Aadhar
Sales and Services Pvt Ltd

7th BOARD'S REPORT

FINANCIAL YEAR 2023-24

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Mr. Deo Shankar Tripathi (DIN: 07153794)	– Director
Mr. Raj Anilkumar Nair (DIN: 08743051)	– Director
Mr. Anmol Gupta (DIN: 09237934)	– Director

Statutory Auditors

M/s Chaturvedi SK & Fellows LLP

Chartered Accountants

402, Dev Plaza, Swami Vivekanand Road, Andheri West, Mumbai 400058 MH IN

Tel.: (022) 66943452/53, E-mail: cskfelos@cskfelos.in

Registered Office:

Unit No. 802, 8th Floor, Natraj by Rustomjee, Junction of Western Express Highway and M. V. Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai-400069.

Bankers:

HDFC Bank Limited

Axis Bank Limited

Corporate Identification Number (CIN):

U74999MH2017PTC297139

Board's Report for the financial year 2023-24

To
The Members of
AADHAR SALES & SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

The Board of Directors of your Company, are delighted to present 7th Annual Report of the Company along with Audited Financial Statement and the Auditors' Report thereon for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS:

A summary of financial statements and profitability for the year ended 31st March, 2024 are given below for the information of members of the Company:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	**FY 2023-24**	**FY 2022-23**
Income from Operations	6423.00	5,098.00
Other Income	36.00	13.00
Total Income	**6459.00**	5,111.00
Less:		
Total Expenditures	6423.00	5,084.00
Profit before Taxes	36.00	27.00
Provision for Taxes	-77.00	9.00
Profit after Taxes	**113.00**	18.00
Other comprehensive income	52.00	61.00
Total comprehensive income	165.00	79.00
Appropriations:		
Retained Profits:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	57.00	39.00
Balance at the end of the year	170.00	57.00
Earnings per share	1130.00	180.00
Net-worth	378.00	213.00

STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS:

Your Company is engaged in the business of agents and service provider for manpower services, recruitment, training, assignment of staff for specific or general purposes. Your Company has made steady progress and income from operations has increased from Rs. 5098 lakhs in 2022-23 to Rs. 6423 lakhs in 2023-24. During the year under review, the manpower strength of the Company increased to 2054 employees as on 31.03.2024 including Management Trainee. Increase in the other comprehensive income is due to remeasurement of deferred employee benefit plans.

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CAPITAL STRUCTURE:

As on 31st March, 2024, your Company's capital structure stood as given in the below table:

Share Capital	Amount in (Rs.)
Authorized Share Capital (10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	1,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital (10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	1,00,000

During the year under review, there is no change in capital structure and shareholding position of the Company.

WEB ADDRESS OF ANNUAL RETURN:

During the year 2023-24, Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company for the financial year 2022-23 was duly held on 24th July, 2023 and Annual Return in e-Form MGT-7 was duly filed within timeline, as per applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

Further, as per the provisions of section 92(3) and 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, Annual Return is available on the website of the Holding Company, which can be accessed at the web-link: https://aadharhousing.com/storage/Investor-Relations/13646.pdf.

COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS OF THE BOARD:

The Composition of the Board as on 31st March, 2024 is given below:-

S. No.	Names of director	Designation
1	Mr. Deo Shankar Tripathi	Director
2	Mr. Raj Anilkumar Nair	Director
3	Mr. Anmol Gupta	Director

During the financial year 2023-24, there is no change in the composition of the Board of Directors and your Company is not required to appoint any Key Managerial Personnel as per the provisions of section 203 and rule 8 of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

During the financial year under review, your Board has met 5 times to deliberate on various agendas and details of the meetings held and attendance of the Directors at such meetings are provided below:

S. No.	Date of Board Meeting	Total Number of Director	Directors present
1	05th May, 2023	3	3
2	26th June, 2023	3	3
3	13th October,2023	3	3
4	06th December, 2023	3	3
5	12th February, 2024	3	3

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The Company has convened Board Meetings within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and MCA Circular.

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

Pursuant to Section 134(3)(C) read with Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors of your Company, hereby confirm that:

a. In the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024, the applicable Accounting Standards had been followed and there were no material departures from the same.

b. They have selected such Accounting Policies in consultation with Statutory Auditors 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 and profit of the Company at the end of the financial year 2023-24.

c. They have 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.

d. They have prepared the Annual Financial Statements for year ended 31st March, 2024 on a going concern basis.

e. They have laid down internal financial controls for your Company, which are adequate and operating effectively.

f. They have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

DETAILS OF FRAUDS REPORTED BY AUDITORS:

During the year under review, there is no fraud to be reported, as per provisions of section 134 (3) (ca), read with section 143 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013.

STATEMENT ON DECLARATION GIVEN BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:

Your Company does not require to appoint Independent Directors, as per provisions of section 149 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the rules made thereunder. Therefore, disclosure pursuant to section 134(3)(d) of Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.

COMPANY'S POLICY ON DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION:

The Company is not covered under section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, therefore disclosure under section 134(3)(e) of the Companies Act, 2013, is not applicable.

