00,000/- divided into 50,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each. Whereas, the issued, paid-up and subscribed capital stands at Rs. 4,65,00,000/- divided into 46,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each.

During the year under review, there has been no change in the Share Capital of the company including reclassification or sub-division of share capital.

Further, Company has not -

- Issued any equity shares with differential rights during the year.
- Issued any sweat equity shares during the year
- Issued employee stock options during the year.
- Made any provision for purchase of its own shares during the year.

All the shares of the company are held in de-mat mode in relation to the company which has duly appointed National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) as its Depository and has appointed Alankit Assignments Limited as its Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA).

DIRECTORS

As on the date of this report, the Board consists of the following Directors with varied experience in different areas:

S. No.	Name of Director	Category	DIN	Date of Appointment
1.	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal	Non-Executive Director	01196052	01/12/2011
2.	Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru	Non-Executive Director	00181674	01/09/2021
3.	Mr. Ankit Agarwal	Non-Executive Director	01191951	20/07/2022

CIN : U74899DL1994PLC059289

Registered Office : 205-208, Anarkali Complex, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi -110055, India

Corporate Office : Alankit House, 4E/2, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi -110055, India

Phone : +91-11-4254 1234 / 2354 1234 | Fax : +91-11-2355 2001 | Website : www.alankit.com | email : info@alankit.com

SEBI Registration. No.- INZ000028539, Member- NCDEX, MCX, ICEX, IEX, NSE, BSE

Changes made in the composition of the Board during the year under review:

S. No.	Name of Director	Category	DIN	Date of Cessation
1.	Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta	Independent Director	05336015	12/03/2025

DECLARATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Company has received necessary declarations from all Independent Directors of the Company in accordance with the provisions of Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

BOARD MEETINGS

The Board of Directors duly met Twenty Three (23) times during the period in respect of which proper notices were given and the proceedings were properly convened and recorded. The names of members of the Board, their attendance at the Board Meetings are as under:

S. No.	Dates	Attended by:
1.	10/04/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
2.	20/04/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
3.	25/04/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
4.	26/04/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
5.	01/05/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
6.	22/05/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
7.	31/05/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru

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8.	11/06/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
9.	12/06/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
10.	20/06/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
11.	25/06/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
12.	19/07/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
13.	16/08/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
14.	11/09/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
15.	16/09/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
16.	26/09/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
17.	07/10/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
18.	17/10/2024	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
19.	10/01/2025	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta

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		Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
20.	27/01/2025	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
21.	11/02/2025	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
22.	12/03/2025	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Ashok Shantilal Bhuta Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru
23.	25/03/2025	Mr. Harish Chandra Agrawal Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Raja Gopal Reddy Guduru

COMPOSITION OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The provisions relating to constitution of various committees under the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

FAMILIARIZATION PROGRAMMES FOR BOARD MEMBERS

The Board members are provided with necessary documents/brochures, reports, and internal policies to enable them to familiarize themselves with the Company's procedures and practices. Periodic presentations are made on business and performance updates of the Company, business strategy, and risks involved. The Directors are also updated with various regulations prevailing at the time and the new judicial pronouncements.

DETAILS OF ESTABLISHMENT OF VIGIL MECHANISM

The Company is not falling under the threshold limit provided under Section 177(9) read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meeting of Board and its Power) Rule, 2014. Hence, requirement to establishment of vigil mechanism is not applicable to the Company.

COMPANY'S POLICY RELATING TO DIRECTORS APPOINTMENT, PAYMENT OF REMUNERATION AND DISCHARGE OF THEIR DUTIES

The provisions of Section 178(1) relating to constitution of Nomination and Remuneration Committee are not applicable to the Company.

BOARD EVALUATION

The provisions of Section 134 (3) (p) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 8 (4) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are not applicable to the company. Directors of your Company keep a check on performance of each other to ensure whether they are in a fiduciary position, empowered to oversee the management functions with a view to ensure its effectiveness and enhancement of stakeholders' value.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEE OR INVESTMENTS

Particulars of loan, investment, guarantee and security covered under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are duly provided in notes 2.5 to the financial statement and are self-explanatory.

DISCLOSURES RELATING TO SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

The Company does not have any Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures, hence the requirement pertaining to the disclosure is not applicable to the company.

