

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**To the Members of Ladderup Asset Managers Private Limited
(formerly known as Ladderup Wealth Management Private Limited)**

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Ladderup Asset Managers Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive loss), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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, 2025, its profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Reporting of key audit matters as per SA 701, Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the Company as it is an unlisted company.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Board's Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and describe actions applicable in the applicable laws and regulations. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, statement of changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and



prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone 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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone 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 standalone 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.

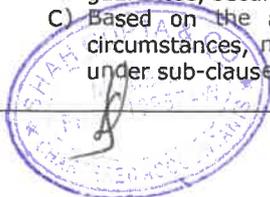
We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the 'ANNEXURE A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The balance sheet, statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive loss), the statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, the reporting under section 143(3)(i) read with notification No. G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13th June, 2017 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company as the turnover of the Company as per latest audited standalone financial statement is less than rupees fifty crores or the aggregate borrowings from banks or financial institutions or body corporate at any point of time during the financial year is less than rupees twenty five crores and hence auditor is not required to report under this clause.
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's report in accordance with the requirements of the sub-section 16 of Section 197 of the Act, as amended:

The Company being a Private Limited Company, the provisions of Section 197 read with schedule 5 to the Act are not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under Section 197 (16) is not required.
 - (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, 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 on its financial position- Refer note 34 to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts on which there were any material foreseeable losses- Refer note 46 to the financial statements.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company- Refer note 47 to the financial statements.
 - iv.
 - A) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 43 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediaries 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, as disclosed in Note 43, no funds have been received by the company from any persons or entities, 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 Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - C) Based on the 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 representation under sub-clause (A) and (B) contain any material misstatement.



Shah Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants

- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For **SHAH GUPTA & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 109574W



Vedula Prabhakar Sharma
Vedula Prabhakar Sharma

Partner

Membership No.: 123088

UDIN: 25123088BMIPJL8874

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 30, 2025

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
- (B) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have intangible assets. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(a)(B) is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, certain PPE were verified during the year by the Management. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not own any immovable properties and, hence reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and Rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company's nature of business does not require holding of any inventories. Accordingly, the clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility 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 in earlier years granted loans to a related party. During the year, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to firms or limited liability partnership. During the year, the Company has granted unsecured loan to other party. The investments made by the Company during the year, are not prejudicial to its interest. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided guarantee or security or advances in nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year.
- (a) (A) Based on audit procedures carried out by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted unsecured loans related party and other party as below:

₹ in Lakh

Sr. No.	Loans (unsecured)	Other party	to related party
(1)	Aggregate amount granted during the year	551	-
(2)	Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date	151	50

Also refer Notes 11, to the standalone financial statements.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, the investments made by the Company, during the year, are not prejudicial to its interest. During the year the Company has not provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, in the case of loans given, the repayment of principle and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans given.



- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loans granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans or advances in the nature of loans given to same parties.
 - (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- (iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the investments made by it.

The Company has not granted any loans, provided any guarantee or security to the parties covered under section 185 and has not granted any loans, provided any security or guarantee under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposit from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the business activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii)
 - (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, Income-Tax, Cess, Goods and Service Tax and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, Income-Tax, Cess, Goods and Service Tax and other material statutory dues, in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no dues of provident fund, Income tax, Cess, Goods and Service Tax and other material statutory dues which have not been deposited as at March 31, 2025 on account of any disputes.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, as income during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix)
 - (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - (c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
 - (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
 - (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its joint venture. The Company did not have any subsidiary and associate companies during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its joint venture. The Company did not have any subsidiary and associate companies during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) The Company is not required to constitute an audit committee as per the provisions of section 177 of the Act and rules framed thereunder. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 188 of the Act, where ever applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) The Company is not covered by Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013, related to appointment of internal auditors, hence the Company is not required to appoint any internal auditors. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors. Accordingly, clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial/housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CICs. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (Also refer Note 42.a to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **SHAH GUPTA & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 109574W



Vedula Prabhakar Sharma

Partner

Membership No.: 123088

UDIN: 25123088BMIPJL8874

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 30, 2025

LADDERUP ASSET MANAGERS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Ladderup Wealth Management Private Limited)
Standalone Balance Sheet
as at 31st March 2025

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	44.95	51.11
Right of use assets	3	109.53	167.27
Other intangible assets	4	367.00	367.00
Financial assets			
- Other financial assets	5	1.23	1.23
Non-current tax assets (net)	6	0.72	1.76
Deferred tax asset (net)	19	1.90	-
Total non-current assets		525.33	588.36
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Investments	7	644.03	444.11
- Trade receivables	8	180.23	146.17
- Cash and cash equivalents	9	211.25	185.60
- Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	10	3.68	3.43
- Loans	11	201.00	50.00
- Other financial asset	12	23.65	24.38
Other current assets	13	32.10	25.95
Total current assets		1,295.94	879.64
Total assets		1,821.27	1,468.00
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	20.00	20.00
Other equity	15	1,291.96	977.99
Total equity		1,311.96	997.99
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	16.32	22.52
Lease liabilities	17	64.42	124.19
Provisions	18	33.12	28.35
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	19	-	58.35
Total non-current liabilities		113.85	233.41
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	20	8.64	8.64
Lease liabilities	17	59.77	55.47
- Trade payables	21	-	-
Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		146.92	30.12
- Other financial liabilities	22	44.00	51.28
Other current liabilities	23	55.07	54.45
Provisions	24	9.43	9.64
Current tax liabilities (net)	25	71.62	27.00
Total financial liabilities		395.46	236.60
Total equity and liabilities		1,821.27	1,468.00
Corporate information and material accounting policies, key accounting estimates and judgements	1		
See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements	2-49		

In terms of our report of even date attached

For Shah Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 109574W

Vedola Prabhakar Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 123088

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 30, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sunil Goyal
Director
DIN : 00503570

Raghvendra Nath
Managing Director
DIN : 03577330

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 30, 2025

LADDERUP ASSET MANAGERS PRIVATE LIMITED
 (Formerly known as Ladderup Wealth Management Private Limited)
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss
 for the Period ended 31st March, 2025