Mumbai

EXPLANATIONS OR COMMENTS BY THE BOARD ON AUDITOR'S REPORT:

As per provisions of section **134(3)(f)** of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors, states that, during the year under review, there is no adverse qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer made in the Audit Report by the Statutory Auditors of the Company, during the course of their audits.

Further pursuant to provisions of section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, Secretarial Audit is not required for the Company.

The Company is not required to maintain cost records and conduct cost audit in accordance with Section 148(1) of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Cost Record and Audit) Rules, 2014 as the business of the Company is not covered under the said rules and limits.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS:

In terms of section **134(3)(g)** of the Companies Act, 2013, there is no loan or guarantee or security is given under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the details of investments is disclosed in the Financial Statements, which is forming part of Annual Report for Financial Year 2023-24.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS/ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the year under review, no contracts or arrangements with related parties referred to in section 188(1) and (2) of the Companies Act, 2013, are entered by the Company.

TRANSFER OF PROFITS TO RESERVES & DIVIDEND:

Transfer of profits to Reserves, in terms of **section 134(3)(j)** of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company was not mandatorily required to transfer any amount to General Reserve. Hence no amount of profit was transferred to Reserves. Further in terms of **section 134(3)(k)** of the Companies Act, 2013, your Company has not declared any dividend for the FY 2023-24 and retained the profits available for its operation and business purposes.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS:

In terms of Section 134(3)(i), there is no material changes and commitments have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company and the date of the report which affects the financial position of the Company.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO IN TERMS OF SECTION 134(3)(M):

Your Company is not engaged in any manufacturing activity and thus its operations are not energy intensive. However, your Company is continuously striving towards conservation of energy across all its branches and offices and took adequate measures to ensure optimum utilization and maximum possible saving of energy. Energy saving devices which runs on very nominal energy with high impact like PLC, LED Light, 5 Star Inverter ACs, etc. are used in our branches and office premises. Also, the Company uses TCS software for accounting purpose and work-line software for Human Resource Management. During the year under review, there is no foreign exchange earnings and outgo of the Company.

STATEMENT INDICATING DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY:

Your Company recognizes that risk is an integral part of business and is committed to managing the risks in a proactive and efficient manner. Your Company assesses risks in the internal and external environment and manages all the elements of risk which in the opinion of the Board may jeopardize the interests of the Company and associated with the accomplishment of objectives, operations, development, revenue and regulations in relation to the Company.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY:

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provisions under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company, since it does not fulfil any of the three conditions, under this section, therefore no reporting is required.

FORMAL ANNUAL EVALUATION OF THE BOARD:

Pursuant to provisions of section 134 (3)(p) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 8(4) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the provisions related to formal annual evaluation of the performance of the Board, its Committees and of individual directors are not applicable to the Company, as the Company is neither a listed Company nor having paid up share capital of twenty-five crore rupees.

SUBSIDIARY, JOINT VENTURE OR ASSOCIATE COMPANY:

The Company does not have any Subsidiary or Joint Venture or Associate Company. However, the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aadhar Housing Finance Limited. During the year under review, no Company become or ceased to be a Subsidiary or Joint Venture or Associate of the Company

DETAILS OF DEPOSIT :

Your Company had not accepted any deposits as provided under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with the rules made thereunder.

VIGIL MECHANISM / WHISTLE BLOWER:

Pursuant to provisions of section 177(9) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, your Company is not covered in

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the aforesaid categories, therefore compliance to establish vigil mechanism, does not apply to the Company. However, Company always takes care of the genuine concerns/grievances of the employees.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDER PASSED:

During the year under review, there are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and the Company's operations in future.

ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS SYSTEMS:

The Company's internal control system is designed to ensure operational efficiency, protection and conservation of resources, accuracy and promptness in financial reporting and compliance with laws and regulations, commensurate to its size of operations.

DISCLOSURES UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT THE WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION & REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013:

The Company has zero tolerance for sexual harassment at workplace and has adopted a Policy on prevention, prohibition, and redressal of sexual harassment at workplace in line with the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder ("the POSH Act") for prevention, prohibition and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment at workplace. Since employees of the Company are working in the same workplace as holding Company, the Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) of Holding Company takes care of this requirement for the Company.

During FY 2023-24, the Company did not receive any complaint on sexual harassment.

DETAILS OF APPLICATION MADE OR ANY PROCEEDING PENDING UNDER THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016:

During the year under review, no application was made or no proceeding were pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT:

Your Company is engaged in organizing continuous training programmes for the employees to enhance their efficiency. While the Company aims to create clear and coherent development plans, the training provides employees with knowledge and skills to perform more effectively, preparing them to meet the inevitable changes that might occur in the normal course of business. Various trainings were imparted on aspects that would help employees increase their productivity, knowledge, soft skill and contribution.

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HUMAN RESOURCES:

The Company takes pride in the commitment, competence and dedication shown by its employees in all areas of business. The Company's belief is that its people are the primary source of its competitive advantage and consistently puts emphasis on Human Resources Development, which remains vital and strategic to the Company.

