



Aseem@5



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Forward-Looking Statements

This Integrated Annual Report includes forward-looking statements concerning our business operations and may also include statements describing the Company's views on the industry, its objectives, projections, estimates or expectations. The statements involve several risks and uncertainties as they are based on projections and industry trends and the actual results can differ significantly from those anticipated. These may be considered 'forward-looking statements' as defined by applicable securities laws and regulations. Such statements are based on informed judgements and estimates. Actual results could differ substantially or materially from those expressed or implied in this Statement. This depends on various factors that might affect the Company's business and financial performance. These factors include macroeconomic conditions, demand and/or price fluctuations in the market, interest rate movements, competitive pressures, technological and legislative developments, changes in government regulations, tax laws, other statutes and incidental factors. The Company undertakes no responsibility to publicly amend, modify or revise any forward-looking statements. This applies regardless of subsequent developments, new information, future events or other circumstances.

About the Report

Basis of reporting

The Integrated Reporting (IR) principles have globally become a benchmark for best practice in corporate reporting for their transparency and disclosures beyond statutory norms. This is our first year of integrated reporting based on the principles of IR by the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC), now part of the IFRS Foundation. This reporting aligns with our philosophy of transparently disclosing information beyond statutory requirements. We provide information on our value creation process and factors that may affect it. This report covers the six capitals – financial, infrastructure, intellectual, human, social & relationship and natural – that we utilise in our business. Further, we provide insights on our business model, governance, performance and prospects in the context of the external environment.

Boundary and scope of reporting

This IR encapsulates the Company's financial and non-financial disclosures of FY 2024-25. The reporting period marks from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

Reporting principle

We have prepared this report in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 (and the Rules made thereunder), SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Indian Accounting Standards, Secretarial Standards and Master Direction - Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company - Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023. Over and above this, the principles of IR as stated by IIRC have been followed.



Financial Capital

It represents the capital that we deploy in the business to support our operations and execute our business strategy.



Infrastructure Capital

It represents the infrastructure assets financed across diverse sectors. It reflects our role in enabling infrastructure creation that supports national development and green transition.



Intellectual Capital

It represents our expertise and ability in designing customised, sustainable financing solutions for infrastructure projects. It also comprises our digital and innovation capabilities that provide us with a competitive edge in the industry.



Human Capital

It represents the competencies, experience, engagement level and motivation of our people. They drive the organisation's ability to run business efficiently, better serve customers, maintain strong relations and achieve strategies.



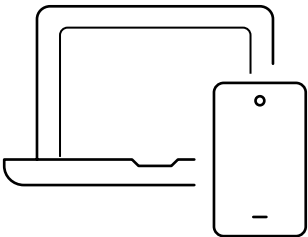
Social and Relationship Capital

It represents the quality of relationships we have with key stakeholders – government bodies, investors, regulators, vendors, customers, communities and lenders, which enhances our reputation and facilitates business growth.



Natural Capital

It includes the natural resources we engage with through our infrastructure projects. As a responsible institution, we assess environmental risks, promote green financing and contribute to a low-carbon future.



For more information visit:
aseeminfra.in



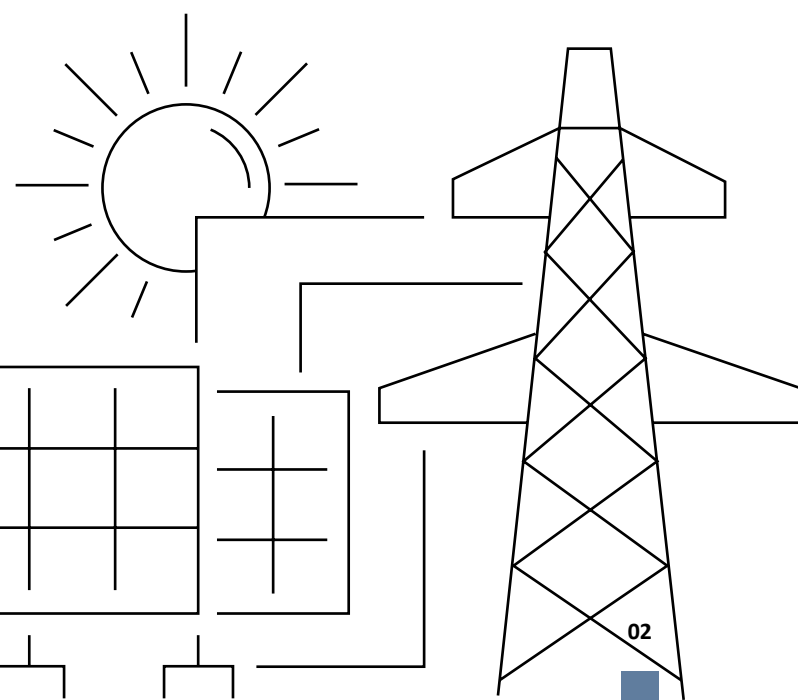
Scan the QR Code to access this Integrated Annual Report



Five years ago, Aseem embarked on a bold and purposeful journey, driven by a clear vision: to accelerate India's infrastructure development through structured and sustainable financing. What began as an aspiration has evolved into a strong and promising organisation, recognised for its fast execution, innovative solutions and unwavering commitment to nation-building.

Aseem

Poised for a Stronger Future



In this relatively short span, we have established ourselves as a thought leader in sustainable infrastructure financing, supporting India's crucial infrastructure projects. We are not just financiers; we are partners in progress and catalysts of sustainable development.

What sets us apart is our ability to provide innovative financing solutions, foster long-term value creation and expedite the development of climate-positive infrastructure assets. From roads and renewable energy to electric mobility, data centres and urban infrastructure, we have expanded our footprint across diverse sectors while remaining deeply rooted in sustainability.

02

@5

Over the past five years, we have demonstrated exceptional growth across all parameters, reflecting the strength of our business model, prudent risk management and disciplined execution:

- **73% CAGR** in Assets Under Management (AUM) from ₹ 1,709 Crores in FY 2020-21 to **₹ 15,431 Crores in FY 2024-25**
- **88% CAGR** in Profit After Tax (PAT) from ₹ 21 Crores in FY 2020-21 to **₹ 262 Crores in FY 2024-25**
- Consistent improvement in Return on Equity (ROE) from 2.9% in FY 2020-21 to **11.3% in FY 2024-25**

We have built a robust, zero-NPA asset portfolio, underpinned by meticulous risk management and rigorous asset monitoring. Our financial foundation remains resilient, with our commitment to build a fortress balance sheet, positioning us well for future growth.

Our strategy not only addresses present infrastructure needs but also anticipates future demands, underlining our pivotal role in India's infrastructure ambitions. By actively investing in green infrastructure projects, we are contributing to reducing carbon emissions and shaping resilient communities.

The next chapter of our journey will be about scaling impact by also deepening our presence in emerging sectors, innovating financing models, besides reinforcing our leadership in climate financing. True to our name, Aseem, which means limitless, we remain committed to driving infrastructure development that is responsible, sustainable and impactful, aligning with the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision.

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Company Overview

Aseem Infra: At the Forefront of Infrastructure Financing

Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited is a Non-Banking Finance Company – Infrastructure Finance Company (NBFC-IFC), registered with the Reserve Bank of India. We provide a comprehensive suite of debt and structured financing solutions tailored to meet the evolving needs of the infrastructure sector.

What sets us apart is our domain expertise, sectoral focus, innovative processes and practices; and a passionate team with deep market knowledge. Nearly half of our loan portfolio is dedicated to climate financing, reaffirming our commitment to a greener and sustainable future.

We strive to create lasting impact for our customers and stakeholders, strengthening our reputation as a thought leader in infrastructure financing and powering the nation's progress.

Our Pillars

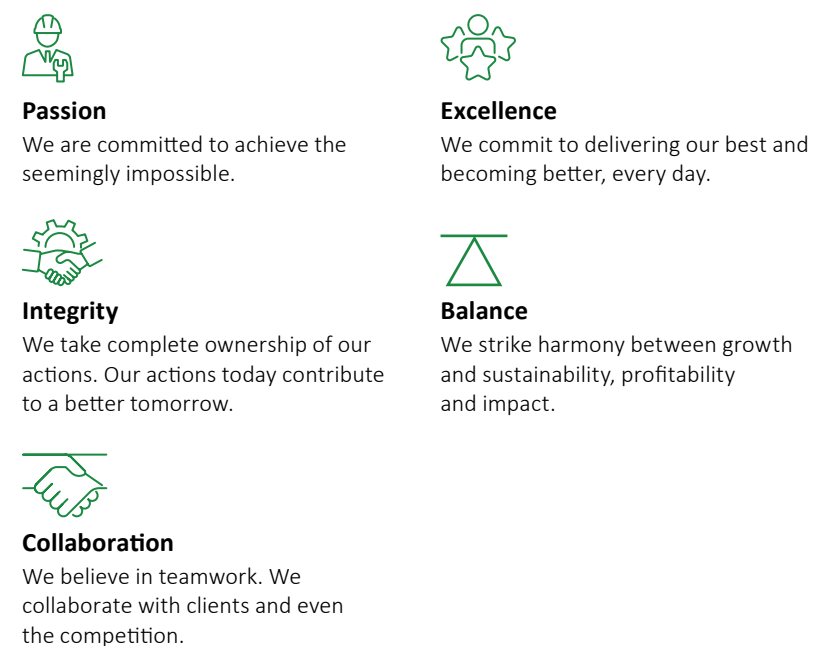
Vision

To help create a futuristic India through transformative infrastructure financing. Being a thought leader, force multiplier and provider of sustainable and impactful solutions.

Mission



Values



Our Approach

We adopt a comprehensive approach to infrastructure life cycle financing, combining technical due diligence, risk structuring and asset management. Our collaborative philosophy drives us to engage closely with ecosystem players to unlock synergies and create long-term value. This enables us to provide customised financing solutions that align with project requirements, sector dynamics and stakeholder expectations.



Our Sponsor

NIIF Strategic Opportunities Fund (SOF)

NIIF Strategic Opportunities Fund (SOF), managed by National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited (NIIFL), serves as a collaborative investment platform anchored by the Government of India. With a focus on generating attractive risk-adjusted returns, NIIFL invests across infrastructure and growth equity sectors, navigating economic cycles while upholding sustainable investing principles. Managing over US\$4.9 billion in equity capital commitments through its various funds, including the Strategic Opportunities Fund, NIIFL targets long-term capital deployment in high-growth, future-ready businesses across India.

US\$ 4.9+ billion

— Total Assets Under Management

Associate Company

NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited

NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited (NIIF IFL) is registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as a Non-Banking Financial Company - Infrastructure Debt Fund (NBFC-IDF). Sponsored by Aseem, which holds a 30.8% equity stake, NIIF IFL specialises in financing post-commencement infrastructure projects that have completed at least one year of satisfactory commercial operations. It focusses on providing takeout financing to original lenders, facilitating capital recycling post-project development. NIIF IFL boasts a robust track record in infrastructure financing, with a sectoral emphasis on Renewable Energy, Roads, Transmission, Logistics and Social Infrastructure.

Key Strengths

Diversified Asset Book

We have established a well-diversified asset book that reflects our sectoral expertise and strategic foresight. As of March 31, 2025, our portfolio spans 14 sectors, underscoring our ability to serve the varied needs of India's infrastructure ecosystem. ~49% of our portfolio comprises climate-positive funding. During the year, we sanctioned funding of more than ₹ 15,000 Crores for new projects across emerging areas such as green energy, roads, data centres, electric mobility etc. This reflects our capability to support traditional infrastructure sectors as well as propel the development of future-ready assets.

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— Diversified sectors

~49%

— Climate-positive financing

Scalable and Integrated Financing Solutions

We operate as an integrated infrastructure financing platform, offering end-to-end financial solutions for large-scale and complex infrastructure projects. Our deep expertise in underwriting, risk structuring and project lifecycle financing allows us to tailor our offerings to diverse client requirements.