(₹ in lakh except EPS)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	26	1,483.10	1,071.57
Other income	27	175.82	106.15
Total income		1,658.92	1,177.72
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	28	580.01	497.36
Finance costs	29	16.34	19.65
Depreciation and amortization expenses	2, 3 & 4	67.74	66.77
Other expenses	30	313.80	285.20
Total expenses		977.89	868.99
Profit before exceptional item and tax		681.03	308.74
Exceptional item			
Provision for impairment of investment in Joint venture	31	249.28	-
Profit before Tax		431.75	308.74
Less : Tax expense			
- Current tax		172.92	71.84
- Deferred tax		(60.26)	14.29
- Taxation of earlier years		1.97	0.06
Total tax expenses		114.63	86.20
Net profit after tax		317.11	222.54
Other comprehensive loss			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (net of tax)			
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation		(3.15)	(1.47)
Total other comprehensive loss		(3.15)	(1.47)
Total comprehensive income		313.97	221.07
Earnings per equity share (face value ₹ 10 each)			
Basic (in ₹)	32	158.56	111.27
Diluted (in ₹)		158.56	111.27
Corporate information and material accounting policies, key accounting estimates and judgements			
	1		
See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements			
	2-49		

In terms of our report of even date attached

For Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 105574W

Vedula Prabhakar Sharma

Partner

Membership Number: 123088

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 30, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sunil Goyal

Director

DIN : 00503570

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 30, 2025

Raghvendra Nath

Managing Director

DIN : 03577330



LADDERUP ASSET MANAGERS PRIVATE LIMITED
 (Formerly known as Ladderup Wealth Management Private Limited)
 Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity
 for the period ended 31st March, 2025

A) Equity share capital

(1) For the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in lakh)

Balance as at 1 April 2024	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 year	Balance as at 31 March 2025
20.00	-	-	-	20.00

(2) For the year ended 31 March 2024

(₹ in lakh)

Balance as at 1 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 year	Balance as at 31 March 2024
20.00	-	-	-	20.00

B) Other equity

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Reserve & surplus		Other comprehensive income	Total equity
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation	
Balance as at 1 April 2023	60.00	702.98	(6.06)	756.92
Profit for the year	-	222.54	-	222.54
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(1.47)	(1.47)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	60.00	925.52	(7.53)	977.99
Profit for the year	-	317.11	-	317.11
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(3.15)	(3.15)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	60.00	1,242.63	(10.67)	1,291.96

Corporate information and material accounting policies, key accounting estimates and judgements

1

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements

2-49

In terms of our report of even date attached

For Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 109574W

Vedula Prabhakar Sharma

Partner

Membership Number: 123088

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 30, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sunil Goyal

Director

DIN : 00503570

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 30, 2025

Raghvendra Nath

Managing Director

DIN : 03577330



LADDERUP ASSET MANAGERS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Ladderup Wealth Management Private Limited)
Standalone Statement of Cash Flow
for the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before tax	431.75	308.74
Add / (less) : Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	67.74	66.77
Finance cost	16.34	19.65
Interest income	(12.52)	(9.65)
Notional gain on value of current investments measured at FVTPL	(0.61)	(14.16)
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation	(3.15)	(1.47)
Operating profit before working capital changes	499.56	369.87
Adjustments for change in working capital :		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(34.06)	(15.51)
(Increase) / decrease in loan	(151.00)	20.00
(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	0.73	(5.13)
(Increase) / decrease in other non financial assets	(6.15)	(1.16)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	116.80	(18.97)
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	4.56	5.15
Increase / (decrease) in other non financial liabilities	-	(30.00)
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(18.88)	(60.70)
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	0.63	12.61
Cash generated from operations	412.18	276.18
Income tax paid (net of refund)	(129.23)	(47.11)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	(A) 282.96	229.05
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
(Purchase)/proceeds of property, plant & equipment	(3.85)	(106.79)
(Purchase)/ proceeds of deposit	(0.25)	(0.27)
(Purchase)/proceeds from investments valued at FVTPL	(199.31)	(73.26)
Interest income	12.52	9.65
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(B) (190.90)	(170.67)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
(Repayment)/proceeds from long-term borrowings (other the debt securities)	(6.20)	31.15
Interest paid	(4.74)	(4.01)
Lease obligation	(55.47)	7.62
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities	(C) (66.41)	34.76
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C) 25.65	93.14
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	185.60	92.45
Closing cash and cash equivalents (refer note 9)	211.25	185.59

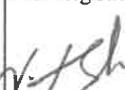
Note :

- The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard - 7 ('Ind AS 7') on Cash Flow Statement prescribed in Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary.

For Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 109574W



Vedula Prabhakar Sharma
Partner

Membership Number: 123088

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 30, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Sunil Goyal
Director
DIN : 00503570

Raghendra Nath
Managing Director
DIN : 03577330

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 30, 2025



LADDERUP ASSET MANAGERS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Ladderup Wealth Management Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

Note 1.1 Corporate information

Ladderup Asset Managers Private Limited (formerly known as Ladderup Wealth Management Private Limited) (CIN U74140MH2008PTC177491) ("the Company") is domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India.

Note 1.2 Material accounting policies

i Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value, on an accrual basis of accounting.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per normal operating cycle of the Company and other criteria set out in as per the guidance set out in Schedule III to the Act. Based on nature of services, the Company ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of asset and liabilities.