The Company is committed for nurturing, enhancing and retaining talent through Learning & Organizational Development to support the organization's growth and its sustainability in the long run. Cordial employee relations, in keeping with tradition, are being pursued vigorously. Industrial relations have continued to be harmonious throughout the year. This has been possible by creating a performance driven culture against the backdrop of care and concern for all employees. Objective appraisal systems based on Key Result Areas (KRAs) are in place.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Your Directors places on record their deep appreciation to employees at all levels for their hard work, dedication and commitment. Also, the Board places on record its appreciation for the support and co-operation your Company has been receiving from its customers, stakeholders and others associates. Your Company looks upon them as partners in its progress, it will be your Company's endeavour to build and nurture strong links with them based on mutuality of benefits, respect for and co-operation with each other, consistent with customer interests.

Your directors also take this opportunity to thank all Shareholders, Banks, State and Central Government and other Regulatory Authorities for their continued support.

For and on behalf of the Board
of Aadhar Sales and Services Private Limited

Aadhar Sales and Services Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai

Deo Shankar Tripathi	**Anmol Gupta**
Director	**Director**
DIN: 07153794	**DIN: 09237934**

Date: 01st July, 2024

Chaturvedi SK & Fellows LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

402, DEV PLAZA, SWAMI VIVEKANAND ROAD, ANDHERI WEST, MUMBAI 400 058 INDIA

Phones: (+9122) 66943452-53. E-mail: cskfelos@cskfelos.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF AADHAR SALES AND SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **AADHAR SALES AND SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed 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 of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its profit, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules 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 financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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 and Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report (the "reports"), but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the reports, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes 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 financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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 in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

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 the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure 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 Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,

To the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at the year-end which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts, as at the year-end for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, 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;

(c) Based on audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year.

vi. Based on our examination which includes test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts 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 audit we did not come across any instances audit trail feature being tempered with.

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

For CHATURVEDI SK & FELLOWS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 112627W/100843W)

Subhash Salvi
Partner
(Membership No. 127661)
UDIN: - 24127661BKFBZH4720

Place: - Mumbai
Date: - May 07, 2024

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Aadhar Sales and Services Private Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 **AADHAR SALES AND SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED** (the "Company") as at March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Management of the Company 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 (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For CHATURVEDI SK & FELLOWS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 112627W/100843W)

CHATURVEDI SK & FELLOWS LLP
FRN 112627W / W100843
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Subhash Salvi
Partner
(Membership No. 127661)
UDIN: - 24127661BKFBZH4720

Place: - Mumbai
Date: - May 07, 2024

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Aadhar Sales and Services Private Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to explanation provided to us by the Company and the books of accounts and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

i. Company does not have Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets as at the year end and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Order is not applicable.

No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of Rupees five crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. The Company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantee or security to the parties cover under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

vii. In respect of Statutory Dues:

(a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including, Goods and Service Tax, income tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues where applicable, to it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, income tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears in respect as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, except Profession tax of Rs 2.18 lakh, Employee State Insurance Rs. 0.11 lakh, Labour welfare fund Rs. 1.96 lakh and Employees provident fund Rs 2.82 lakh.

(b) There are no amounts in dispute in respect of statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above.

CHATURVEDI SK & FELLOWS LLP FRN 112627W/W100343 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix. (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud has been noticed or recorded during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) The Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) The Company does not have internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, hence reporting under clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors, Hence, provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence reporting under clause 3(xvi) (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defied in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India.

(c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group does not have more than one Core Investment Company (CIC).

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year and accordingly clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanation 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, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which cause us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of the balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts upto the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not covered under provision of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, with respect to Corporate Social Responsibilities, hence reporting under clause 3(xx) (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

xxi. The Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements, hence reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For CHATURVEDI SK & FELLOWS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 112627W/100843W)

CHATURVEDI SK & FELLOWS LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN 112627W/W100843

Subhash Salvi
Partner
(Membership No. 127661)
UDIN: - 24127661BKFBZH4720

Place: - Mumbai
Date: - May 07, 2024

Aadhar Sales and Services Private Limited
CIN : U74999MH2017PTC297139
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
a. Income tax assets (Net)	4	78	140
b. Deferred tax assets(Net)	5	39	26
Total non-current assets		117	166
2 Current assets			
a. Financial assets	6		
i. Investments	6.1	414	116
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	6.2	205	183
b. Other Current assets			
i. Other Financial Assets	7	-	8
Total current assets		619	307
Total assets		736	473
EQUITY AND LIABIILITIES			
1 Equity			
a. Equity share capital	8	1	1
b. Other equity	9	377	212
Total equity		378	213
2 Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	10	143	103
Total non-current liabilities		143	103
a. Financial liabilities			
3 Current liabilities			
i. Trade payables	11.1		
a. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
b.Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small		10	4
ii. Other financial liabilities	11.2	7	-
b. Other liabilities	12	196	151
c. Provisions	13	2	2
Total current liabilities		215	157
Total equity and liabilities		736	473

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements 1-30
In terms of our report attached.