₹ 15,431 Crores

— Assets Under Management (AUM)

Nil

— Delinquencies since inception

73%

— CAGR in AUM (FY 2021-FY 2025)

Robust Financial Position

Our financial position remains robust, providing a solid foundation to pursue long-term growth. Our Net Worth stood at a healthy ₹ 3,267 Crores with our leverage being very conservative at 4.1x. As of March 31, 2025, our capital adequacy ratio stood at a healthy 17.7%, ensuring resilience against challenging times. We maintain a strong liquidity position comprising cash and bank balances of ₹ 717 Crores as of March 31, 2025. We also have undrawn bank lines aggregating to ₹ 1,225 Crores. Cumulatively, these measures provide ample room for growth. Our total borrowings stood at ₹ 13,343 Crores, comprising 80% in term loans including working capital demand loan (WC DL), 11% in non-convertible debentures (NCDs) and 9% in commercial papers (CPs).

₹ 409 Crores

— Net Operating Income

Credit Rating

Long-Term

AA+ [Positive]

— CARE

AA+ [Stable]

— CRISIL/ICRA/Ind-Ra

Short-Term

A1+

— CARE/CRISIL/ICRA/Ind-Ra

Strong Credit Evaluation and Asset Quality

A robust credit risk management framework forms the cornerstone of our operations. Our in-house expertise enables us to evaluate projects rigorously, ensuring disciplined capital allocation across sectors. We maintain a focussed approach towards financing operational and under-construction projects that demonstrate clear cash flow visibility and long-term viability. We also continue to invest in expanding our capabilities through active research and exposure to emerging sectors.

76%

— Operational Portfolio

72%

— portfolio, rated "A-" or higher

Seasoned Management Team

Our dynamic and highly experienced management team continuously steers to provide strategic direction, guidance and oversight to our operations, driving sustained growth and success.

129 man years

— Collective experience of the management team

Our Journey

5 Years of Our Remarkable Journey

Over the past five years, we have built an exceptionally strong foundation marked by prudent governance, innovative and client centric financing solutions leading to significant growth coupled with best quality of asset book. Today, we are recognised as a thought leader in infrastructure financing with a growing presence across climate-aligned sectors, transportation and emerging asset classes. Our journey is a testament to the resilience of our model, the dedication of our people and our commitment to nation-building through impactful infrastructure financing.

2020

- Aseem received NBFC-IFC registration from RBI
- Infusion of ~₹ 575 Crores Equity Capital by NIIF Fund II

2021

- Commencement of operations
- Infusion of Capital of ~₹ 815 Crores by Government of India
- Credit Rating assigned to AA+ (Stable)
- Supported debt financing of 1.8GW of renewable energy, abating 2.07 Mn tonnes of GHG emissions tonnes per year, 1,380 lane kms of highways, 1,226 ckms of power transmission
- AUM of ₹ 1,709 Crores
- PAT of ₹ 21 Crores
- ROE at 2.9%

2022

- Supported debt financing of 4.1GW of renewable energy, abating 4.51 Mn tonnes of GHG emissions tonnes per year, 4,408 lane kms of highways, 1,856 ckms of power transmission, 38.33 Mn annual aviation pax
- Maiden issue of Listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs)
- Infusion of ~₹ 317 Crores Equity Capital by SMBC
- AUM of ₹ 7,264 Crores
- PAT of ₹ 85 Crores
- ROE at 4.9%

2023

- Supported debt financing of 5.4 GW of renewable energy, abating 6.37 Mn tonnes of GHG emissions tonnes per year, 6,500 lane kms of highways, 936 ckms of power transmission, 106.8 Mn annual aviation pax
- AUM of ₹ 12,015 Crores
- PAT of ₹ 146 Crores
- ROE at 7.8%

2024

- Supported debt financing of 4.1 GW of renewable energy, abating 5.47 Mn tonnes of GHG emissions tonnes per year, 7,372 lane km of highways, 936 ckms of power transmission, 77.8 Mn annual aviation pax
- Credit Rating outlook upgraded from “Stable” to “Positive”
- AUM of ₹ 13,609 Crores
- PAT of ₹ 205 Crores
- ROE at 10.1%

2025

- Supported debt financing of 4.7 GW of renewable energy, abating 5.65 Mn tonnes of GHG emissions tonnes per year, ~7,500 lane kms of highways, 834 ckms of power transmission, 192.4 Mn annual aviation pax
- AUM of ₹ 15,431 Crores
- PAT of ₹ 262 Crores
- ROE at 11.3%



To know more on our journey, scan the QR code

CEO's Message

Leading with Commitment. Building for A Greener Tomorrow.

Dear Stakeholders,
It is my privilege to present our first
Integrated Annual Report for FY 2024-25.
This year holds special significance as Aseem
celebrates five years in business. Let me
take a moment to reflect on the journey that
brought us here and the future that we are
committed to building.

— Virender Pankaj



Aseem was founded with a bold vision: to drive India's infrastructure transformation through innovative and sustainable financing solutions. Our mission goes beyond funding; we strive to be a thought leader, identifying opportunities within the country's infrastructure sector and actively contributing to nation's growth and development.

Over the past five years, we have established ourselves as first choice infrastructure finance platform, when it comes to offering solutions to the complex and ever changing needs of the customers across project lifecycles. We have built a strong portfolio of assets across diversified sectors viz. renewable energy, roads, electric mobility, water and digital infrastructure, positioning ourselves as a trusted partner.

We have delivered remarkable growth across every front. Our Assets Under Management (AUM) have grown at a healthy CAGR of 73%, from ₹ 1,709 Crores in FY 2020-21 to ₹ 15,431 Crores in FY 2024-25. Profit After Tax (PAT) grew at 88% CAGR from ₹ 21 Crores to ₹ 262 Crores over the same period, while our Return on Equity (ROE) has clocked 11.3% in FY25 as against 2.9% in FY21.

We have built a healthy asset portfolio with zero NPAs, supported by robust underwriting, credit and risk structuring frameworks; and asset monitoring mechanisms. The dedication, agility and relentless focus of our team have propelled us to one of the fastest-growing players in the infrastructure financing space.

The year unfolded amid shifting global dynamics. India has demonstrated robust economic growth, consistently over the last few years, emerging as the fastest-growing economy globally. With Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth at 6.5% in FY 2024-25, it is projected to become the third largest economy with a GDP of US\$ 7.3 trillion in the coming years. This transformation stems from a decade of focussed governance, structural reforms and strengthened global positioning. Backed by strong domestic demand, favourable demographics and sustained policy reforms, India continues to enhance its global footprint in trade, investment and innovation. With improved income distribution, heightened employment rates and globally comparable social amenities, India's per capita GDP should expand substantially and far exceed the growth seen in the previous decades.

The infrastructure sector has emerged as the backbone of India's growth and transformation, driven by the Government's unwavering focus on the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision. Continued investments in roads and highways, renewable energy, electric mobility, power transmission and data centres, coupled with higher sectoral allocations and progressive policy reforms such as Make in India and the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), are unlocking expansive opportunities. The Union Budget 2025-26 allocated ₹ 11.2 Lakh Crores towards infrastructure, further fuelling the nation's infrastructure-led growth trajectory.

At Aseem, we remain resolute in our commitment to capitalise on these opportunities by being at the forefront of thought leadership in infrastructure financing. Our journey is about catalysing sustainable development that balances economic progress with environmental responsibility and social impact.

FY 2024-25 marked strong and disciplined growth for Aseem, reflecting the effectiveness of our business model and focussed execution. We delivered our highest-ever Return on Equity (RoE) of 11.3%. Profit After Tax (PAT) rose by 28% YoY to ₹ 262 Crores, underscoring robust profitability and prudent portfolio management.

Our AUM grew to ₹ 15,431 Crores, driven by calibrated asset build-up and prudent underwriting credit discipline. Disbursements for the year stood at ₹ 7,782 Crores, marking a healthy 26.2% YoY growth. We maintained a healthy capital adequacy ratio of 17.7%, well above regulatory requirements, ensuring a sound and resilient financial position.

We remain on track towards realising our vision of becoming a thought leader in infrastructure debt financing, with a focus on climate-positive projects. Recognising the need to support sustainable development and positive impact on the environment, we have significantly enhanced our focus on green energy projects. As of March 31, 2025, nearly half of our loan book is dedicated to climate-aligned infrastructure, reaffirming our deep commitment to sustainable development.

ESG is a key pillar of our growth. Through continuous assessment of our portfolio, we uphold the highest standards of environmental stewardship and social accountability, creating lasting value for our communities.

We are equally passionate about giving back to society through impactful CSR initiatives. Through meaningful interventions, we strive to empower communities and drive sustainable development. We forge strategic partnerships with renowned grassroot organisations to support programmes in road safety, education, healthcare, women empowerment and community development. What sets our CSR journey apart is the proactive involvement of our team members, who approach the selection and monitoring of CSR projects with the same dedication and enthusiasm as they do for our core business activities.

We remain deeply grateful for the trust and support of our stakeholders, which continues to inspire us to propel forward and deliver greater value. The road ahead is filled with massive opportunities to contribute to India's infrastructure development and sustainable growth agenda. With a steadfast vision, unwavering commitment and the collective determination of our talented team, I am confident that Aseem is poised to chart new frontiers and build a stronger and sustainable future for all its stakeholders.

With best regards,

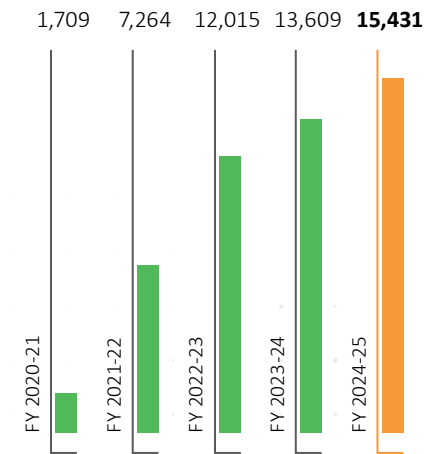
Virender Pankaj
Chief Executive Officer

Performance Trends

5 Years of Consistent Growth

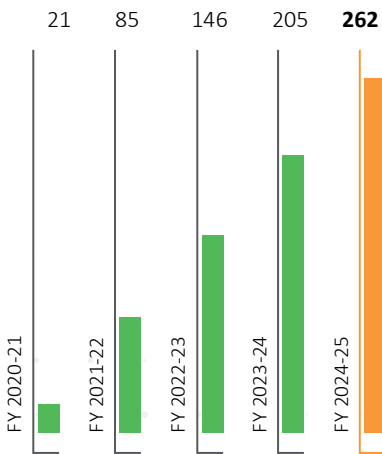
Standalone Financial Performance

Assets Under Management
(₹ in Crores)



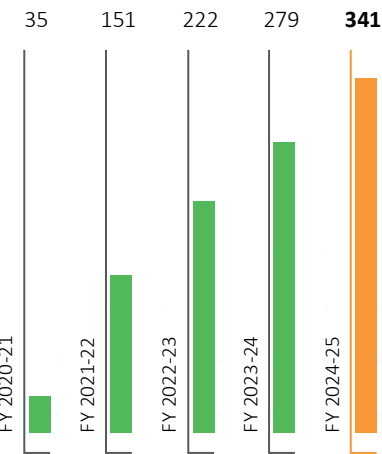
73%

Net Profit
(₹ in Crores)



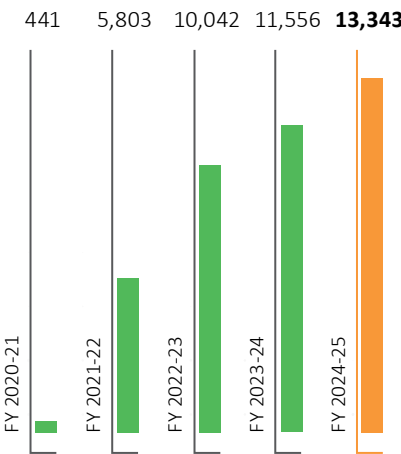
88%

Pre-Provision Operating Profit (PPOP)
(₹ in Crores)