The Company's financial statements are reported in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency.

ii Accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements, in conformity with the Ind AS, requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and the results of operation during the reported period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates which are recognized in the period in which they are determined.

iii Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

1. Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, if applicable
2. Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, if applicable

Estimates and assumptions

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

Deferred tax assets

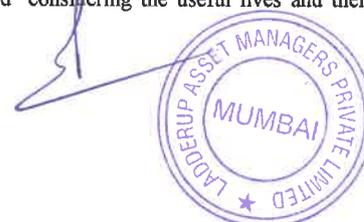
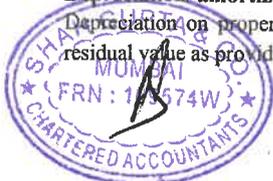
In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the Company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

iv Property, plant and equipment

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has opted to continue with the carrying values measured under the previous GAAP as at 1 April 2018 of its Intangible Assets and used that carrying value as the deemed cost of the Intangible Assets on the date of transition i.e. 1 April 2018.

v Depreciation/ amortization

Depreciation on property plant and equipments is provided on 'Straight Line Method' considering the useful lives and their residual value as provided in Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.



vi Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a) Financial assets

A financial asset is

(i) a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset; to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under potentially favourable conditions;

(ii) or a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

Initial recognition

In the case of financial assets, not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Impairment gains or losses arising on these assets are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through OCI if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial asset not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through OCI is carried at FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and credit risk exposures.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



De-recognition of financial assets

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

b) Equity instruments and financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments which are issued for cash are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Equity instruments which are issued for consideration other than cash are recorded at fair value of the equity instrument.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is

- (i) a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or to exchange financial instruments under potentially unfavourable conditions;
- (ii) or a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments; or a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

Initial recognition

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization. Amortization is recognized as finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognized over the term of the borrowings in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



De-recognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are de-recognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. 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 de-recognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

vii Employee benefits

a Defined contribution plan

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as provident fund, employees' state insurance, labour welfare are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

b Defined benefit plan

The company provides for retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity. Benefits payable to eligible employees of the company with respect to gratuity is accounted for on the basis of an actuarial valuation as at the Balance Sheet date. The present value of such obligation is determined by the projected unit credit method and adjusted for past service cost and fair value of plan assets as at the balance sheet date through which the obligations are to be settled.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest) is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge/credit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurements recognised in OCI is not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Leave entitlement and compensated absences

The employees of the company are entitled to compensated absences for which the company records the liability based on actuarial valuation computed using Projected Unit Credit method. These benefits are unfunded. Leaves under defined benefit plan can be encashed only on discontinuation of service by employee.

Short-term obligations

Short-term employee benefits such as salaries, wages, performance incentives etc. are recognized as expenses at the undiscounted amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period in which the related service is rendered. Expenses on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

viii Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and cash at bank.

x Revenue recognition

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at transaction value of the consideration received or receivable. Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found within Ind AS.

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind 115:

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation

Brokerage/commission from each Mutual Fund House is recognized by the Company on the basis of the statements generated by the main registrar on periodic basis.



LADDERUP ASSET MANAGERS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Ladderup Wealth Management Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

Distribution income is earned by selling of services and products of other entities under distribution arrangements. The income so earned is recognised on successful sales on behalf of other entities subject to there being no significant uncertainty of its recovery.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), as applicable. The Company recognises gains/losses on fair value change of financial assets measured as FVTPL and realised gains/losses on derecognition of financial asset measured at FVTPL and FVOCI.

In respect of other operational income, the Company follows the practice of accounting on accrual basis.

xi Income tax

Income tax comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognized as an expense or income in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in OCI.

a Current income tax

Current income tax is recognized based on the estimated tax liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemptions in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

b Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is determined by applying the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all deductible temporary differences between the financial statements' carrying amount of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax base. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates or tax rates that are substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to reassess realization.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

xii Leases

The company has adopted Ind AS 116-Leases effective 1st April, 2019, using the modified retrospective method. The company has applied the standard to its leases with the cumulative impact recognised on the date of initial application (1st April, 2019).

The company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Premises. The company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the company assesses whether:

- (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- (ii) the company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- (iii) the company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the

lease payments made.

A lease liability is remeasured upon the occurrence of certain events such as a change in the lease term or a change in an index or rate used to determine lease payments. The remeasurement normally also adjusts the leased assets. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.



LADDERUP ASSET MANAGERS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Ladderup Wealth Management Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

xiii Impairment of non-financial assets

As at each Balance Sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired and also whether there is an indication of reversal of impairment loss recognized in the previous periods. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company determines the recoverable amount and impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is determined:

- In case of an individual asset, at the higher of the assets' fair value less cost to sell and value in use; and
- In case of cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specified to the asset. In determining fair value less cost to sell, recent market transaction are taken into account. If no such transaction can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognized in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

xvi Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company and weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares).

xvii Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions (excluding gratuity and compensated absences) are determined based on management's estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. In case the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be accompanied by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. A contingent liability also arises, in rare cases, where a liability cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements.



LADDERUP ASSET MANAGERS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly known as Ladderup Wealth Management Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

xviii Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other ancillary costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

All borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss except:

- a) Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets.
- b) Expenses incurred on raising long term borrowings are amortised using effective interest rate method over the period of borrowings.

Investment Income earned on the temporary investment of funds of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

xix Functional currency and foreign currency transactions

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR/₹), which is the company's functional and presentation currency. Foreign currency transactions are recorded and presented in the functional currency by applying the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

(b) Translations

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

All monetary items in foreign currencies are restated at the end of each reporting period at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Foreign exchange differences arising between the transaction date and the settlement/reporting date are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

xx Rounding of amounts

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

xxi Cash flow statement

Cash flow are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated.

xxii Recent accounting pronouncements:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 12th August, 2024 and 09th September, 2024, MCA issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024 introducing following changes:

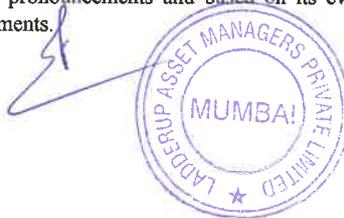
Ind AS 117 – Insurance Contracts:

Insurance Contracts was introduced and Ind AS 104: Insurance Contracts was withdrawn. This was accompanied with consequent amendments in other standards.

Ind AS 116 – Leases:

The amendments clarify accounting treatment for a seller-lessee involved in sale and leaseback transactions, and introduced some related illustrative examples.

The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.