For Chaturvedi SK & Fellows LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 112627W/W100843

Subhash Salvi
Partner
M.No.127661

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Deo Shankar Tripathi
Director
DIN 07153794

Anmol Gupta
Director
DIN 09237934

Aadhar Sales and Services Private Limited
CIN : U74999MH2017PTC297139
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
1 Income			
Revenue from operations	14	6,423	5,098
Other income	15	36	13
Total income		**6,459**	**5,111**
2 Expenses			
Employees benefits expense	16	5,899	4,476
Other expenses	17	524	608
Total expenses		**6,423**	**5,084**
3 Profit before tax		**36**	**27**
4 Tax expense	18		
Current tax		9	28
Short/(Excess) Provision of Income Tax of earlier years		(56)	-
Deferred tax		(30)	(19)
		(77)	**9**
5 Profit / (loss) for the period		**113**	**18**
6 Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
i. Remeasurements of the defined employee benefit plans;		69	82
ii. Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		17	21
Total other comprehensive income for the period		**52**	**61**
7 Total comprehensive income for the period		**165**	**79**
8 Earning per equity share	19		
Basic and diluted earning per share (Rs.)*		1,130.00	180.00
Face value per equity share (Rs.)		10	10
Weighted average numer of equity shares (Nos.)		10,000	10,000

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements **1-30**
In terms of our report attached.

For Chaturvedi SK & Fellows LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 112627W/W100843

Subhash Salvi
Partner
M.No.127661

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Deo Shankar Tripathi
Director
DIN 07153794

Anmol Gupta
Director
DIN 09237934

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May, 2024

Aadhar Sales and Services Private Limited
CIN : U74999MH2017PTC297139
Cash flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before tax	36	27
Operating profit before working capital changes	36	27
Adjustments for:		
Profit on Sale of Investment	(23)	(6)
Operating profit before working capital changes	13	21
Movements in working capital-		
(Increase) in trade receivables	-	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	6	1
Increase/ (Decrease) in provision	40	2
Increase in other assets and other financial assets	8	(5)
Increase in other liabilities and other financial liabilities	121	126
Cash generated from operations during the year	188	145
(Tax paid)/refund	109	7
Net cash used in/ generated from operating activities [A]	297	152
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Proceeds from Sale of Investment in Mutual Fund	1,872	1,475
Investment in Mutual Fund	(2,147)	(1,585)
Net cash used in investing activities [B]	(275)	(110)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Net cash generated from financing activities [C]	-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash & cash equivalents [A+B+C]	22	42
Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	183	141
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 6.2)	**205**	**183**
Notes to Cash Flow		
Components of cash and cash equivalents :		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with Bank	205	183
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 6.2)	**205**	**183**

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements 1-30
In terms of our report attached.

For Chaturvedi SK & Fellows LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 112627W/W100843

Subhash Salvi
Partner
M.No.127661

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Deo Shankar Tripathi
Director
DIN 07153794

Anmol Gupta
Director
DIN 09237934

Aadhar Sales and Services Private Limited
CIN : U74999MH2017PTC297139
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

A.Equity Share Capital

For the year ended March 31, 2023 (Rs in Lakh)

Balance as at 1st April, 2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current period	Balance as at March 31, 2023
1	-	-	-	1

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Balance as at 1st April, 2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current period	Balance as at March 31, 2024
1	-	-	-	1

B.Other Equity

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus	Other comprehensive income	
	Retained Earning	Remeasurement of gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	Total
Balances as at April 1, 2022	39	94	133
Profit / (loss) for the period	18		18
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit plans		61	61
Balances as at March 31, 2023	57	155	212
Balances as at April 1, 2023	57	155	212
Profit / (loss) for the period	113		113
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit plans		52	52
Balances as at March 31, 2024	170	207	377

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements **1-30**
In terms of our report attached.

For Chaturvedi SK & Fellows LLP
Chartered Accountants

FRN: 112627W/W100843

Subhash Salvi
Partner
M.No.127661

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Deo Shankar Tripathi
Director
DIN 07153794

Anmol Gupta
Director
DIN 09237934

4. Income tax assets

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non Current		
Income tax paid in advance (Refer note i)	78	140
Total	**78**	**140**
Movement in Provision :		
At start of period	140	175
Charge for the period	47	(28)
Tax paid/(Refund) during the period	(109)	(7)
At the end of the period	**78**	**140**

Note :

i. Assessment period wise tax balance

Sr. No.	Assessment periods	Financial periods	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
1	AY 22-23	FY 21-22	-	109
2	AY 23-24	FY 22-23	-	31
3	AY 24-25	FY 23-24	78	-
			78	140

5. Deferred tax asset

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
At start of period	26	28
Charge/ (credit) to profit or loss	30	19
Charge to Other Comprehensive Income	(17)	(21)
At the end of the period	39	26
Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability) in relations to		
Related to Disallowances under Income Tax Act, 1961	39	26
Total	**39**	**26**

6. Financial assets

6.1. Investments

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	Units as on March 31, 2024	Units as on March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current investments				
Investments in Mutual Funds measured at FVTPL (Quoted)				
Mutual Fund				
Invesco MF	-	2,235.83	-	25
Axis MF	14041.41	863.44	178	10
ICICI MF	18315.72	6,656.70	236	81
Total	**32357.13**	**9,755.97**	**414**	**116**

6.2. Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	205	183
Total	**205**	**183**
Cash and Cash Equivalent as per cash Flow	**205**	**183**

7. Other Financial Assets

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Others		
Receivable from Employees	-	8
Total	**-**	**8**