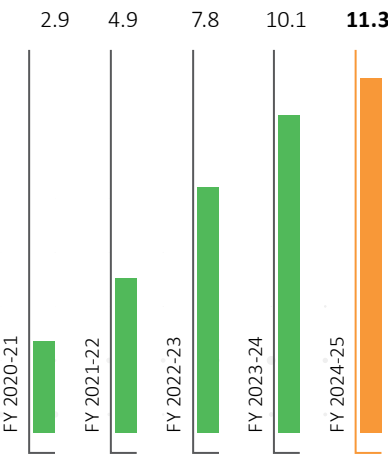


77%

Borrowings
(₹ in Crores)



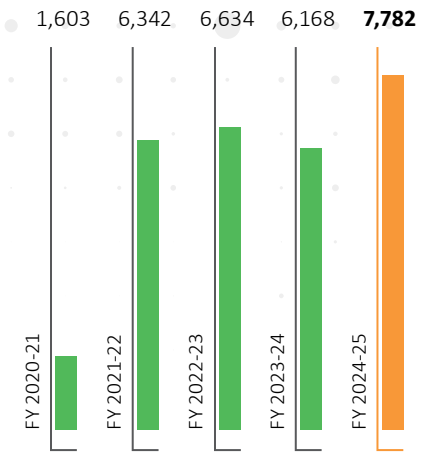
Return on Equity (ROE)
(%)



Zero

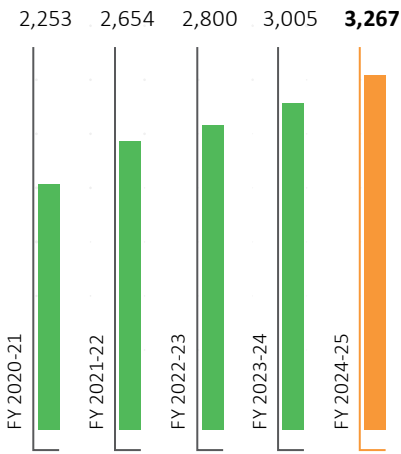
GNPA & NNPA

Disbursements
(₹ in Crores)



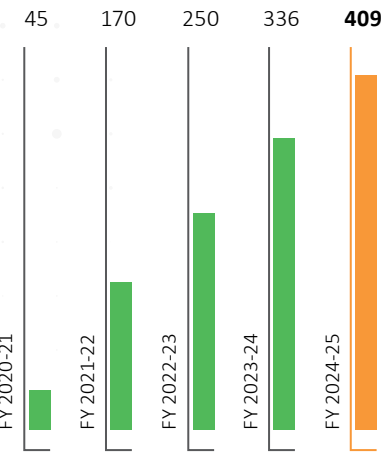
Significant Market Presence

Net Worth
(₹ in Crores)



Robust Net Worth

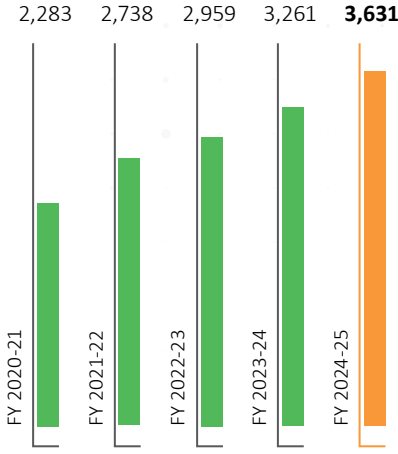
Net Operating Income
(₹ in Crores)



74%

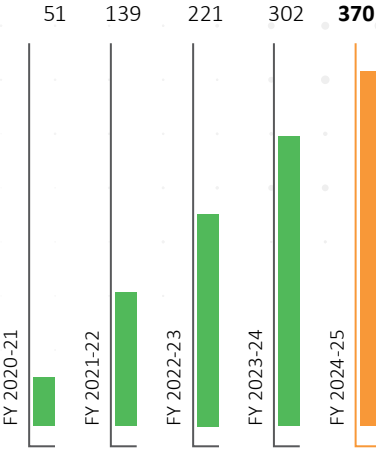
Consolidated Financial Performance

Net Worth
(₹ in Crores)



12%

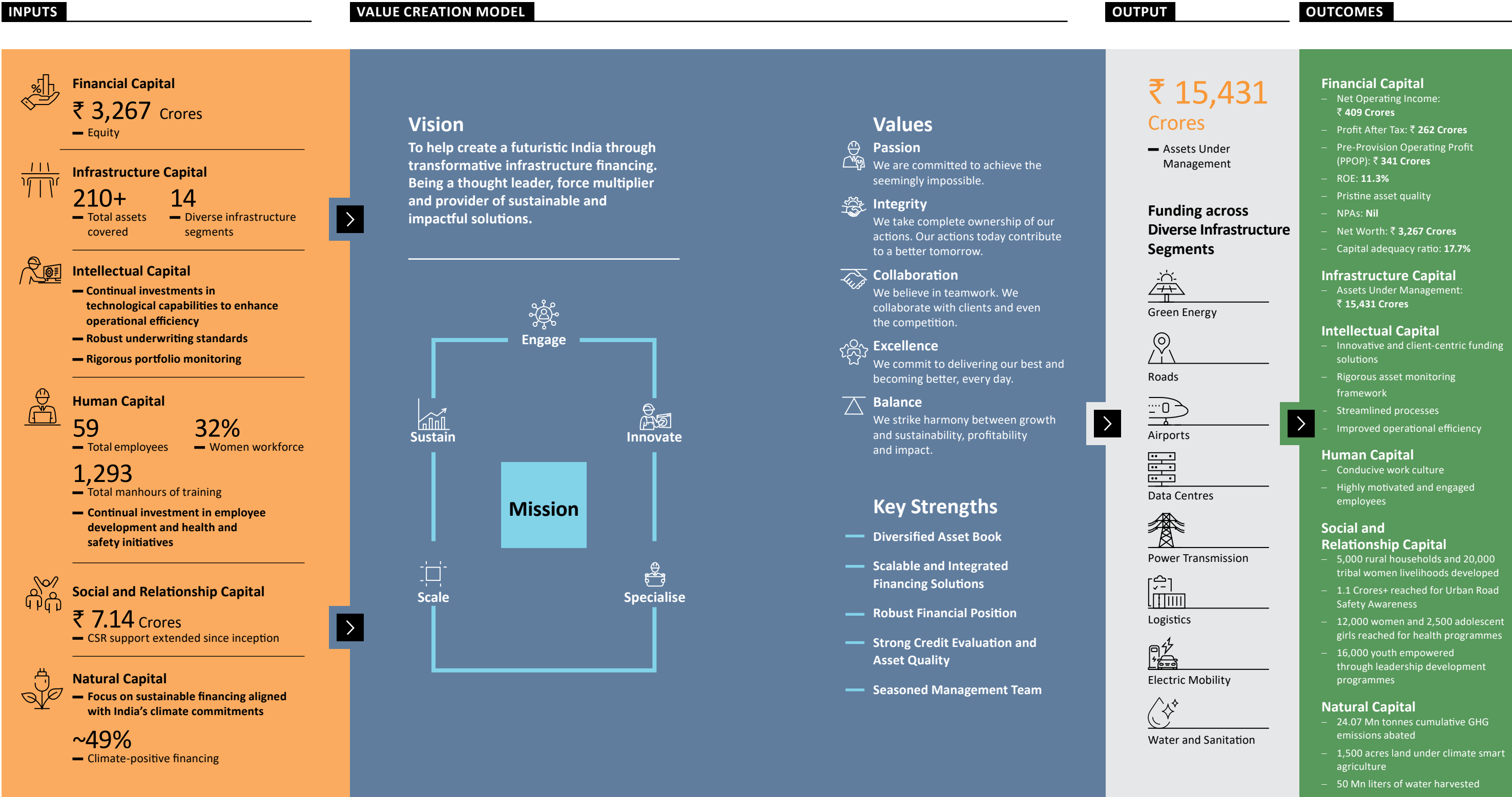
Net Profit
(₹ in Crores)



64%

Business Model

Value Creation Model



Operating Context

Opportunities Shaping India's Infrastructure Sector

Continued investments in infrastructure development with a strong emphasis on sectors such as roads and highways, renewable energy, electric mobility, power transmission and data centres, among others, are significantly propelling the nation's development. Higher sectoral allocations along with favourable policy reforms will support the 'Make in India' vision and create expansive opportunities.

India's infrastructure sector continues to witness significant momentum, driven by the government's unwavering commitment to the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. The Union Budget 2025-26 allocated ₹ 11.2 Lakh Crores towards infrastructure development, reaffirming its role as a key growth enabler.

The government has also announced an ambitious new Asset Monetisation Plan for 2025-30, targeting the mobilisation of ₹ 10 Lakh Crores across critical sectors such as highways, railways, power, telecom and aviation. Complementing this, infrastructure-focussed ministries are set to unveil a three-year pipeline of projects under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model, creating a robust framework for private sector participation and accelerating infrastructure development across the country.

Renewable Energy

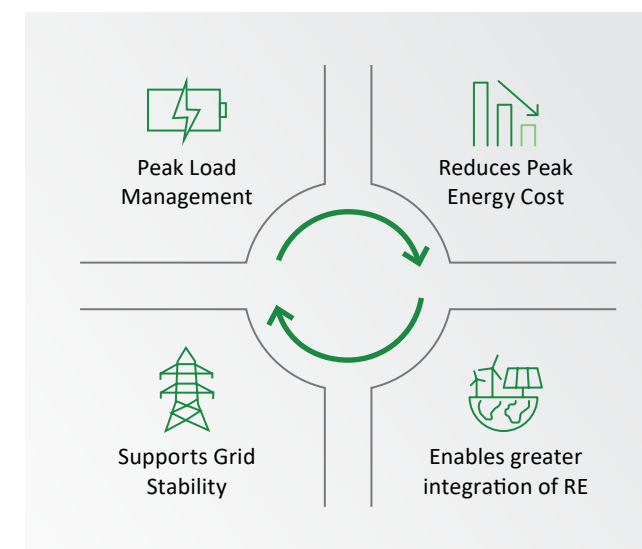
India's renewable energy landscape has expanded rapidly, underscoring the nation's commitment to a cleaner and sustainable energy future. The country achieved 50% of its installed power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources, reaching this milestone five years ahead of the 2030. As of June 30, 2025 India's total installed electricity capacity was 484.82 GW, comprising 242.04 GW (49.9%) from thermal energy sources and 242.78 GW (50.1%) from non-fossil sources, including renewables, large hydro and nuclear power.

Favourable government initiatives such as the PM-KUSUM Scheme, Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy and Solar Park Development Schemes have propelled the growth of renewable installations. Falling tariffs and favourable regulatory frameworks have further accelerated adoption.

The push for green industrialisation under the 'Make in India' mission is also gaining traction, supported by enhanced Production Linked Incentive (PLI) allocations. These aim to boost domestic value addition and build a complete ecosystem around solar PV cells, EV batteries, motors and controllers, electrolysers, wind turbines, high-voltage transmission equipment and grid-scale batteries.