LADDERUP ASSET MANAGERS PRIVATE LIMITED
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Note 2 : Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Office equipment	Computers	Motor vehicle	Total
Gross carrying value				
Balance as at 1 April 2024	3.63	22.43	46.15	72.21
Additions	1.19	2.66	-	3.85
Deletions	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	4.82	25.09	46.15	76.06
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 April 2024	1.57	15.62	3.92	21.10
Additions	0.68	3.85	5.48	10.00
Deletions	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	2.24	19.46	9.40	31.10
Net carrying value				
Balance as at 1 April 2024	2.06	6.82	42.23	51.11
Balance as at 31 March 2025	2.58	5.63	36.75	44.95

Note 3 : Right of use assets

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Leasehold premises
Gross carrying value	
Balance as at 1 April 2024	443.26
Additions	-
Deletions	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	443.26
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance as at 1 April 2024	275.99
Additions	57.73
Deletions	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	333.72
Net carrying value	
Balance as at 1 April 2024	167.27
Balance as at 31 March 2025	109.53



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Note 4 : Other intangible assets

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Business & commercial rights	Total
Gross carrying value (at deemed cost)		
Balance as at 1 April 2024	367.00	367.00
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	367.00	367.00
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at 1 April 2024	-	-
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-	-
Net carrying value		
Balance as at 1 April 2024	367.00	367.00
Balance as at 31 March 2025	367.00	367.00



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Note 5 : - Other financial assets

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Unsecured, considered good		
- Security deposit	1.23	1.23
Total other financial assets	1.23	1.23

Note 6 : Non-current tax assets (net)

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Advance tax & TDS receivable (net of provision for tax)	0.72	1.76
Total current tax asset (net)	0.72	1.76

Note 19 : Deferred tax assets /(liabilities) (net)

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Deferred tax asset :		
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis.	10.50	9.56
Adjustment on lease modification	1.62	1.62
On impairment of investment in joint venture	62.74	-
Deferred tax liability		
Fixed assets : Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation charged for the financial reporting	(72.87)	(65.86)
On account of fair value of financial instruments	(0.09)	(3.68)
Total deferred tax assets /(liability) (net)	1.90	(58.35)

Note 7 : - Investments

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss		
Quoted :		
Investment in mutual funds		
Aditya Birla Sunlife Midcap Fund - Direct 4,894.293 (31.03.2024 : 4,894.293) units	38.72	34.37
ICICI Prudential Multicap Fund - Direct Plan - Growth 1,234.110 (31.03.2024 : 1234.110) units	7.98	9.51
DSP Top 100 Equity Fund - Regular Plan - Growth 2,009.2770 (31.03.2024 : Nil) units	9.00	-
HDFC Small Cap Fund - Regular Plan - Growth 6,955.202 (31.03.2024 : Nil) units	8.44	-
ICICI Prudential Multicap Fund - Growth 1,001.388 (31.03.2024 : Nil) units	7.35	-
Kotak Emerging Equity Fund-Growth (Regular Plan) 7,231.289 (31.03.2024 : Nil) units	8.54	-
Motilal Oswal Midcap Fund - Regular Plan Growth 9,012.392 (31.03.2024 : Nil) units	8.35	-
Nippon India Large Cap Fund -Growth Plan Growth Option 10,586.369 (31.03.2024 : Nil) units	8.84	-
Quant Flexi Cap Fund - Regular Plan Growth 3,860.517 (31.03.2024 : Nil) units	3.52	-
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Unquoted :		
Investments in bonds & securities	541.85	146.58
Investment in Joint Venture (At cost)		
Investment in Ladderup Wealth International Limited	250.72	253.65
Less : Provision for impairment of investment in Joint venture	(249.28)	-
Net Investment in Joint Venture	1.44	-
Total investments	644.03	444.11



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Aggregate of current investments:

Particulars	(₹ in lakh)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Book value of investments	644.03	444.11
Cost of investments	863.52	415.68

Note 9 : - Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(₹ in lakh)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	211.10	185.45
Cash on hand	0.16	0.16
Total cash and cash equivalents	211.25	185.60

Note 10 : - Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(₹ in lakh)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
- Fixed deposit with less than 12 months maturity*	3.68	3.43
Total bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	3.68	3.43

* Fixed deposit pledged with Axis Bank Limited against Corporate Credit Card

Note 12 : - Other financial asset

Particulars	(₹ in lakh)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Interest receivable	23.65	13.10
Other receivable	-	11.29
Total other financial assets	23.65	24.38

Note 13 : Other current assets

Particulars	(₹ in lakh)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Prepaid expenses	19.53	20.79
Advance recoverable in cash or in kind	12.57	5.16
Total other current assets	32.10	25.95



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Note 11 : - Loans

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Amortised cost	Total	Amortised cost	Total
Unsecured, considered good				
- To related parties	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
- To others	151.00	151.00	-	-
Total loans		201.00		50.00

Note 11.1: There are no loans measured at FVOCI or FVTPL or designated at FVTPL

Note 11.2 : Details of loans repayable on demand given to KMP/ related parties

Type of borrower	Amount of loan outstanding as on 31 March 2025	Percentage to the total loan as on 31 March 2025	Amount of loan outstanding as on 31 March 2024	Percentage to the total loan as on 31 March 2024
Promoters	-	-	-	-
Directors	-	-	-	-
Key managerial personnel	-	-	-	-
Related parties	50.00	25%	50.00	100%
	50.00	25%	50.00	100%



LADDERUP ASSET MANAGERS PRIVATE LIMITED
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Note 8 : - Trade receivables

Particulars	(₹ in lakh)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Unsecured		
Unsecured, considered good	182.16	153.68
Less : Allowances for impairment loss	(1.93)	(7.51)
Total trade receivables	180.23	146.17

Trade receivables are due in respect of services rendered in the normal course of business. The normal credit period allowed by the company ranges from 0 to 30 days. There are no dues from directors or other offices of the company either servely or jointly with any other person, due from firms or private companies respectively in which and director is a partner, a director or a member.