HOLDING COMPANY

Alankit Limited continues to be the Holding Company pursuant to Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 holding equity shares of the company and there was no change in this position during the Financial Year 2024-25.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors facilitates the execution of Risk Management Practices in the Company, in the areas of risk identification, assessment, monitoring, mitigation and reporting. At present the Company has not identified any element of risk which may threaten the existence of the Company.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted or renewed any amount falling within the purview of provisions of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014 during the year under review. Hence, the requirement for furnishing of details of deposits which are not in compliance with Chapter V of the Act is not applicable.

AUDITORS

As per the provisions of Section 139, 141 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder (hereinafter referred to as "The Act"), the Company at its Annual General Meeting held on Monday, 30th August, 2023 approved the appointment of M/s. Kanodia Sanyal & Associates, Chartered (FRN: 008396N) as Statutory Auditor for a period of 5 years and to hold office Upto the Annual General Meeting to be held for the F. Y. 2027-28.

AUDITORS' OBSERVATION

The reports of the Statutory Auditors issued by the Auditors on the financial statements of the Company for the financial year 2024-25 does not contain any qualification or adverse remark. Notes on financial statements referred to in the Auditor's Report are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments.

DETAIL OF FRAUD AS PER AUDITOR'S REPORT

There is no fraud in the company during the F.Y. ended 31st March, 2025. This is also being supported by the report of the auditors of the company as no fraud has been reported in their audit report for the F.Y. ended 31st March, 2025.

COST AUDITORS AND THEIR REPORT

The company does not fall within the purview of section 148 of Companies Act, 2013. Therefore maintenance of cost record is not applicable to the company.

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS AND THEIR REPORT

As per Regulation 24A of SEBI (Listing of Obligations and Disclosure requirement), 2015. Every Listed Entity and its material unlisted subsidiaries incorporated in India are required to conduct secretarial audit on the Company. Company being a material subsidiary of Alankit Limited in the immediately preceding accounting year was required to conduct Secretarial Audit. Therefore, the Company has appointed M/s N.C Khanna, as the Secretarial Auditor of the Company for the financial year 2024-25 and the report issued by him is annexed as "Annexure-1. The report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

None of the employee draw in excess of the limits prescribed in Section 197(12) read with rules 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 which needs to be disclosed in the Director's report.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the requirement under the provisions of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, with respect to Directors' Responsibility Statement, it is hereby confirmed that:

- i) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended March 31, 2025, the applicable accounting standards read with requirements set out under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, have been followed and there are no material departures from the same;
- ii) the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and of the profit of the Company for the year ended on that date;
- iii) the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.
- iv) the directors had prepared the Annual Accounts of the Company on a 'going concern' basis.
- v) the Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All contracts/arrangements/transactions entered by the Company during the financial year with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis.

There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the Company with Promoters, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel or other designated persons which may have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large. All related party transactions are placed before the Board for approval. The particulars of such transactions are mentioned in Annexure -2.

Your Directors draw attention of the members to Note- 2.30 of the financial statements which sets out related party disclosures.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

The information pertaining to conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo, as required under the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is given as follows:

(a) Conservation of Energy

(i)	the steps taken or impact on conservation of energy.	<p>Company's operation does not consume significant amount of energy.</p> <p>However Company from time to time takes care that no resources are wasted and therefore it has done following -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of LED lights in all the offices nationwide. • Implementing energy conservation schemes. • Awareness programs for employees at all levels and for community.
(ii)	the steps taken by the company for utilizing alternate sources of energy.	
(iii)	the capital investment on energy conservation equipment's.	

(b) Technology Absorption and Research & Development

(i)	the effort made towards technology absorption	<p>Since the Company is not involved in manufacturing activity, hence the research & development and technology absorption is not applicable.</p> <p>The Company has not incurred any expenditure on Research & Development. Your company has not imported technology during the last 10 years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year.</p>
(ii)	the benefits derived like product improvement cost reduction product development or import substitution	
(iii)	in case of imported technology (important during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year)	
	(a) the details of technology imported	
	(b) the year of import;	
	(c) whether the technology been fully absorbed	
	(d) if not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof	
(iv)	the expenditure incurred on Research and Development	

APPLICATION MADE OR ANY PROCEEDINGS PENDING UNDER THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPT CODE, 2016

The Company has neither made any application nor any proceedings pending under the Insolvency and Bankrupt Code, 2016, during the year under review.

DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORK PLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The details are as follows:

1. Number of Complaints of sexual harassment received in the year: Nil
2. Number of complaints disposed of during the year: N.A
3. No. of cases pending for more than ninety days: N.A
4. No. of workshops or awareness programs against sexual harassment carried out: None
5. Nature of action taken by the employer or District officer: N.A

COMPLIANCE UNDER THE MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1961

The Company has complied with all applicable provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, including the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017. The Company is committed to supporting the health, well-being, and rights of women employees and ensures a conducive work environment that upholds statutory maternity benefits.

Key measures undertaken by the Company include:

- Grant of paid maternity leave as prescribed under the Act.
- Provision of medical bonus where applicable.
- Nursing breaks during working hours.
- Provision of crèche facilities (either in-house or through tie-ups, where applicable).
- No discrimination or adverse action against women availing maternity leave.

The Company continues to foster a gender-sensitive workplace and adheres to all welfare provisions as stipulated under the Act.

THE DETAILS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMOUNT OF THE VALUATION DONE AT THE TIME OF ONE TIME SETTLEMENT AND THE VALUATION DONE WHILE TAKING LOAN FROM THE BANKS OR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ALONG WITH THE REASONS THEREOF

No valuation has been performed by the Company during the Financial Year 2024-25 as the Company has not gone through any one time settlement with the Banks and financial institutions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors place on record their appreciation for the overwhelming, co-operation and assistance receive from the Stock Exchanges, Banks, Government, Authorities and consumers during the year under the review. Your directors also wish to place the record their deep scene of appreciation for the committed services by the staff members of the Company.

For and on behalf of
ALANKIT IMAGINATIONS LIMITED


ANKIT AGARWAL
DIRECTOR
DIN: 01191951

DIRECTOR


HARISH CHANDRA AGRAWAL
DIRECTOR
DIN: 01196052

DIRECTOR

Date: 4-03-2025
Place: DELHI

CIN : U74899DL1994PLC059289

Registered Office : 205-208, Anarkali Complex, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi -110055, India
Corporate Office : Alankit House, 4E/2, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi -110055, India

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SEBI Registration. No.- IN2000028539, Member- NCDEX, MCX, ICEX, IEX, NSE, BSE

FORM NO. AOC-2

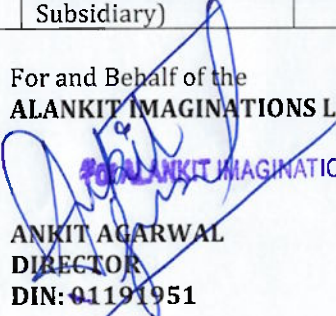
[Pursuant to Clause (h) of Sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts / arrangements entered into by the Company with the related parties referred to in Sub-Section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis: Not applicable
2. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at arm's length basis:


S. No	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts/arrangements /transactions	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/ transactions	Salient features of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value	Date(s) of approval by the Board	Amount paid as advances, if any:
1.	Alankit Limited (Holding Company)	Goods or Services received	NA	NA	10/04/2024	-
2.	Pratishtha Images Private Limited (Relative of Key Managerial Personnel)	Goods or Services received	NA	NA	10/04/2024	-
3.	Alankit Assignments Limited (Enterprises over which there is significant Influence)	Goods or Services received	NA	NA	10/04/2024	-
3.	Alankit Pinsec Limited (Enterprises over which there is significant Influence)	Goods or Services received	NA	NA	10/04/2024	-
5.	Alankit Forex India Limited (fellow subsidiary)	Goods or Services received	NA	NA	10/04/2024	-
6.	Alankit Technologies limited(fellow Subsidiary)	Goods or Services received	NA	NA	10/04/2024	-

For and Behalf of the
ALANKIT IMAGINATIONS LIMITED


ANKIT AGARWAL
DIRECTOR
DIN: 01191951

DIRECTOR

Date: 04-09-2024
Place: DELHI


HARISH CHANDRA AGRAWAL
DIRECTOR
DIN: 01196052

DIRECTOR