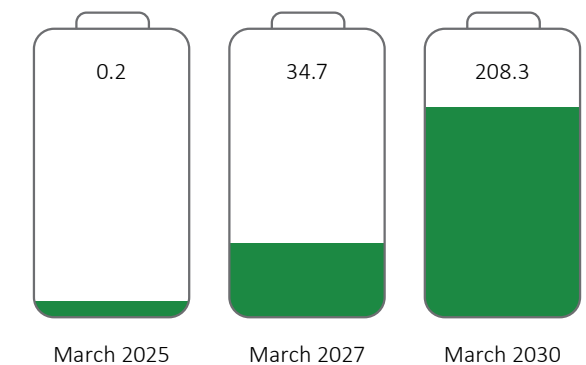
Importance of Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) in India's Energy Transition

India's clean energy future will be shaped by the integration of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and Pumped Hydro Storage (PHS) – technologies that will play a pivotal role in ensuring 24/7 renewable energy availability and grid stability. BESS is vital for storing surplus solar and wind energy and deploying it during peak demand hours.



India's BESS capacity is expected to grow significantly over the next five years, working in tandem to support grid flexibility, demand response and energy security. The government is driving policy, funding and regulatory frameworks to mainstream BESS as a core component of India's clean energy infrastructure.

BESS Capacity (Gwh)



Electric Mobility

India's transition to electric mobility is accelerating, unlocking tremendous opportunities across the EV value chain. Government initiatives such as the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme and targeted financial incentives are fuelling demand for electric vehicles, paving the way for large-scale infrastructure development. Approximately 38,000 electric buses are expected to be deployed over the next three years under the PM e-Bus Sewa scheme, marking a significant push toward electrifying public transport across the country. From battery packs to onboard electronics and fast-charging stations, the sector offers a dynamic and high-growth market as India moves steadily toward a cleaner future.

Roads and Highways

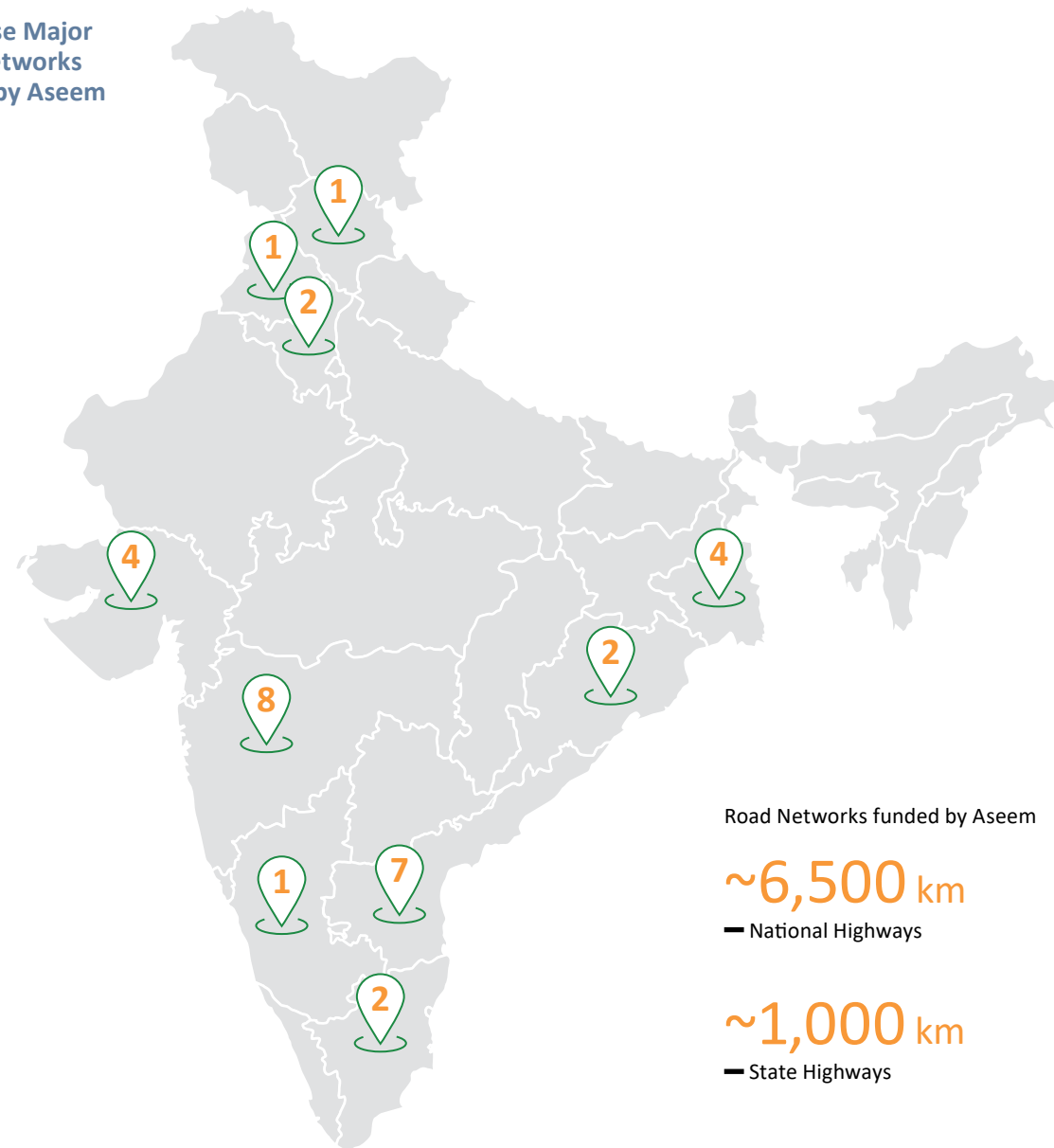
India boasts the second-largest road network in the world, spanning ~6.3 Mn kilometres (km). As the most preferred mode of transportation, the road network transports 64.5% of all goods in the country and 90% of India's total passenger traffic.

The expansion of the National Highway network is a testament to this growth, rising from 65,569 km in 2004 to 91,287 km in 2014 and reaching 1,46,195 km by 2024. India aims to expedite the development of its National Highways to establish a world-class,

access-controlled highway network by 2047, in alignment with the Viksit Bharat vision.

To accelerate the pace of construction, the government has undertaken a series of initiatives, reviving stalled projects and fast-tracking approvals and execution. Flagship programmes such as the Bharatmala Pariyojana, PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan and the electronic toll collection (FASTag) programme are significantly contributing to the growth of India's roads and highways infrastructure.

Statewise Major Road Networks funded by Aseem



Road Networks funded by Aseem

~6,500 km

— National Highways

~1,000 km

— State Highways

Map not to scale. For illustrative purposes only.

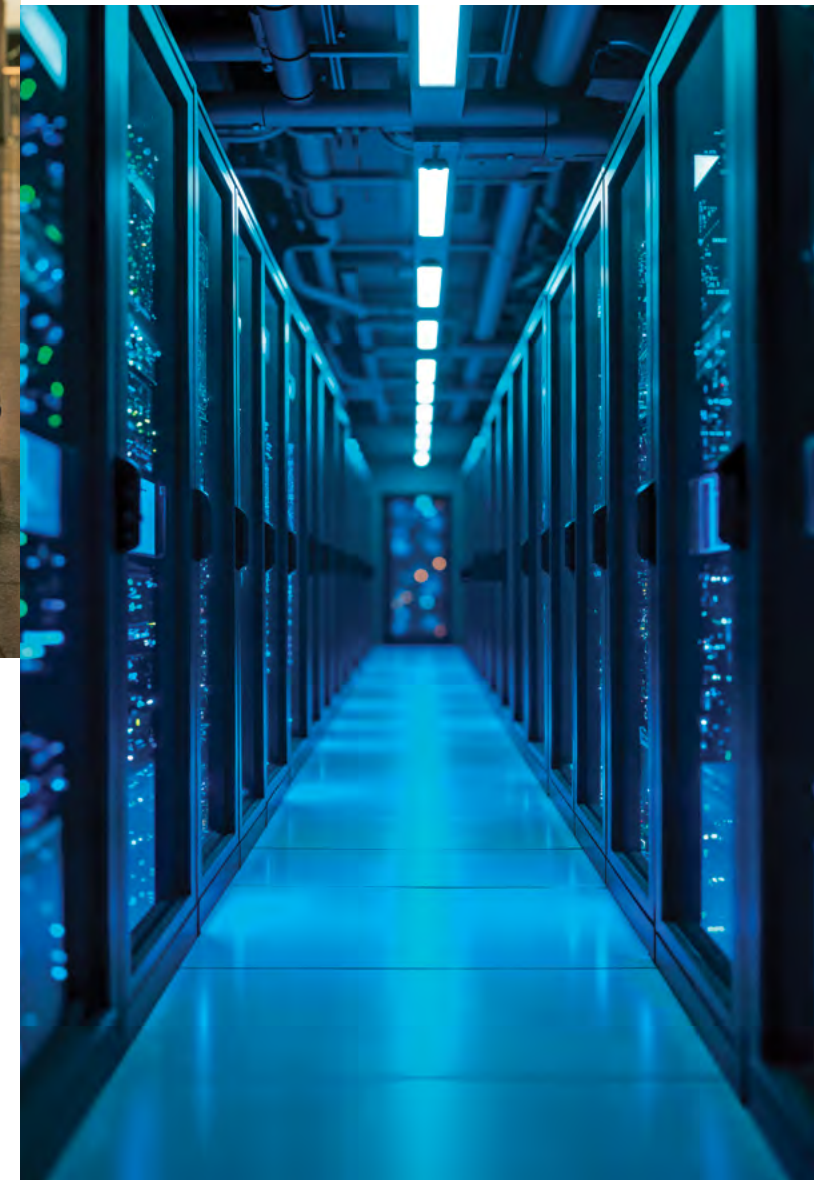


India's aviation sector has undergone a remarkable transformation, comprising over 160 operational airports, with more than half of them developed in the past decade. Government's UDAN scheme continues to enhance regional connectivity and accessibility. An additional 120 airports are planned to be constructed over the next 10 years, strengthening India's position as one of the world's fastest-growing aviation markets.

Other Sectors

Emerging sectors such as logistics and warehousing, data centres, airports and urban green public transport present unprecedented opportunities for infrastructure development. India's Data Centre capacity is expected to surge exponentially, reaching 1.8 GW by 2027, driven by rising digital consumption, cloud and 5G adoption and data localisation mandates.

On the logistics front, the government is laying the groundwork for a more cost-efficient and integrated supply chain by planning the development of 35 multimodal logistics parks across the country.



Strategy

Mapping Our Strategic Priorities

Our strategy is rooted in customer-centricity, innovation and financial prudence, enabling us to remain agile and responsive in a dynamic market environment. We are committed to delivering best-in-class solutions by combining operational excellence, proactive risk management and deep sectoral expertise while reinforcing thought leadership in infrastructure finance.

Rigorous and Effective Portfolio Monitoring

Ensure consistent growth and strong asset quality

Our Approach

- Site visits by LIE and deal teams ensure thorough project due diligence
- EWS analysis and presentation to RMC ensures strengthened risk oversight

Outcomes

Strong asset portfolio with zero NPA

28%

PAT growth in FY 2024-25

29%

% of outstanding portfolio by number of assets upgraded since sanction

Expanding Sponsor Coverage

Strengthen market share through broader sponsor coverage

Our Approach

- Build new relationships to expand network and market position

Outcomes

Contributed to overall growth and diversification

73

New clients onboarded in FY 2024-25

Customer Centricity

Foster strong, mutually beneficial relationships by prioritising customer needs

Our Approach

- Build an agile team to understand evolving client requirements
- Provide tailored solutions and value-driven propositions
- Adapt swiftly to emerging business models and market opportunities to stay ahead of client expectations

Outcomes

- Achieved faster turnaround times, reflecting responsiveness and operational efficiency
- Enhanced client satisfaction through customised offerings

Asset Liability Management

Mitigate mismatch risks and ensure long-term financial steadiness

Our Approach

Prudent ALM framework supported by a robust, multi-tiered supervisory mechanism

Outcomes

- Aligned ALM practices with overall financial risk management objectives
- Maintained a comfortable interest rate risk profile through regular duration gap analysis

Focus on Climate Funding and Sustainability

Support global sustainability goals and minimising portfolio risk

Our Approach

- Prioritise climate-aligned projects minimising execution risk
- Alignment with broader sustainability goals

Outcomes

Ensured long-term stability and growth with sustainability

~49%

of assets in climate-positive financing

Diversification and Market Responsiveness

Deepen sectoral exposure and respond to market dynamics

Actions taken

- Addressed private sector capex demands through customised solutions
- Maintained a balanced and agile approach by delivering market-first, client-specific offerings

Our Approach

- Reinforce position as a thought leader
- Diversified exposure across various sectors, with significant share in climate funding

58

New project sanctions in FY 2024-25

Liquidity Risk Management

Ensure financial soundness by maintaining adequate buffer to meet obligations and overall financial stability

Our Approach

- Monitor key liquidity parameters such as the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and SLR in line with the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS)
- Conduct regular liquidity stress testing
- Proactive identification and addressal of potential liquidity risks to maintain sufficient liquidity buffers

Outcomes

- Maintained readiness to meet financial obligations
- Strengthened financial resilience and stability across varying market conditions

₹ 1,783 Crores

Liquidity (including undrawn lines)

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

Embedding ESG Principles

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) principles are deeply embedded in our operations for sustainable growth and infrastructure development. We actively contribute to climate change mitigation through a well-diversified, climate-positive portfolio spanning renewable energy, power transmission to underserved regions and safe and efficient road infrastructure. We undertake rigorous ESG due diligence of our assets, supported by structured monitoring mechanisms.