Trade receivable ageing schedule (as at 31 March 2025)

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	134.78	40.80	0.33	0.34	0.11	3.88	180.23
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	1.93	1.93
(v) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	134.78	40.80	0.33	0.34	0.11	5.81	182.16
Less : Allowances for impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	(1.93)	(1.93)
Total trade receivable	134.78	40.80	0.33	0.34	0.11	3.88	180.23

Trade receivable ageing schedule (as at 31 March 2024)

Particulars	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	88.96	49.44	0.15	0.52	2.79	4.32	146.17
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	7.51	7.51
(v) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	88.96	49.44	0.15	0.52	2.79	11.83	153.68
Less : Allowances for impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	(7.51)	(7.51)
Total trade receivable	88.96	49.44	0.15	0.52	2.79	4.32	146.17



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Note 14 : Equity share capital

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Authorised share capital 2,00,000 (31 March 2024: 2,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	20.00	20.00
Total authorised share capital	20.00	20.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up 2,00,000 (31 March 2024: 2,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each, fully paid up	20.00	20.00
Total issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital	20.00	20.00

a. Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	(₹ in lakh)	Number of shares	(₹ in lakh)
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	2,00,000	20.00	2,00,000	20.00
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	2,00,000	20.00	2,00,000	20.00

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

- (i) The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.
- (ii) 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, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Shares held by holding company :

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)
Ladderup Finance Limited	1,02,000	10.20	1,02,000	10.20

d. The details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the equity shares of the company as at year end are as below :

Name of the equity shareholder	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of equity shares held	% of holding	Number of equity shares held	% of holding
Ladderup Finance Limited	1,02,000	51%	1,02,000	51%
Raghvendra Nath	66,000	33%	66,000	33%
Ladderup Venture LLP	32,000	16%	32,000	16%

e. Shareholding of promoters

Name of the promoter	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Ladderup Finance Limited	1,02,000	51%	1,02,000	51%
Ladderup Venture LLP	32,000	16%	32,000	16%

Note 15 : Other equity

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Reserve & surplus		Other comprehensive	Total equity
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	income	
Balance as at 1 April 2023	60.00	702.98	(6.06)	756.92
Profit for the year	-	222.54	-	222.54
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(1.47)	(1.47)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	60.00	925.52	(7.53)	977.99
Profit for the year	-	317.11	-	317.11
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(3.15)	(3.15)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	60.00	1,242.63	(10.67)	1,291.96

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Securities premium reserve

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, any payment of dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company.

Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation

This represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on re-measurements on the defined employee benefit plan.



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Note 16 : Borrowings

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Secured		
Vehicle loan (refer note (i) below)	24.95	31.15
Less : Current maturities	8.64	8.64
Total borrowings	16.32	22.52

(i) Vehicle loan from bank

Vehicle loans represents loans taken from HDFC Bank Limited amounting to ₹ 24.95 Lakh (2024: ₹ 31.15 Lakh), ₹ 16.32 Lakh disclosed under non-current borrowings (2024 : ₹ 22.52 Lakh) and ₹ 8.64 Lakh (2024: ₹ 8.64 Lakh) disclosed under current maturities of long-term debts are secured by hypothecation of vehicle financed by HDFC bank and carry interest rate of 8.9% p.a (2024: 8.9% p.a).

Note 17 : Lease liabilities

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Non current	64.42	124.19
Current	59.77	55.47
Total lease liabilities	124.19	179.66

Note 18 : Provisions

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Provision for employee benefits:		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 33)	33.12	28.35
Total Provisions	33.12	28.35

Note 20 : Borrowings

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Secured		
Vehicle loan (refer note 16)	8.64	8.64
Total current borrowings	8.64	8.64

Note 22 : - Other financial liabilities

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Employee benefit payable	42.58	41.91
Other payable	1.42	9.37
Total other financial liabilities	44.00	51.28

Note 23 : Other current liabilities

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Statutory liabilities	31.67	33.31
Advance from customers	23.40	21.13
Total other current liabilities	55.07	54.45

Note 24 : Provisions

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Provision for bonus	-	1.85
Provision for gratuity	9.43	7.80
Total provisions	9.43	9.64

Note 25 : Current tax liabilities (net)

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Provision for taxation (net of advance tax and TDS)	71.62	27.00
Total current tax liabilities (net)	71.62	27.00



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Note 26 : Revenue from operations

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Brokerage & commission income	1,483.10	1,071.57
Total revenue from operations	1,483.10	1,071.57

Note 27 : Other income

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Gain on bond transaction	112.80	72.02
Short term capital gain on mutual fund	0.68	-
Interest received on bond	48.24	4.05
Interest received on loan	12.52	9.65
Interest received on fixed deposit	0.24	0.21
Net gain on fair value changes of mutual fund	0.61	14.16
Net gain on fair value of bond	0.74	6.06
Total other incomes	175.82	106.15

Note 28 : Employee benefit expenses

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Salaries & wages	548.05	475.57
Contribution to provident and other fund	8.37	8.54
Office staff welfare expense	23.59	13.26
Total employee benefit expense	580.01	497.36

Note 29 : Finance costs

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Interest expenses on borrowings	2.44	1.98
Other interest expenses	2.31	2.04
Finance cost on lease obligation	11.60	15.63
Total finance cost	16.34	19.65

Note 30 : Other expenses

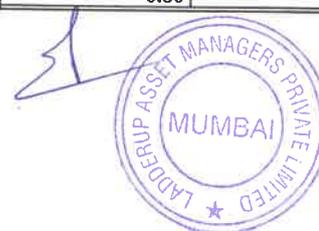
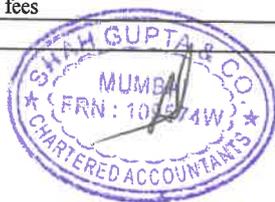
(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Professional fees	91.98	95.30
Rent	11.31	3.53
Sub-brokerage	62.34	26.13
Business promotion expenses	35.71	37.58
Computer software expenses	21.90	-
Management service charges	-	17.82
Communication cost	5.09	4.00
Electricity	4.85	4.14
Provision for expected credit loss	(5.58)	7.51
Office expenses	18.10	15.28
Payment to auditors (refer note below 30(a))	0.80	0.80
Printing & stationery	2.45	3.82
Financial database services	-	22.86
Travelling & conveyance	29.44	26.25
Vehicle maintenance	2.80	4.39
Sebi registration charges	4.33	4.34
Miscellaneous expenses	28.29	11.44
Total other expenses	313.80	285.20

Note 30(a) : Payment to auditors

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
-Statutory audit	0.60	0.60
-Tax audit fees	0.20	0.20
Total	0.80	0.80



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Note 31 : Provision for impairment of investment in Joint venture

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Provision for impairment of investment in Joint Venture	249.28	-
Total	249.28	-

Note 32 : Earnings per equity share (face value ₹ 10 each)

A reconciliation of profit for the year and equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share is set out below:

Basic: Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, excluding equity shares purchased by the company and held as treasury shares.