8. Share capital

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised share capital		
10,000 (P.Y. 10,000) Nos. of equity shares of Rs 10 each	1	1
Issued share capital		
10,000 (P.Y. 10,000) Nos. of equity shares of Rs 10 each	1	1
Subscribed and paid up capital		
10,000 (P.Y. 10,000) Nos. of equity shares of Rs 10 each	1	1
Total	1	1

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

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Equity shares at the date of beginning of the period	10,000	10,000
Add: Shares issued during the period	-	-
Equity shares at the end of the period	10,000	10,000

b) Details of shares held by the Promoters

As at 31st March 2024

Sr. No.	Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the period	Change during the period	No. of shares at the end of the period
1	Aadhar Housing Finance Limited	10,000	-	10,000

As at 31st March 2023

Sr. No.	Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of the period	Change during the period	No. of shares at the end of the period
1	Aadhar Housing Finance Limited	10,000	-	10,000

c) Details of shareholders holding more than five percent equity shares in the Company are as under:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
	% of Holding	Number of shares	% of Holding	Number of shares
Aadhar Housing Finance Limited	100%	10,000	100%	10,000

d) Details of Holding Company :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
	% of Holding	Number of shares	% of Holding	% of Holding
Aadhar Housing Finance Limited	100%	10,000	100%	100%

e) Terms and rights attached to shares.

[illegible] per share. Equity shares holders are also entitled to dividend as and when proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by share holders in Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts which shall be in proportion to the number of shares held by the shareholders.The company is wholly own subsidiary of Aadhar Housing Finance Limited.

9. Other equity

(Rs in Lakh)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a)	**Profit and Loss Account**		
	As per Last Balance Sheet	57	39
	Add : Profit / (loss) for the period	113	18
	Closing Balance	170	57
b)	**Other Comprehensive Income**		
	Remeasurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans		
	As per last Balance Sheet	155	94
	Add/(Less) :- Acturial Gain / (Loss) on Employee Benefits (net)	52	61
	Closing Balance	207	155
	Total	377	212

Description of nature and purpose of each reserve

The Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss reflects surplus/deficit after taxes in the Profit or Loss. The amount that can be distributed by the Parent Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the balance in this reserve and also considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

10. Non - Current Liabilities - Provision

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity	143	103
Total	**143**	**103**

11.1. Trade payables

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Payable to service providers		
a) Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprisesand small enterprises	10	4
Total	**10**	**4**

a) Trade Payables Ageing Schedules
As at 31th March 2024

Particulars	Unbilled payables	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
i) Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME						
- Disputed dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Dues to Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Disputed dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed dues	-	10	10.00	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (i + ii)	-	10	10.00	-	-	-

As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Unbilled payables	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
i) Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME						
- Disputed dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Dues to Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Disputed dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Undisputed dues	-	4	4	-	-	-
	-	-				
TOTAL (i + ii)	-	4	4	-	-	-

Disclosures required under section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a) Principal amount and interest thereon remaining unpaid at the end of period interest paid including payment made beyond	-	-
b) Interest due and payable for delay during the period	-	-
c) Amount of interest accrued and unpaid as at period end	-	-
d) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding period	-	-

11.2. Other Financial liabilities

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Others		
Accrued employee benefits	7	-
Total	7	-

12. Other liabilities

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory remittances	196	151
Total	**196**	**151**

13. Current Liabilities - Provision

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provision for gratuity	2	2
Total	2	2

14. Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Manpower Services	6,423	5,098
Total	**6,423**	**5,098**

15. Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Net gains / (loss) arising on financial assets measured at FVTPL		
Realised	19	4
Unrealised	4	2
Other Income	13	7
Total	**36**	**13**

16. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries, bonus and other allowances	5,294	4,012
Contribution to provident fund & other funds	605	464
Total	**5,899**	**4,476**

17. Admin and other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Rent	2	2
Insurance	231	182
Legal & professional charges	41	29
Stipend Expenses	244	391
Auditors remuneration (Refer note 17.1)	5	2
Other expenses	1	2
Total	**524**	**608**

17.1 Payment to Auditor

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
As Auditor:		
Audit Fees	5	1
Tax audit Fees	-	1
Total	**5**	**2**

18. Taxation

Income tax related to items charged or credited to profit or loss during the period:

		For the year ended 31 March, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
A	**Statement of Profit or Loss**		
	1 Current Income Tax	9	28
		9	28
	2 Short/(Excess) Provision of Income Tax of earlier years	**(56)**	-
		(56)	-
	3 Deferred Tax expenses/ (benefits):		
	Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(30)	(19)
		(30)	(19)
	Total Income tax Expenses (1 to 3)	**(77)**	**9**
B	**Reconciliation of Current Tax expenses:**		
	Profit /(Loss) from Continuing operations	36	27
	Applicable Tax Rate	25.168%	25.168%
	Computed tax expenses	9	7
	Expenses not allowed/Income exempt for tax	-	21
		9	28
C	**Deferred Tax Recognised in statement of profit and Loss relates to the following:**		
	On OCI	17	21
		17	21
D	**Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilites/(asset) net:**		
	Opening balance as on 1st April	26	28
	Tax expenses / (income) during the Period/Year	30	19
	Charge to Other Comprehensive Income	(17)	(21)
	At the end of the Period	39	26

Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Corporate information

The Company is a private limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company was incorporated on 11th July, 2017 and is carrying business of providing manpower outsourcing related services. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aadhar Housing Finance Limited. The principle place of business is located at Unit No. 802, 8th Floor, Natraj by Rustomjee, Junction of Western Express Highway and M. V. Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai-400069.