Environmental and Social (E&S) Integration

Our E&S integration framework is designed to embed sustainability into every stage of the financing lifecycle, right from proposal evaluation to post-disbursal monitoring. This structured approach enables us to manage environmental and social risks effectively while encouraging strong E&S performance among borrowers to drive positive outcomes.

E&S Proposal Assessment

Conduct detailed E&S assessments of proposals, involving senior management and Credit Committee

Risk Category Screening

Apply exclusion criteria and leverage internal tools for E&S screening to effectively assess the risk categories

Material Risk Identification

Identify material E&S risks during due diligence to take informed credit decisions, establish loan covenants and guide risk mitigation strategies

Continuous Portfolio Review

Regularly review portfolio to manage E&S-related risks

Enhanced Management Capacity

Strengthen E&S management capacity to match asset risks and ensure borrower accountability

E&S Performance Rewards

Reward borrowers for their E&S actions, performance and achievements

Compliance and Commitment

Ensure full adherence with E&S requirements and IFC performance standards

E&S Impact

Job Creation and Economic Growth

- Financing infrastructure assets that create jobs and boost economic growth

Affordable and Safer Access to Infra Services

- Financing assets providing affordable and safer access to different segments of society, including **safer, faster and affordable connectivity through physical and digital infrastructure**

Sustainable Value Chain

- Promoting sustainability and **self-reliance across the value chain**

Disaster & Climate Resilience

- Financing infrastructure **resilient to natural disasters and climate change**

Sustainable Resource Management

- Improving the **sustainable use of natural resources, minimising the ecological footprint**
- Developed capacity to treat **40 MLD of sewage wastewater**, enabling the reuse of treated water for industrial purposes in a major industrial hub in Western Uttar Pradesh.

Environmental Regeneration

- Reducing pollution load and supporting the regeneration** of degraded natural air and watersheds

Digital Connectivity

- Financing passive telecom infrastructure** supporting digital infra of society for improving skills, enhancing the quality of life, driving education and promoting economic wellbeing
- 92 MW** capacity of digital data handling in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu





Financial Capital

Fortifying Our Financial Position

We have consistently prioritised long-term growth and value creation by endeavouring to build a fortress balance sheet with high Net Worth to strengthen our financial position. Our approach is rooted in disciplined execution, sustainable asset liability management, strong risk management and underwriting, along with rigorous and diligent portfolio monitoring to ensure maximum return.

Overview of Financial Performance

FY 2024-25 marked strong growth for Aseem, underscoring the strength of our business strategy and disciplined execution. Our Net Worth stood at a healthy ₹ 3,267 Crores with our leverage being very conservative at 4.1x. Net Operating Income stood at ₹ 409 Crores, registering a year-on-year (YoY) growth of 21.7%. We achieved our highest-ever Return on Equity (RoE) of 11.3%, driven by robust profitability and prudent portfolio management. Profit After Tax (PAT) for the year rose by 28% to ₹ 262 Crores.

Our Assets Under Management (AUM) grew steadily to ₹ 15,431 Crores, reflecting calibrated asset build-up and strong credit discipline. Total disbursements stood at ₹ 7,782 Crores, recording a growth of 26.2%. Our Capital Adequacy stood at 17.7%, well above the regulatory requirement.

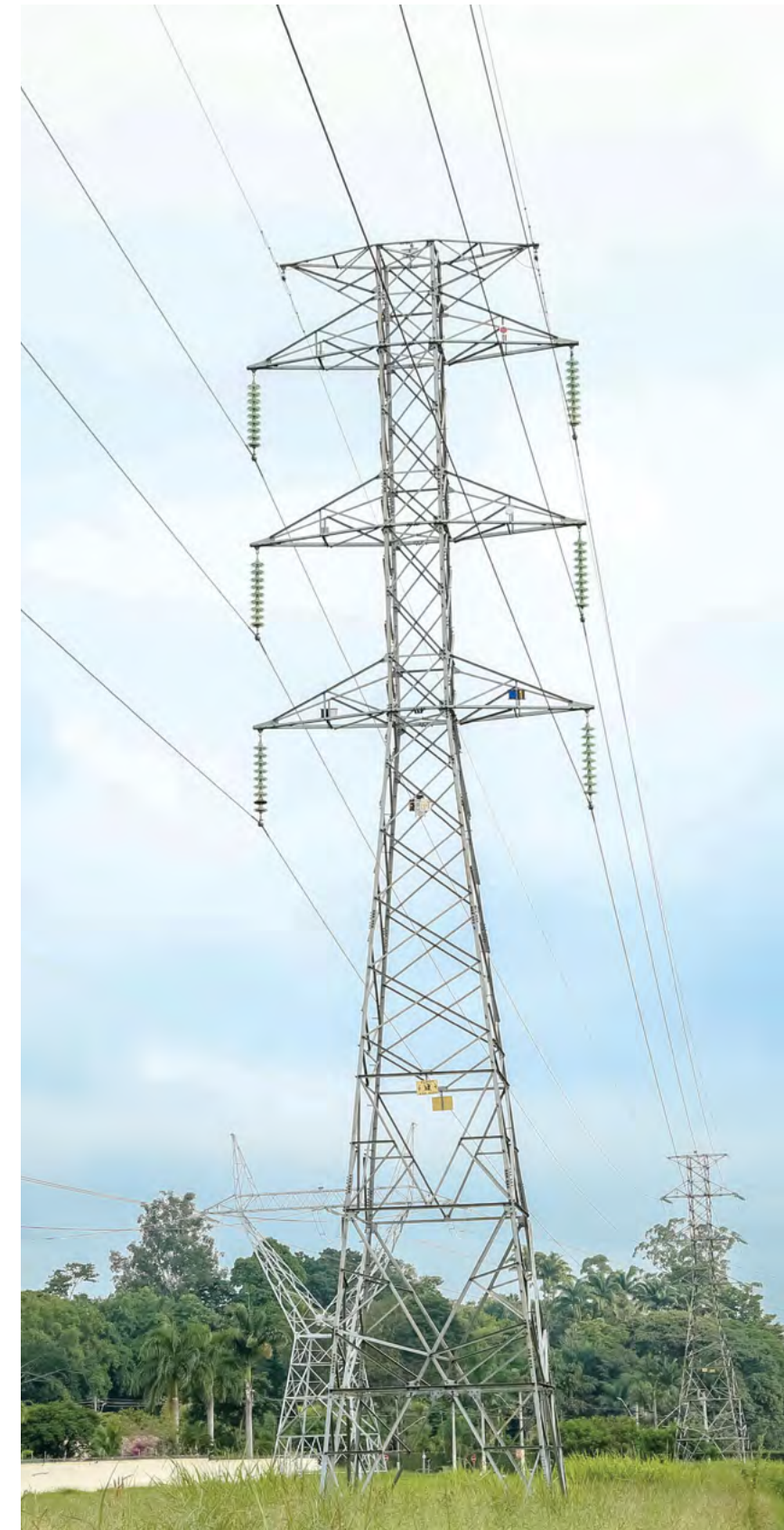
Pristine Asset Quality

Asset quality remains central to our strategy and our underwriting and asset monitoring efficacies ensure the high quality of our business model. Our robust underwriting standards, coupled with our track record of zero NPAs and an external portfolio rating of 'A', reinforce our position as a preferred infrastructure financier. We continuously focus on active portfolio management and down-sell strategies to enable optimal asset mix and capital deployment.

Diversified and Optimal Liability Book

We maintain a well-diversified funding mix, comprising borrowings from public and private sector banks, foreign banks, financial institutions, mutual funds, insurance companies, corporate treasuries, family offices and HNIs. Calibrated use of appropriate tenor liabilities support our liquidity planning and cash flow optimisation in line with the syndication and distribution strategies.

This disciplined approach to asset growth and liability management continues to strengthen Aseem's financial stability, positioning us strongly for future growth.





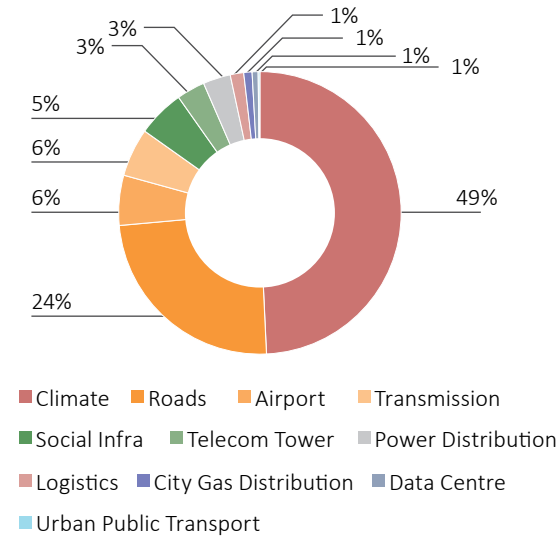
Infrastructure Capital Financing Sustainable Infrastructure

We are committed to identifying continuous strategic and newer opportunities in the infrastructure sector and contributing to the nation's development. We finance infrastructure projects that boost India's economic growth, advance sustainability agenda and enhance quality of life across communities.

Exposure Across Diverse Sectors

During the year, we expanded our presence across 14 infrastructure sub-sectors, with a sharp focus on green, inclusive and climate-aligned assets that support the 'Viksit Bharat 2047' vision.

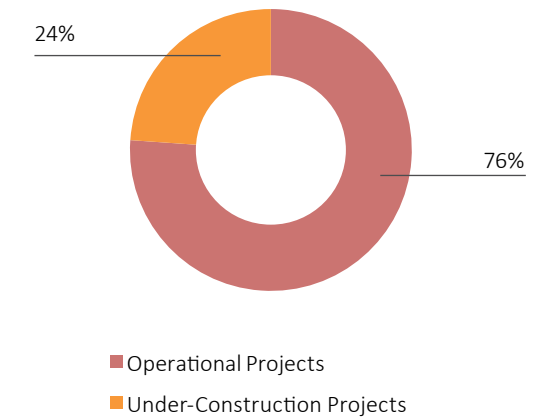
Project Funding by Sector



~49%

— Total Climate-positive finance
(Solar, Wind, Hybrid solar-wind)

Portfolio Review (as on March 31, 2025)



Asset Book (as on March 31, 2025)

131

— Total Assets

Sector	No. of Assets	Outstanding Amount (₹ Crores)
Renewable	84	7,138
Roads-Toll	17	2,869
Roads-HAM	10	884
Telecom Tower	1	500
Airport	3	883
Power Distribution	2	485
Transmission	4	853
Logistics	2	240
City Gas Distribution	2	146
Water & Sanitation	1	117
Urban Public Transport	1	31
Data Centre	2	106
Social Infrastructure	2	835

Overview of Projects Financed in FY 2024-25

In FY 2024-25, AIFL financed ~4.7GW of climate finance, enabling an esteemed institutional energy consumer to transition to clean energy sourcing. This marked a significant step towards reducing dependence on conventional energy while lowering costs. The project is expected to avoid 5.65 Mn tonnes of GHG emissions, underscoring our commitment to sustainable financing.