Diluted: Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for assumed conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Employee share options are dilutive potential equity shares for the company.

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Weighted average number of equity shares of ₹ 10 each		
Number of shares at the beginning and end of the year (in nos.)	2,00,000	2,00,000
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (in nos.)	2,00,000	2,00,000
Weighted average number of potential equity shares outstanding during the year	-	-
Total number of potential equity share for calculating diluted earning per share (in nos.)	2,00,000	2,00,000
Net profit after tax available for equity shareholders (₹ in Lakh)	317.11	222.54
Basic earning per share (in ₹)	158.56	111.27
Diluted earning per share (in ₹)	158.56	111.27



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Note 21 : - Trade payables

Particulars	(₹ in lakh)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	146.92	30.12
Total trade payables	146.92	30.12

Trade payables ageing schedule (as at 31 March 2025)

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	136.23	10.69	-	-	146.92
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	136.23	10.69	-	-	146.92

Trade payables ageing schedule (as at 31 March 2024)

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	30.12	-	-	30.12
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	30.12	-	-	30.12



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Note 33: Disclosure relating to employee benefits as per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits'

Defined benefit obligation

Gratuity

The Company provides for the gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering qualifying employees. The plan provides for lump sum payments to employees upon death while in employment or on separation from employment after serving for the stipulated period mentioned under The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

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

Details of defined benefit plans as per actuarial valuation are as follows:

Particulars	Unfunded Plan	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	5.57	5.78
Net interest cost	2.31	2.04
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in profit or loss	7.88	7.82

Included in other comprehensive income		
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Components of actuarial gain/losses on obligations:		
- financial assumptions	1.66	0.44
- demographic assumptions	-	-
- experience adjustments	2.42	1.54
Actuarial (gain) / loss recognized in OCI	4.08	1.98

Changes in the defined benefit obligation		
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Opening defined benefit obligation	36.14	31.24
Transfer in/(out) obligation	-	-
Current service cost	5.57	5.78
Interest expense	2.31	2.04
Components of actuarial gain/losses on obligations:		
- financial assumptions	1.66	0.44
- experience adjustments	2.42	1.54
Benefits paid	(5.55)	(4.90)
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	42.55	36.14

Reconciliation of net defined benefit liability		
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Net opening provision in books of accounts	36.14	31.24
Expense charged to Statement of Profit and Loss	7.88	7.82
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	4.08	1.98
Benefits paid	(5.55)	(4.90)
Closing provision in books of accounts	42.55	36.14

Bifurcation of liability as per schedule III		
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Current liability*	9.43	7.80
Non-current liability	33.12	28.35
Net liability	42.55	36.14

* The current liability is calculated as expected benefits for the next 12 months.

Particulars		
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Expected benefits for year 1	9.43	7.80
Distribution (%)	10.50%	9.60%
Expected benefits for year 2	1.17	0.94
Distribution (%)	1.30%	1.20%
Expected benefits for year 3	1.28	1.10
Distribution (%)	1.40%	1.30%
Expected benefits for year 4	1.42	1.19
Distribution (%)	1.60%	1.50%
Expected benefits for year 5	19.41	1.30
Distribution (%)	21.70%	1.60%
Sum of Year 6 to 10 Year	5.03	22.28
Distribution (%)	5.60%	27.40%



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Expected contribution to fund in the next year

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Expected contribution to fund in the next year	9.43	7.80

The following table summarizes the principal assumptions used for defined benefit obligation :

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Actuarial assumptions		
Discount Rate (p.a.)	6.65%	7.15%
Withdrawal Rates	5.00% p.a at younger ages reducing to 1.00%p.a % at older ages	5.00% p.a at younger ages reducing to 1.00%p.a % at older ages
Rate of Salary increase (p.a.)	6.00%	6.00%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Sensitivity to key assumptions

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	0.5% increase	
i. Discount rate	40.89	34.71
ii. Salary escalation rate - over a long-term	43.26	36.73
	10% increase	
iii. Withdrawal rate (W.R.)	42.83	36.39
	0.5% decrease	
i. Discount rate	44.36	37.70
ii. Salary escalation rate - over a long-term	41.66	35.59
	10% decrease	
iii. Withdrawal rate (W.R.)	42.25	35.88

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant.

B Defined contribution plans

Provident Fund

The Company has recognized ₹ 8.37 Lakh (31.03.2024; ₹ 8.54 Lakh) in the statement of Profit & Loss towards contribution to Provident fund in respect of company employees.

Supreme Court (SC) passed a judgement dated 28th February 2019, related to components of salary structure that need to be taken into account while computing the contribution to provident fund under the EPF Act. There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement including the effective date of application. The Company continues to assess any further developments in this matter for the implications on financial statements, if any.

Note 34 : Contingent liabilities disclosures as required under Ind AS 37, "provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets" are given below:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Claims not acknowledged as debts :		
Liability in respect of income-tax	-	-

Note 35: Segment Reporting

Segment Reporting as required under Indian Accounting Standard 108, "Operating Segments" :

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Managing Director of the Company. The Company operates only in one Business Segment i.e. "Investment Advisory Services", hence does not have any reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".