For Company's principal shareholders, refer note no.8.

These financial statements were approved and adopted by Board of Directors in their meeting dated 7th May, 2024.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the Accounting Standards notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, (as amended from time to time) and Presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III) as amended from time to time.

Standards Issued but not effective

On March 23, 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 company from April 1, 2022.

i. Ind AS 101 - First time adoption of Ind AS
ii. Ind AS 103 - Business Combination
iii. Ind AS 109 - Financial Instrument
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.

The significant accounting policies used in preparing financial statements are set out below in Note 2 of the Notes to Financial Statements and are applied consistently to all the periods presented.

2. Significant accounting policies:

2.1 Basis of measurement:

The Financial Statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except the following:
-Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value.
- Certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value

2.2 Functional and presentation currency:

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs. in lakh), which is the Company's functional currency and all amounts are rounded to the nearest rupees in lakh.

2.3 Financial instruments

Recognition of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial Measurement of Financial Instruments

Recognised financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs and revenues that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs and revenues directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

If the transaction price differs from fair value at initial recognition, the Company will account for such difference as follows:

- if fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognised in profit or loss on initial recognition (i.e. day 1 profit or loss);
- in all other cases, the fair value will be adjusted to bring it in line with the transaction price (i.e. day 1 profit or loss will be deferred by including it in the initial carrying amount of the asset or liability).

After initial recognition, the deferred gain or loss will be released to profit or loss on a rational basis, only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

Subsequent Measurement of Financial assets

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of Ind AS 109 are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Classification of Financial Assets

- debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI), are subsequently measured at amortised cost;
- all other debt instruments (e.g. debt instruments managed on a fair value basis, or held for sale) and equity investments are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

However, the Company may make the following irrevocable election / designation at initial recognition of a financial asset on an asset-by-asset basis:

- the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, in OCI; and
- the Company may irrevocably designate a debt instrument that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch (referred to as the fair value option).

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 Group 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

Debt instruments at amortised cost or at FVTOCI

The Company assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset individually and the Company's business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, its contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are meeting SPPI test.

For the purpose of SPPI test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. That principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal). Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

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

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects or 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 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 recognising 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 re-measurement 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' line item. 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.

Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Company holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in reclassifying the Company's financial assets. During the current financial year and previous accounting period there was no change in the business model under which the Company holds financial assets and therefore no reclassifications were made.

De-recognition:

A financial asset is primarily derecognised i.e. removed from Company's financial statement when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from asset have expired or
- The Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under 'pass-through' arrangement and either.

a) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets,
b) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered to a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associate liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of Financial asset:

The company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:

- Financial assets carried at amortised cost;
- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

Trade receivables:

A receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect to the amount due from customers on account of goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Company obtains security in the form of security deposit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement.

Financial Liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or payables, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables. Subsequent measurement:

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and has designated upon initial measurement recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Trade and other payables:
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De - recognition:
A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Classification of assets and liabilities as current and non - current:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2.4 Equity share capital:
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs net of taxes directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are reduced from retained earnings, net of taxes.

2.5 Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for those services. Revenues from the provision for man power services are recognised on completion of service. The payments are typically due within 7 days. The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.

Interest income

Interest income from debt instrument is recognised using effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of financial asset to the gross carrying amount of financial asset. When calculating effective interest rate, the company expects cash flows by considering all contractual terms of financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

2.6 Employees benefits:

i.Defined contribution plan

The contribution to provident fund, National Pension Scheme and employee state insurance scheme are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense in the Statement of Profit & Loss based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees.

ii.Defined benefits plan

The Company's Gratuity liability under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation made at the end of each financial year using the projected unit credit method.

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed periodically by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

iii.Short-term employee benefits

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

The cost of short-term compensated absences is accounted as under:
(a) in case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
(b) in case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

2.7 Borrowing Costs

Interest expenses are calculated using EIR and all other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when they are incurred.

2.8 Provisions and contingencies:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using equivalent period government securities interest rate. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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 or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in financial statements. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

2.9 Income Taxes:

Current Income Tax:

Current Income Tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities using the tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or subsequently enacted at the end of the reporting period and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Tax:

Deferred Tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred Income Tax is determined using the tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or subsequently enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred Tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax asset and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right offset and intends either to settle on net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.10 Earnings per share:

The Company's Earnings per Share ('EPS') is determined based on the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders' of the Company and weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average numbers of shares also includes fixed number of equity shares that are issuable on conversion of compulsorily convertible preference shares, debentures or any other instrument, from the date consideration is receivable (generally the date of their issue) for such instruments.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and bank balances also include fixed deposits, margin money deposits, earmarked balances with banks and other bank balances which have restrictions on repatriation. Short term and liquid investments being subject to more than insignificant risk of change in value, are not included as part of cash and cash equivalents.