PM-KUSUM Scheme, Maharashtra

AIFL has emerged as leaders in financing projects under PM-KUSUM (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan) scheme in Maharashtra, financing the highest number of projects in the state. The PM-KUSUM scheme, launched in 2019, aims to transform India's agricultural energy landscape by replacing diesel-powered irrigation pumps with solar alternatives, with a national target of 28,250 MW of solar capacity.

These projects provide clean and affordable energy access to farmers, boosting productivity, lowering costs and facilitating additional income generation through surplus energy sales to the grid. Beyond environmental benefits, the scheme delivers meaningful social impact. It strengthens rural livelihoods and promotes inclusive growth across agrarian communities.

AIFL's projects under PM-KUSUM scheme achieved timely commissioning and secured Central Financial Assistance, demonstrating strong execution and operational efficiency. Additionally, through syndication efforts, AIFL onboarded new lending partners, thereby de-risking its portfolio and expanding exposure to sustainable financing.

We have also received the award viz. 'Pioneers in NBFC-Led Project Financing for PM-KUSUM Project' at RE Assets India 2024 organised by SolarQuarter, underscoring our relentless efforts and timely project commissioning.

Over the past year, AIFL's loan book has increasingly evolved towards sustainable energy projects in the Commercial & Industrial (C&I) segment, accounting for 69% of our green portfolio.



Intellectual Capital

Strengthening Capabilities for Stronger Future

Our intellectual capital comprises our deep sectoral expertise, innovative thinking and a disciplined approach to risk management. We recognise that every infrastructure project is unique, shaped by its development stage, sector dynamics and stakeholder expectations. Leveraging our collective expertise and domain knowledge, we design sustainable financing structures that ensure consistent portfolio quality and value creation.

Sector-Specific Structuring Capability

Our team, composed of seasoned professionals with decades of experience across energy, transport, logistics and urban infrastructure, brings a rare blend of technical and financial acumen. This enables us to assess project risks with precision and tailor financing models to the specific needs of each sector. Every transaction is structured with an optimal mix of debt and equity, repayment terms and risk mitigants, ensuring resilience against both operational and financial challenges.

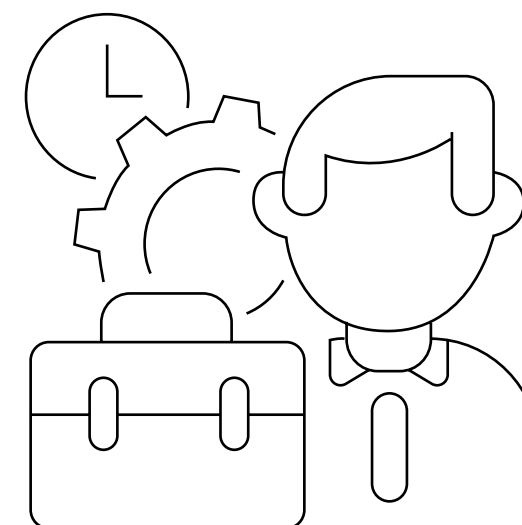
We have been pioneers in financing innovative models such as Commercial & Industrial (C&I) open access renewable projects and PM-KUSUM scheme-based solar projects, both of which are among the first of their kind in the market. These projects demonstrate our ability to translate evolving market opportunities into viable, scalable financing solutions.

Robust Risk Framework

We have a dedicated transparent risk function, comprising four specialists in underwriting, one in asset monitoring and two in credit administration. This team's domain expertise ensures rigorous due diligence, accurate risk assessment and proactive portfolio management.

To ensure consistency and robustness in decision-making, we have implemented comprehensive governance frameworks as part of our Credit Policy and Risk Policy. These frameworks define clear guidelines for credit appraisal processes, application of sector-specific risk limits and monitoring protocols, aligned with our risk appetite and macroeconomic conditions.

This structured approach, backed by specialised talent and disciplined policy frameworks, positions Aseem distinctly in the infrastructure financing space, offering not only capital but also a highly methodical, risk-aware structuring capability that enhances project bankability and long-term portfolio stability.



Best-in-Class Portfolio Quality

Our in-house structuring expertise has been instrumental in maintaining a strong and stable portfolio while improving overall efficiency. The portfolio holds an average external rating of 'A', among the highest in the NBFC sector. As of March 31, 2025, 29% of outstanding portfolio by number of assets upgraded since sanction, underscoring the strength of our structuring and credit assessment. On a static pool basis, nearly 70% of accounts have achieved rating upgrades post-sanction.

In Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects, we conduct thorough counterparty evaluations to ensure timely payments and mitigate default risk.

For under-construction projects, our team works closely with Lenders' Independent Engineers (LIEs), conducting regular site visits to monitor progress and identify potential delays or issues early, enabling timely corrective action. Notably, around 37% of assets in our outstanding portfolio have been commissioned post-sanction and delivered within projected timelines. These practices collectively safeguard asset quality, strengthen credit performance and ensure the portfolio's resilience and stability.



Human Capital

Nurturing a Resilient and Empowered Workforce



Our people are the foundation of our sustained success and future readiness. Our human capital strategy is designed to foster an empowering and collaborative work environment and nurture talent that aligns with our business priorities and long-term vision.

In FY 2024-25, we deepened our commitment to building an empowered, agile and resilient workforce through strategic trainings and developmental interventions.

Training and Development

We continue to invest in talent development through customised learning and knowledge enhancement initiatives, targeting both behavioural and technical competencies. Our Professional Development Policy enabled team members to pursue structured learning programmes, including Management Development Programmes (MDPs), aimed at boosting leadership and functional expertise.

During the year, employees were nominated to attend industry-leading conferences, strengthening their exposure to emerging trends and best practices. These efforts underscore our goal of shaping a skilled workforce capable of navigating complexities and driving transformation in a fast-evolving business environment.

1,293

— Manhours of training

Employee Engagement

Throughout the year, we conducted a wide range of employee engagement initiatives, including outbound training programmes, sports tournaments, fitness challenges, treks and festival celebrations. These activities fostered camaraderie, enhanced interpersonal relationships and contributed to a vibrant and engaging workplace culture.

Further, regular team meetings, CEO-led townhalls and feedback sessions fostered an environment of trust and alignment with organisational goals. These interactions provide a platform for open and transparent communication, idea-sharing and collective ownership across all levels.

Health and Safety

Employee well-being is our topmost priority. Initiatives like the NIRAMAYA wellness app, Stepathon fitness challenges and expert-led Health Talks were rolled out to support physical and mental health. Through these programmes, we aim to cultivate a high-performing workforce empowered to deliver their best outcomes.

Diversity and Inclusion

Diversity and inclusion are integral to our culture. We are committed to building a workplace where every individual feels valued, respected and empowered to contribute to their fullest potential. Our focus on gender diversity is reflected in the composition of our workforce. Women constitute 32% of our force, contributing significantly to decision-making and diverse leadership pipelines.

59

— Total employees

32%

— Women workforce

We have established a strict Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) Policy along with an Internal Complaints Committee (IC) as per statutory guidelines. Regular awareness sessions and training programmes are conducted to sensitise employees on POSH issues. The company also has an Equal Opportunity Policy in place and is committed towards an inclusive work culture.





Social and Relationship Capital

Shaping Sustainable Communities

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is an integral part of our commitment to sustainable development. Our CSR initiatives focus on areas such as road safety, education, healthcare and community development, aimed at uplifting underserved communities. We believe in creating meaningful, long-term impact by fostering strategic partnerships, empowering individuals and promoting equitable opportunities.



iRASTE: Our Road Safety Programme

iRASTE (Intelligent Solutions for Road Safety through Technology & Engineering) is our flagship road safety programme in Telangana, launched in partnership with INAI @ IIIT Hyderabad to tackle India's pressing challenge of road accidents. Leveraging artificial intelligence, data science and advanced engineering, the programme adopts a four-pronged strategy covering vehicle safety, mobility analysis, infrastructure safety and training. Equipped with technologies like ADAS and driver monitoring systems, over 200 TSRTC buses generate real-time alerts to prevent collisions, speeding and unsafe lane changes, helping drivers adopt safer practices. Early pilot runs around Hyderabad have demonstrated improved driver caution and awareness, showcasing the project's impact on road safety.



Road Safety Awareness Campaign

During the year, we conducted a comprehensive urban road safety awareness campaign to spread awareness on road safety in urban areas. The multi-channel campaign leveraged radio, digital platforms and print media, along with on-ground activations to maximise reach and engagement.

1.1+ Crores

— Listeners of the campaign

85%

— Participants reported increased awareness of road safety practices

75+ Mn

— Online impressions generated

72%

— Expressed willingness to change their driving or pedestrian behaviour

50,000+

— Individuals engaged through on-ground participation



Promoting Women's Health and Wellness

We are deeply committed to women's health and support two flagship programmes to address critical gaps in preventive healthcare:

- AI-enabled cervical and breast cancer screening of women in Andhra Pradesh
- Menstrual hygiene programme for underprivileged adolescent girls in and around Mumbai

AI-Enabled Cancer Screening for Women in Andhra Pradesh

We supported a pioneering initiative on mass screening for cervical and breast cancer among women in six coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. This programme, powered by AI-enabled, cloud-connected portable devices, aims to screen over 12,000 women, with special focus on vulnerable groups such as HIV-positive

individuals and female sex workers. Implemented in collaboration with the Andhra Pradesh State AIDS Control Society (APSACS) and supported by the Rotary Foundation (India), with Genworks as the technology partner, the initiative has been rolled out in Anapalli, Rajamahendravaram, Aganampudi, Peddapuram, Madanapalle and Parvathipuram.

As part of this initiative, the suspected cases are identified and referred for further diagnostic testing. Pre-cancerous conditions are addressed through timely referrals, while confirmed cases of malignancy receive advanced treatment and care.

12,000

— Women screened for cancer

Menstrual Hygiene Programme for Adolescent Girls in Mumbai

This programme raises awareness of menstrual hygiene and eliminates taboos associated with menstruation. We have collaborated with SOSVA (Society for Services to Voluntary Agencies) to implement a Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Programme in and around Mumbai. This initiative encourages adolescent girls, aged 12 to 18 years, in underprivileged schools to adopt menstrual hygiene practices through structured sessions and workshops.

Each student is provided with sanitary napkins lasting up to three months, along with demonstrations on safe usage and disposal, boosting their confidence. Nutritious meals are also distributed at the end of each session to support overall well-being.

2,500

— Adolescent girls encouraged to adopt hygiene practices

Supporting Underprivileged Children

Through our partnership with the Junoon Foundation, we supported the establishment of a new learning centre in the suburbs of Mumbai (Saidham, Thakur Complex). This initiative aims to bring education, care and hope to underprivileged children, empowering their overall development.

The newly established centre acts as a comprehensive support ecosystem, conducting daily academic classes and providing students with structured learning opportunities. Nutritious meals are also served daily to support physical and cognitive development, along with regular health check-ups and medical assistance.

Further, students' families are provided with essential groceries, easing financial burden and are assisted in arranging the documentation required for school enrolment. The programme facilitates school admissions and supports students during their transition to formal education. Field trips, events and extracurricular activities are organised, exposing children to new experiences and nurturing their development.