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Note 36: Related party disclosures as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24, "Related party disclosures" are given below :

a) Names of related parties and nature of relationship (to the extent of transactions entered into during the year except for control relationships where all parties are disclosed)

For the year ended 31 March 2025	
Name of related party	Nature of relationship
1) Key managerial personnel :	
Mr. Raghvendra Nath	Managing director
Mr. Sunil Goyal	Director
Mr. Manoj Singrodia	Director
Mr. Praveen Dubey (upto 31.03.2024)	Director
Others	
Ladderup Finance Limited	Holding company
Ladderup Wealth International Limited	Joint venture
Ladderup Corporate Advisory Private Limited	Entities where directors/relative of directors have control/significant influence
Annapurna Pet Private Limited (Merged with Waterproof Corporation Private Limited)	
Waterproof Corporation Private Limited	
Mrs. Santosh Singrodia	
Mrs. Usha Goyal	
Mr. Amogh Nath	Close member of key managerial personnel

b) Transactions carried out with related parties referred to above, in ordinary course of business and balances outstanding:

Name of Party	Relationship	Nature of transaction	Transactions during the year with related parties		Year ended 31 March 2024
			Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	
Mr. Raghvendra Nath	Key managerial personnel	Director remuneration	120.00	82.02	82.02
Mr. Praveen Dubey (upto 31.03.2024)	Close member of Key Management Personnel	Remuneration	-	44.73	44.73
Mr. Amogh Nath	Joint Venture	Investment	5.42	-	-
Ladderup Wealth International Limited		Repayment of Investment	-	145.24	145.24
Ladderup Corporate Advisory Private Limited		Allocation of expenses	14.22	-	-
Annapurna Pet Private Limited (Merged with Waterproof Corporation Private Limited)	Entities where directors/relative of directors have control/significant influence	Interest income	91.93	113.54	113.54
Waterproof Corporation Private Limited		Repayment of loan /Interest	-	6.83	6.83
		Interest income	-	0.68	0.68
		Repayment of loan /Interest	7.57	-	-
			0.76	-	-

Name of party	Relationship	Receivable/payable	Year end balances	
			As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Mr. Raghvendra Nath	Key managerial personnel	Payable	12.74	12.74
Mr. Amogh Nath	Close member of Key Management Personnel	Payable	0.80	-
Ladderup Corporate Advisory Private Limited	Entities where directors/relative of directors have control/significant influence	Payable	7.64	-
Waterproof Corporation Private Limited		Receivable	69.91	63.10

Note: Related Parties as disclosed by Management and relied upon by auditors.



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Note 37 : Fair value measurement

The company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

(i) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	Refer note	31 March 2025			31 March 2024			Amortized cost
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized cost	
Financial assets:								
Other financial assets	5	-	-	1.23	-	-	-	1.23
Investments	7	100.73	-	543.29	-	-	43.88	400.23
Trade receivable	8	-	-	180.23	-	-	-	146.17
Cash and cash equivalents	9	-	-	211.25	-	-	-	185.60
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	10	-	-	3.68	-	-	-	3.43
Loans	11	-	-	201.00	-	-	-	50.00
Other financial assets	12	-	-	23.65	-	-	-	24.38
Total financial assets		100.73	-	1,164.33	43.88	-	-	811.04
Financial liabilities:								
Lease liabilities	17	-	-	124.19	-	-	-	179.66
Trade payables	21	-	-	146.92	-	-	-	30.12
Other financial liabilities	22	-	-	44.00	-	-	-	51.28
Total financial liabilities		-	-	315.11	-	-	-	261.06

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments for other non current financial assets, trade receivables, loans, cash and cash equivalents, Trade payables and other current financial liabilities because their carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of their fair values.

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

Fair value hierarchy explains the judgement and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are -

- a) recognized and measured at fair value
- b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
- Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)



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Assets and liabilities that are disclosed at fair values through Profit & Loss

Particulars	Refer note	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets: Investments	7	100.73	100.73	43.88	43.88

(₹ in lakh)

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Investments in mutual funds	The fair values of investments in mutual fund units is based on the net asset value ("NAV") as stated by the issuer of these mutual fund units in the published statements as at Balance Sheet date. NAV represents the price at which the issuer will issue further units of mutual fund and the price at which the issuers will redeem such units from the investor.	Not applicable	Not applicable

Assets and liabilities that are disclosed at amortized cost for which fair values are disclosed are classified as Level 3.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the respective assets and liabilities are considered under Level 3.

(iii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

Particulars	Refer note	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets:					
Other financial assets	5	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23
Investments	7	543.29	543.29	400.23	400.23
Trade receivable	8	180.23	180.23	146.17	146.17
Cash and cash equivalents	9	211.25	211.25	185.60	185.60
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	10	3.68	3.68	3.43	3.43
Loans	11	201.00	201.00	50.00	50.00
Other financial assets	12	23.65	23.65	24.38	24.38
Total financial assets		1,164.33	1,164.33	811.04	811.04
Financial liabilities:					
Lease liabilities	17	124.19	124.19	179.66	179.66
Trade payables	21	146.92	146.92	30.12	30.12
Other financial liabilities	22	44.00	44.00	51.28	51.28
Total financial liabilities		315.11	315.11	261.06	261.06

(₹ in lakh)



LADDERUP ASSET MANAGERS PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

Note 38 : Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

a) 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 risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings and bank deposits. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to any interest risk.

Commodity and other price risk

The Company is not exposed to the commodity and other price risk.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

Trade receivables

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings for extension of credit to customers. To manage credit risk, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of the customer, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivables. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored to make an assessment of recoverability. Receivables are provided as doubtful / written off, when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Where receivables have been provided / written off, the Company continues regular follow up and any other remedies available with the objective of recovering these outstandings. The Company is not exposed to concentration of credit risk to any one single customer since services are provided to vast spectrum.