2.12 Foreign currencies

Functional currency of the Company has been determined based on the primary economic environment in which the Company operate considering the currency in which funds are generated, spent and retained.

2.13 Segments

The Company's main business is providing manpower services and business sourcing agents, in India. All other activities of the Company revolve around the main business. This, in the context of Ind AS 108 - operating segments, reporting is considered to constitute one reportable segment.

2.14 Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method.

Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balances) shown in the Statement of Cash Flows exclude items which are not available for general use as on the date of Balance Sheet.

2.15 Operating cycle:

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months.

Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2024

3. **Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements:**
The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable.
Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

(a) Recoverability of trade receivable
Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non- payment.

(b)Defined Benefit plans
The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. 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, mortality rates and attrition rate. 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.

(c) Provisions:
Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

(d) Impairment of financial assets:
The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

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

Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2024

19. Earnings per share

The following is the computation of earnings per share on basic and diluted earnings per equity share:

(Rs in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders (Rs. In lakhs)	113	18
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Nos)	10,000	10,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and potential shares outstanding (Nos)	10,000	10,000
Face value per equity share (Rs.)	10	10
Basic earnings per equity share of Rs 10/- each	1130	180
Diluted earnings per equity share of Rs 10 /- each	1130	180

20. Contingent liabilities / Commitments

Company does not have contingent liabilities or commitments of capital nature as at March 31, 2024.

21. Segment reporting

The Directors of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources. The Company operates only in one Operating Segment i.e. Manpower services and all other activities are incidental to the main business activity, hence have only one reportable Segment as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segments". The reportable business segments are in line with the segment wise information which is being presented to the CODM.

The Company has its operations within India and all revenue is generated within India. All the revenues are generated from one customer i.e. Holding company.

22. Financial Instruments

Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Carrying value of financial instruments by categories:

(Rs in lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets designated at fair value through Profit and Loss				
Investments				
In Mutual Fund	414	414	116	116
Financial assets designated at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	205	205	183	183
Other Financial Assets	-	-	8	8
Total	**619**	**619**	**307**	**307**

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mumbai

Financial liabilities designated at amortised cost				
Trade payables	10	10	4	4
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	**10**	**10**	**4**	**4**

Fair valuation techniques:

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values.

1. Fair Value of financial assets and liabilities are carried at amortised cost is not materially different from its carrying cost.
2. Fair value of investments in mutual funds are based on NAV price declared by the fund/quotes on stock exchange.

Fair Value hierarchy:
The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices / published NAV (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. It includes fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets and are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). It includes fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on the company specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable then instrument is included in level 2

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

(Rs in lakh)

Particulars	**2023-24**			**2022-23**		
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets and liabilities measured at fair value: **<u>Financial assets</u>:** Investments in mutual fund	414			116		

During the year ended March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023, there are no transfers between level 2 and level 3

23. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. This note explains the sources of risks which the entity is exposed to and how it mitigates that risk.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include investments in mutual funds.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is not exposed to insignificant foreign exchange risk as at the respective reporting dates.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as the Company has fixed rate of borrowings as at the respective reporting dates.

Commodity and other price risk

Company is not exposed to commodity and other price risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company that a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, mutual funds and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

The Company extends credit to holding company and hence is not exposed to credit risk. Company considers factors such as track records, size of institution, market reputation, service standards, etc to select banks, mutual fund and other financial institutions to reduce the credit risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. Company monitors the liquidity position through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

24. Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

25. Employee benefits

a. The company makes contributions to provident fund for qualifying employees to Regional Provident Fund Commissioner under defined benefit plan under the Provident Fund Act.
Amount recognised as an expense and included under the head "Contribution to Provident and Other Funds" of Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows:

(Rs in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Contribution to provident fund	108	79
Contribution to pension fund	230	169
Contribution to ESIC	120	108

b. Company offers its employees defined-benefit plans in the form of a gratuity scheme (a lump sum amount). Benefits under the defined benefit plans are typically based on years of service and the employee's compensation (generally immediately before retirement). The gratuity scheme covers substantially all regular employees.

The company provides gratuity to its employees which are defined benefit plan. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The following table sets out the funded status of the Gratuity and the amount recognised in the Financial Statements:

i. Changes in Defined Benefit Obligation during the year

(Rs in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	105	103
Current service cost	111	79
Interest cost	7	7
Plan Amendment Cost		-
Actuarial (gain) / losses	(69)	(82)
Benefits paid	(9)	(2)
Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	145	105

ii. Amount to be recognized in Balance sheet:

(Rs in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	145	105
Fair Value of plan assets at the end of the year	0	-
Amount recognized in Balance sheet	**145**	**105**
Bifurcation into Current and Non Current		
Current	2	2
Non-Current	143	103

Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2024

Expenses recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss

(Rs in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Current Service Cost	111	79
Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	7	7
Plan Amendment cost / Direct Payment		-
Expenses recognized in the profit and loss account under employee expenses	118	86

iii. Expenses recognized in Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

(Rs in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to DBO experience	(71)	(81)
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to DBO assumption changes	2	(1)
Actuarial (gain) / loss arising during year	(69)	(82)
Expenses recognized in the other comprehensive income	(69)	(82)

iv. Expected benefit payments

(Rs in lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
March 31, 2025	2
March 31, 2026	4
March 31, 2027	9
March 31, 2028	19
March 31, 2029	41
March 31, 2030 to March 31,2034	526

v. Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Mortality Table	IALM (2006-08) (Ultimate)	IALM (2006-08) (Ultimate)
Discount Rate	7.0%	7.1%
Salary Escalation Rate	9.5%	9.5%
Withdrawal Rate	8.0%	8.0%
The weighted average duration of plan	10 Years	10 Years
No. of Employees	2,052	1,712
Total Monthly Salary (Rs in lakh)	230	182
Total Annual Salary (Rs in lakh)	2,757	2,188
Average Annual Salary (Rs in lakh)	1	1
Average Attained age (years)	31.36	31.42
Average past service (years)	1.07	0.99

Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2024

Notes

1. The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factor including supply and demand in the employment market.

2. Discount rate is based on prevailing market yields of Indian Government Securities as at balance sheet date for estimated term of obligations.

3. Attrition rate/ withdrawal rate is based on Company's policy towards retention of employees, historical data and industry outlook.

4. The above information is certified by actuary.

Effect of change in assumptions

(Rs in lakh)

Particulars	Plan Liabilities
Discount Rate (increase by 0.5%)	(9)
Discount Rate (decrease by 0.5%)	10
Salary Escalation Rate (increase by 0.5%)	9
Salary Escalation Rate (decrease by 0.5%)	(9)
Withdrawal Rate (increase by 0.5%)	(27)
Withdrawal Rate (decrease by 0.5%)	45

These gratuity plan typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: interest risk, longevity risk, salary risk and demographic risk.

Interest risk
A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan debt investments.

Longevity risk
The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk
The present value of the defined plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Demographic risk:
This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

26. Related party transactions

List of related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year and relationship:

S.No	Relationship	Name of Related Party
1.	Ultimate Holding Company	BCP Topco VII Pte Ltd.
2.	Holding Company	Aadhar Housing Finance Limited
3.	Key Management personnel	Shri Deo Shankar Tripathi - Director
		Shri Anmol Gupta– Director
		Shri R Anil Nair – Director

Transactions with Related Parties:

(Rs in lakh)

Name	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Income:			
Aadhar Housing Finance Limited	Manpower Services	6423	5098
Expenses:			
Aadhar Housing Finance Limited	Rent Expenses	2	2
Aadhar Housing Finance Limited	Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-

*Rounded off to nearest rupees

Balances with Related Parties: (Rs in lakh)

Name	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Aadhar Housing Finance Limited	Receivable	-	-

*Rounded off to nearest rupees

27. Ratio analysis:

Particulars	Formula	31-Mar-24			31-Mar-23	% Variance	Reason for variance
		Numerator (Amount)	Denominator (Amount)	Ratio	Ratio		
Current ratio	Current assets/ Current liabilities	619	215	2.88	1.96	46.94 %	Due to increase in current assets
Debt-equity ratio	Total debt/ Shareholder's Equity	0	378	0	0	0	
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service/ Debt Service	0	36	0	0	0	

Return on equity ratio	PAT/Net worth	113	378	29.89%	8.45%	248.52%	Due to increase Profit
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold OR sales/ Average Inventory	0	0	0	0	0	
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales/ Average Accounts Receivable	6423	0	0	0	0	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases/ Average Trade Payables	524	7	74.86	173.71	-56.91%	Due to decrease in expenses & increase in average Trade payable
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales/ Working Capital	6423	404	15.90	33.99	-53.22%	Due to increase in revenue & working capittal
Net profit ratio	Net Profit/ Net Sales	113	6423	1.76	0.35	402.86%	Due to increase in number of employees during the year hence increase in sales
Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes/ Capital Employed	36	378	9.52%	12.68	-23.66%	Due to increase in capital employed
Return on investment	Income from Investments/ Investments	23	309.50	7.43%	4.01%	85.29%	Due to increase in investment income

28. Other Notes

1) Company has not done any transactions with Companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013. There are no balances outstanding with struck off companies.

2) The Company have not advanced or loan or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall
   a) 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
   b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

3) The Company have 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:

a) 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
b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

4) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

5) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

6) Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority. None of the entities in the Company have been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

7) In lieu of absence of borrowing by the Company from any Bank or any financial institution, no charges were created on the assets of the Company.

8) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto-Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

9) The Company has not borrowed any funds from the Banks or financial institutions during the reporting period. No returns/ statements were filed with the Banks or financial institutions.

10) The Company use accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software. The audit trail feature has not been tempered with and the audit trail has been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

29. Approval of Financial Statements:
The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 7, 2024.

30. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/re-classified wherever necessary to confirm to current year's classification. Accordingly, amounts and other disclosures for the previous year are included as an integral part of the current year's financial statement and are to be read in relation to the amounts and other disclosures relating to the current year.

For Chaturvedi SK & Fellows LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 112627W/W100843

Subhash Salvi
Partner
M.No.127661

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Deo Shankar Tripathi
Director
DIN 07153794

Anmol Gupta
Director
DIN 09237934

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 07th May ,2024