25

— Underprivileged children received holistic support



Empowering Visually Impaired Students for Higher Education

We support visually impaired students pursuing higher education at Dr. Shakuntala Misra National Rehabilitation University, Lucknow, providing them with necessary scholarships, employability skills and accessories such as laptops and Smart Vision glasses.

Our partner, Help the Blind Foundation (HTBF), is a pioneer in empowering visually impaired students. The process involves rigorous selection through an online application process and personal interviews. Once selected, students undergo regular evaluations through attendance checks, assessments and reviews. This initiative aims to transform students into confident individuals equipped with communication, computer and soft skills, enabling them to secure quality and dignified employment.

25

— Visually impaired students supported



Integrated Rural Development

As part of our commitment to inclusive development, we conducted the Integrated Village Development Programme (IVDP) in the Khadkhad and Hiradpada Gram Panchayats of Jawhar Taluka, Maharashtra. The programme addresses critical gaps in agriculture, water access, health, education, livelihoods and women's empowerment, uplifting the rural communities.

60

— Acres of land brought under improved irrigation

100+

— Farmers adopted organic and indigenous crop cultivation practices

200+

— Women received menstrual hygiene kits

3

— Schools benefited from digital tools and upgrades

8

— Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) supported



15,600

— Students attended awareness sessions in various colleges

3,000+

— Youth benefited from online exercises/questionnaires

Youth Leadership Development Programme

We believe that the power to drive meaningful social change lies with the youth. We support "NIRMAN", a thoughtful youth leadership development programme initiated by SEARCH (Society for Education, Action and Research in Community Health).

Launched in 2006, NIRMAN aims to nurture young individuals to address India's most pressing challenges, including poverty, malnutrition, unemployment, poor education and climate change. The programme offers a problem-based experiential learning model that encourages self-discovery, critical thinking and hands-on engagement with real-world issues.

Each year, NIRMAN attracts youth from diverse academic backgrounds across India. Our support enables publicity and outreach efforts, workshops and learning activities, volunteering opportunities and overall capability building of teams, creating thriving opportunities for the youth and society.



Renewable Energy-Based Value Chains

We have established renewable energy-based value chains for Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) to empower and improve livelihoods of tribal women in the villages in Kotda taluka, Udaipur district, Rajasthan.

3,227 rural families

— Total outreach across 35 villages

11

— Solar irrigation pumps established

55

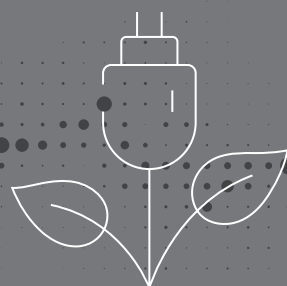
— Micro-sprinkler units established



Natural Capital

Contributing to Environmental Stewardship

We are committed to preserving our natural capital while enabling sustainable infrastructure development. Our lending practices are designed to integrate environmental and social considerations at every stage, ensuring that the projects financed contribute to climate resilience, resource efficiency and ecological preservation.

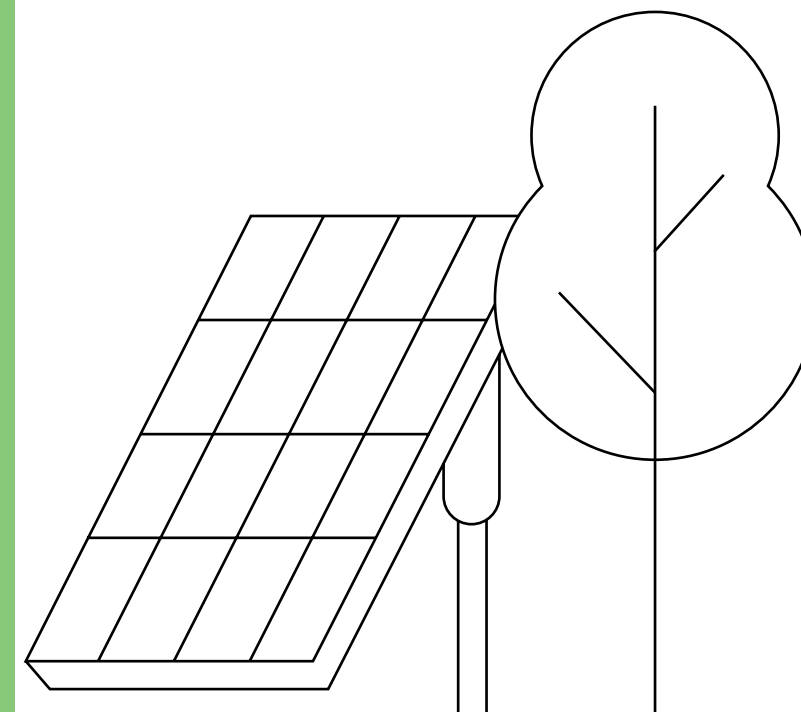


Key Initiatives in FY 2024-25

During the year, we financed projects that not only drive economic value but also conserve biodiversity and ecological assets:

- 4.75 GW of renewable energy assets, reducing 5.65 Mn tonnes of GHG emissions
- 834 ckm of renewable energy transmission infrastructure delivering clean power to underserved regions
- 7,500 lane km of highways in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat, with compensatory afforestation
- Wastewater treatment facilities processing 40 MLD of sewage for industrial reuse in Western Uttar Pradesh, reducing groundwater dependence
- Deployment of 175 e-buses with charging infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh to improve urban air quality
- Supply of 251 MMSCM of CNG, supporting clean mobility and industrial fuel transition
- 92 MW digital data handling capacity in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu

We also addressed community-specific needs in aspirational regions, such as Kotda, Udaipur (Rajasthan), Jawhar and Palghar (Maharashtra), thereby strengthening environmental conservation.



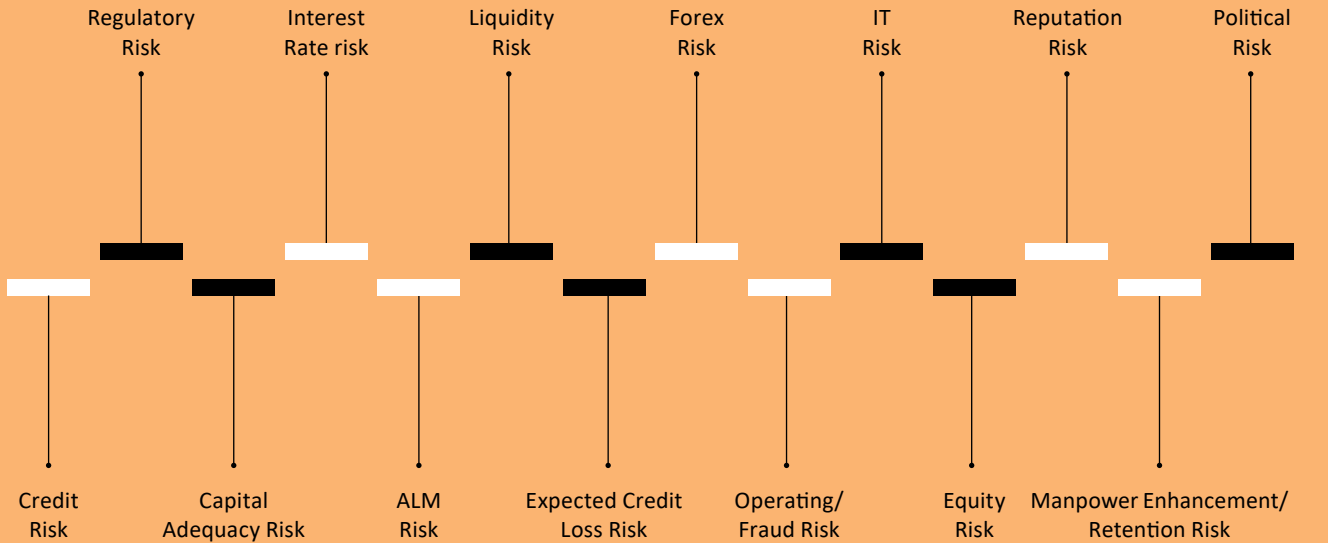
Risk Management

Proactive Risk Management
for Sustainable Value Creation

Our risk management process is fundamental to ensuring the successful financing of our projects. We have in place a comprehensive, multi-dimensional approach to risk management, aimed at identifying, assessing and mitigating key business risks. A strong focus on asset quality, risk-adjusted returns and the integration of ESG considerations reinforces our commitment to sustainable value creation.

Our Board of Directors and Committees ensure that our risk framework remains effective, forward-looking and aligned with our strategic priorities, enabling disciplined capital deployment and robust governance across the organisation.

The Risk Management Framework effectively manages various types of risks, such as



Risks and Mitigation Measures

Credit Risk Risk of borrower default or inability to meet debt obligations. Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none">Robust due diligence and underwritingContinuous and rigorous portfolio monitoring	Regulatory Risk Potential impact from changes in RBI norms, NBFC guidelines or sectoral regulations. Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none">Proactive and timely response to regulatory requirementsDedicated compliance team for periodic reviews and action	Capital Adequacy Risk Risk of inadequate capital to support business growth or absorb unexpected losses. Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none">Maintain capital buffers above regulatory requirementsEnsure adequate capital under stress scenarios
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Interest Rate Risk

Fluctuations in interest rates can impact borrowing costs or income.

Mitigation

- Regular monitoring of interest rate exposures through duration gap analysis and flexible pricing strategies

ALM Risk

Mismatch in tenors and cash flows of assets and liabilities.

Mitigation

- Active ALM monitoring via a multi-tiered mechanism and alignment with risk appetite

Liquidity Risk

Inability to meet financial obligations and operational needs.

Mitigation

- Prudent approach for managing liquidity and ensuring availability of adequate liquidity buffer to overcome mismatches in case of a stressed market environment
- Maintain a comfortable liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) above regulatory requirements

Expected Credit Loss Risk

Risk of underestimating potential credit losses due to incorrect provisioning assumptions.

Mitigation

- Use of conservative and dynamic ECL models based on macroeconomic and borrower-specific inputs
- Making prudent ECL provisions

Forex Risk

Risk of currency fluctuations affecting returns from foreign exposures or funding.

Mitigation

- Limited direct forex exposure with adequate hedging mechanisms in both assets and liabilities

Operating/Fraud Risk

Risks arising from operational failures, technical errors or internal fraud.

Mitigation

- Maintenance of operational risk register for all departments with effective control processes
- Software-based operational system in place to minimise errors
- Strong internal controls and periodic internal audits

IT Risk

Risk of data breaches, system outages or cyberattacks affecting operations or data integrity.

Mitigation

- Advanced cybersecurity protocols, regular vulnerability assessments and disaster recovery planning
- Regular cybersecurity training for users
- Annual review of Business Impact Analysis (BIA) and Risk Assessment (RA)

Equity Risk

Risk on account of lack of adequate equity capital.

Mitigation

- Ensuring high capital levels and anticipating future needs in time
- Comfortable CRAR levels above regulatory requirements

Reputation Risk

Potential impact on company reputation due to operational issues, lapses in ethical conduct or failure to service customers.

Mitigation

- Transparent disclosures and robust governance standards

Manpower Enhancement/Retention Risk

Challenges in attracting, developing and retaining skilled professionals in a competitive market.

Mitigation

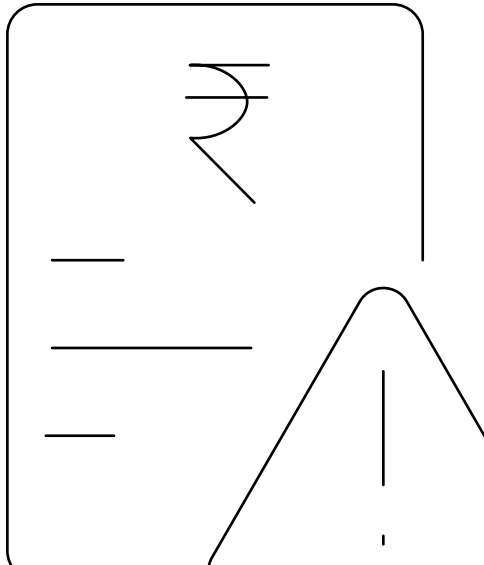
- Talent development and team building programmes for employee motivation and engagement
- Competitive compensation structures and a conducive work culture

Political Risk

Risk from changes in government policies, political/geopolitical instability or delays in infrastructure decisions.