Exposure to credit risk

The allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was ₹ 1.93 lakh (31.03.2024: ₹ 7.51 lakh)

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

Particulars	(₹ in lakh)				
	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2025					
Trade payables	146.92	-	-	-	146.92
Lease liabilities	-	59.77	64.42	-	124.19
Other financial liabilities	-	44.00	-	-	44.00
	146.92	103.77	64.42	-	315.11
As at 31 March 2024					
Trade payables	30.12	-	-	-	30.12
Lease liabilities	-	55.47	124.19	-	179.66
Other financial liabilities	-	51.28	-	-	51.28
	30.12	106.75	124.19	-	261.06



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d) Foreign currency risk

The company is not exposed to any foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on account of its operating activities. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. Our exposure are mainly denominated in USD and Dirhams. The Company's business model incorporates assumptions on currency risks and ensures any exposure is covered through the normal business operations. This intent has been achieved in all years presented. The Company has put in place a Financial Risk Management Policy to identify the most effective and efficient ways of managing the currency risks.

Expenditure in foreign currency on payment basis:

Particulars	(₹ in lakh)	
	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Expenditure in foreign currency -Foreign travelling expenses	9.01	2.40

Note 39: 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.

The capital structure of the company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets in order to maintain or adjust the capital structure.

The company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.



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Note 40 : Leases

The firm has entered into long term lease agreements for premises. The firm does not have an option to purchase the leased asset at the expiry of the lease period. These are generally cancellable and are renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreed terms. Future lease rentals are determined on the basis of agreed terms. There are no restrictions imposed by lease arrangements. There are no subleases.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2025:

Particulars	(₹ in lakh)	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Opening balance	167.27	166.10
Addition	-	59.06
Addition /adjustments	-	-
Deletion	57.73	57.89
Closing balance	109.53	167.27

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2025 :

Particulars	(₹ in lakh)	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Current lease liabilities	59.77	55.47
Non-Current lease liabilities	64.41	124.19
	124.19	179.66

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2025:

Particulars	(₹ in lakh)	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Opening balance	179.66	172.04
Addition /adjustments	-	59.06
Finance cost accrued during the period	11.60	15.63
Payment of lease liabilities	67.07	67.07
Closing balance	124.19	179.66

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2025 on an undiscounted basis :

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
- Less than one year	59.77	55.47
- Later than one year but not later than five years	64.41	124.19
- Later than five years	-	-
	124.19	179.66



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Note 41 : Tax expense

(a) Amount recognized in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	(₹ in lakh)	
	2024-25	2023-24
Current tax expense (A)		
Current tax	172.92	71.84
Taxation of earlier years	1.97	0.06
	174.89	71.90
Deferred tax expense (B)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(60.26)	14.29
Tax expense recognized in the income statement (A+B)	114.63	86.20

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	(₹ in lakh)	
	2024-25	2023-24
Profit before tax	431.75	308.74
Tax using the company domestic tax rate (Current year 25.168% and Previous Year 25.168%)	108.66	77.70
Tax effect of:		
Others	(7.94)	(8.56)
Adjustment recognized in current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	1.97	0.06
Tax expense as per statement of the profit and loss	114.63	86.20

(c) Movement in deferred tax balances

Particulars	NET DIFFERENCE					(₹ in lakh)	
	Net balance as at 1 April 2024	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Recognized directly in equity	as at 31 March 2025	Deferred tax liability	Deferred tax asset
Deferred tax asset/(liabilities)							
Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets	(65.86)	7.01	-	-	(72.87)	(72.87)	-
On expenditure allowable for Income tax purpose on payment basis.	9.56	(0.93)	-	-	10.50	-	10.50
On impairment of financial instruments	-	(62.74)	-	-	62.74	-	62.74
On account of Fair Value of Financial Instruments	(3.68)	(3.60)	-	-	(0.09)	(0.09)	-
Adjustment on lease modification	1.62	-	-	-	1.62	-	1.62
Deferred tax asset/(liabilities)	(58.35)	(60.26)	-	-	1.90	(72.96)	74.86



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Note 42 : Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

a. Financial ratio disclosure

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current ratios	1,295.94	395.46	3.28	3.72	-12%	
Return on equity ratio	317.11	1,154.98	0.27	0.25	9%	
Trade receivable turnover ratio	1,483.10	163.20	9.09	7.74	17%	
Trade payable turnover ratio	370.57	88.52	4.19	8.45	-50%	During the current financial year increase in trade payable compare to last year.
Net capital turnover ratio	1,483.10	900.48	1.65	1.67	-1%	
Net profit ratio	317.11	1,483.10	0.21	0.21	3%	
Return on capital employed	317.11	944.96	0.34	0.32	4%	
Return on investment	317.11	1,311.96	0.24	0.22	8%	

b. Relation with struck off Companies

(i) Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

c. Other information:

(i) Details of benami property held

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.

(ii) Willful defaulter

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

(iii) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

The Company has no satisfaction of charges which are pending to be filed with ROC

(iv) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company is in compliance with respect to layers of companies.

(v) Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:

During the financial year ended 31st March 2025, other than the transactions undertaken in the normal course of business and in accordance with extant regulatory guidelines as applicable.

(a) 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 entity ("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) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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.



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(vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vii) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account of Company.

(viii) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(ix) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the company

The Company doesn't have immovable properties as on 31.03.2025

Note 43 : The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) 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.

Further, the Company has not received any funds 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.

Note 44: The Code on Social Security, 2020 (Code) relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits has received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code comes into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period of the Code becomes effective.

Note 45 : Other additional information's as per Schedule III, part II is either nil or not applicable to the company.

Note 46 : As on 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, the Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

Note 47 : For the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, the Company is not required to transfer any amount to the investor Education & protection fund as required under section 125 of Companies Act 2013.

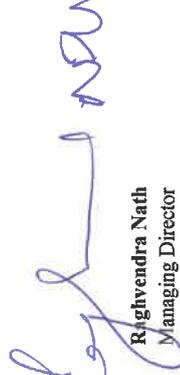
Note 48 : The Financial Statements were approved by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors on 30 May 2025.

Note 49 : Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform to current year figures.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Sunil Goyal
Director
DIN : 00503570


Raghendra Nath
Managing Director
DIN : 03577330



Place: Mumbai
Date: May 30, 2025