Mitigation

- Regular monitoring of external events that could impact the infrastructure sector
- Portfolio diversification and thorough project evaluation
- Alignment with national infrastructure priorities



Awards and Accolades

During the year, we received several prestigious awards and recognitions as under:



Best Sustainable Finance Company at the Fifth Annual Sustainable Finance Awards by Global Finance



Energy Transition Deal of the Year, APAC at IJ Global Awards 2024 held at Singapore



Company of the Year - Climate Financing at RE Assets India 2024 organised by SolarQuarter



Outstanding NBFC (Middle Layer) in Green Finance at Indian Climate Leader Awards 2025



Best Sustainability Professional to CEO, Mr. Virender Pankaj, at FE Green Sarathi Awards 2024



Deal of the Year-Financial at Platts Global Energy Awards by S&P Global



Pioneers in NBFC-Led Project Financing for PM-KUSUM Project at RE Assets India 2024 organised by SolarQuarter



Best ESG Initiatives - Runners Up at 19th Annual Summit & Awards on Banking & Financial Sector Lending Companies

Board of Directors

Stewardship



Mr. V. Chandrasekaran
Independent Director

Mr. V. Chandrasekaran has more than three decades of experience in Life Insurance, Housing Finance and Mutual Fund investment at Life Insurance Corporation of India. His key competencies include Treasury functions in equity, debt and money markets, investment strategies and analysis, credit review and monitoring and project finance.

His most recent role was Executive Director (Investment Operations) and Executive Director (Investment Research & Risk Management) at LIC. Prior to that, he was CIO (Debt) at LIC Nomura Mutual Fund and General Manager (Credit Appraisal) at LIC Housing Finance.

His other directorships include CARE Ratings, Tata Investment, Grasim Industries, Ultratech Cement, Aditya Birla Housing Finance, e-Mudhra among others.



Ms. Rosemary Sebastian
Independent Director

Ms. Rosemary Sebastian is a former career central banker with 40 years of professional track record. She was the Executive Director of the Reserve Bank of India in charge of its financial supervision function (NBFCs and Cooperative Banks). During her career she has handled various responsibilities in professional track record, regulation and supervision of banking and non banking entities, financial inclusion, consumer protection, public debt management and internal audit among others.

She has been associated with the work and recommendations of important Committees of the Reserve Bank. She has served as the Reserve Bank's Nominee Director on the Board of a large public sector bank. Ms. Rosemary Sebastian is post graduate from Osmania University and has a law degree from Mumbai University.



Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose
Independent Director

Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose has nearly five decades of finance and industry experience, spanning steel, cement, fertilisers, chemicals and consumer sectors. He served Tata Chemicals (TCL) as Executive Director & CFO. He was recognised as CFO of the Year thrice, twice by IMA and once by CNBC TV18. Mr. Ghose has held multiple board positions across India, Europe, North America and Africa, Infinity Retail, Tata Consulting Engineers, Air Asia India and Tata Services. He currently sits on three Indian National Committees of CII and is a member and trustee of the CFO Board. Mr. Ghose is a B. Com (Hons) graduate, a member of the Institute of Cost & Works Accountants and the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and an alumnus of the Advanced International General Management Programme of CEDEP, INSEAD. He has attended the Financial Management programme at Wharton School and Strategy at Harvard Business School.



Mr. Saurabh Jain
Non-Executive,
Nominee Director

Mr. Saurabh Jain has more than two decades of experience across diverse sectors such as Private Equity, Healthcare, Consumer Durables and Consulting.

He is the Chief Financial Officer of NIIF. Prior to joining NIIF, he was the Group CFO for Actis, a UK based PE fund with an AUM of ~US\$ 8 billion. He has also worked with Max India Ltd., LG and EY during his career managing accounting and financial operations, business strategy, cost rationalization and product pricing etc.

He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. He holds a Bachelor in Commerce degree from Delhi University and has done his MBA (Executive Programme) from Indian School of Business.



Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava
Non-Executive,
Nominee Director

Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava has an extensive experience of over 25 years in financial services sector investing and working with several banks and NBFCs in India as well as several other South Asian countries. Specifically for infrastructure financing, have been an investor and lender to multiple infrastructure financing companies in India.

He has spent 14 years with International Finance Corporation (IFC), the private sector investing arm of World Bank Group wherein he also led investments in India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. He was also responsible for leading the financial sector investments portfolio of over US\$ 4 billion in the South Asia market. Prior to joining IFC in 2005, Mr. Shrivastava worked with HSBC, India in different roles including in corporate and retail banking.

Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava holds a bachelor's in engineering degree from Lucknow University and has done his MBA from IIM, Kolkata.

Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Venkatadri Chandrasekaran
Independent Director

Ms. Rosemary Sebastian
Independent Director

Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose
Independent Director

Mr. Saurabh Jain
Non-executive, Nominee Director

Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava
Non-executive, Nominee Director

Mr. Padmanabh Sinha
Non-executive, Nominee Director
(up to March 31, 2025)

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Mr. Virender Pankaj
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Nilesh Sampat
Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Bhawin Shah
Chief Risk Officer

Mr. Nisheeth Khare
Chief Business Officer

Mr. Shishir Kumar
Chief Compliance Officer

KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Mr. Virender Pankaj
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Nilesh Sampat
Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Naveen Manghani
Company Secretary

STATUTORY AUDITORS

M/s. Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(w.e.f. August 08, 2025)

M/s. KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(up to August 07, 2025)

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS

M/s. Rathi & Associates
Company Secretaries

CO-SOURCED INTERNAL AUDITORS

**M/s. Protiviti India Member
Private Limited**

STATUTORY COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

AUDIT COMMITTEE:
Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose
Mr. Venkatadri Chandrasekaran
Ms. Rosemary Sebastian
Mr. Saurabh Jain

**NOMINATION & REMUNERATION
COMMITTEE:**
Mr. Venkatadri Chandrasekaran
Ms. Rosemary Sebastian
Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:
Mr. Venkatadri Chandrasekaran
Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose
Mr. Saurabh Jain
Mr. Virender Pankaj
Mr. Bhawin Shah

**STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP
COMMITTEE:**
Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose
Mr. Venkatadri Chandrasekaran
Mr. Saurabh Jain
Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava

**CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
COMMITTEE:**
Ms. Rosemary Sebastian
Mr. Venkatadri Chandrasekaran
Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava

**ASSET-LIABILITY MANAGEMENT
COMMITTEE:**
Mr. Virender Pankaj
Mr. Nilesh Sampat
Mr. Bhawin Shah
Mr. Nisheeth Khare

IT STRATEGY COMMITTEE:
Ms. Rosemary Sebastian
Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose
Mr. Saurabh Jain
Mr. Virender Pankaj
Mr. Nilesh Sampat
Mr. Bhawin Shah
Mr. Manish Gupta

REGISTRAR & SHARE TRANSFER AGENT

KFin Technologies Limited
Selenium Tower B, Plot 31-32, Gachibowli,
Financial District, Nanakramguda,
Hyderabad - 500 032
Tel: + 91 40 6716 1602
Website: www.kfintech.com
Email: unlservices@kfintech.com

SECURITY TRUSTEE

SBICAP Trustee Company Limited
4th Floor, Mistry Bhavan, 122 Dinshaw
Vachha Road, Churchgate, Mumbai - 400020
Tel: + 91 22 4302 5555
Website: www.sbicaptrustee.com
Email: corporate@sbicaptrustee.com

DEBENTURE TRUSTEE

Catalyst Trusteeship Limited
Unit No. 901, 9th Floor, Tower B, Peninsula
Business Park, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower
Parel (W), Mumbai 400013.
Tel: +91 22 4922 0555
Website: www.catalysttrustee.com
Email: dt.mumbai@ctltrustee.com

CREDIT RATING AGENCIES

Care Ratings Limited
4th Floor, Godrej Coliseum,
Somaiya Hospital Rd, off Eastern Express
Highway, Sion East, Mumbai - 400 022
Tel: +91 22 6754 3404 | +91 22 6754 3456
Website: <https://www.careratings.com>
Email: jitendra.meghrajana@careedge.in

CRISIL Ratings Limited
Lightbridge IT Park, Saki Vihar Road,
Andheri East, Mumbai - 400 072
Tel: +91 22 6137 3000
Website: <https://www.crisilratings.com/>
Email: CRISILratingdesk@crisil.com

ICRA Ratings Limited
3rd Floor, Electric Mansion, Prabhadevi,
Mumbai - 400025
Tel: +91 22 61693300
Website: www.icra.in
Email: info@icraindia.com

India Ratings & Research Private Limited
Wockhardt Towers, West Wing,
Level 4, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra East, Mumbai - 400051
Tel: +91 22 4000 1700
Website: www.indiaratings.co.in
Email: anuradha.basumatari@indiaratings.co.in

REGISTERED & CORPORATE OFFICE

CIN: U65990DL2019PLC437821

Registered Office Address: Hindustan
Times House, 3rd Floor, 18-20, Kasturba
Gandhi Marg, New Delhi - 110001

Corporate Office Address: 907, 9th Floor,
Godrej BKC, Avenue 3, G Block, Bandra Kurla
Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai - 400 051
Tel: +91 022 69631000
Website: www.aseeminfra.in
Email: info@aseeminfra.in

Board’s Report

To,
The Shareholders,
Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited

The Board is pleased to present this 6th Integrated Annual Report on the business and operations of your Company (‘Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited’ or ‘AIFL’ or ‘your Company’) along with the Audited Financial Statements of your Company for the financial year (FY) ended on March 31, 2025, prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (‘Ind-AS’) as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (‘the Act’).

1. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The highlights of the financial performance of your Company for the FY ended March 31, 2025 is summarized below:

Particulars	(Rupees in Lakhs)			
	Standalone		Consolidated	
	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Total Income	1,46,592.87	1,19,575.15	1,45,956.97	1,19,575.15
Total Expenditure	1,11,860.48	92,832.88	1,11,860.48	92,832.88
Profit Before Tax	34,732.39	26,742.27	34,096.49	26,742.27
Share of net profit of associate	-	-	15,018.05	12,961.10
Tax Expenses	8,547.52	6,209.22	12,167.22	9,471.27
Net Profit for the year	26,184.87	20,533.05	36,947.32	30,232.10
Other Comprehensive Income	(7.61)	6.45	(13.54)	(5.62)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	26,177.26	20,539.50	36,933.78	30,226.48
Earnings per Share (EPS) - Basic and Diluted	1.10	0.86	1.55	1.27

2. OVERVIEW OF COMPANY’S PERFORMANCE

Your Company is a Non-Deposit taking Middle Layer - Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC), registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as NBFC – Infrastructure Finance Company (NBFC – IFC).

National Investment and Infrastructure Fund II (NIIF Fund II), together with its nominees, holds majority stake in your Company. NIIF Fund II has been set up as a trust under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 by the Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, on behalf of the Government of India (GoI) by way of the Indenture of Trust. It is registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as a Category II Alternative Investment Fund. The National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited (NIIFL) is the investment manager of NIIF Fund II. The GoI is the largest shareholder in NIIFL, holding 49% of its equity share.

Standalone

During the financial year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, your Company made total loan disbursements

of ₹7,781.84 Crore and ₹6,168.39 Crore, respectively. Total income for the year under review was ₹1,465.93 Crore as against ₹1,195.75 Crore for the previous financial year and total expenditure was ₹1,118.61 Crore, compared to ₹928.33 Crore during the previous financial year. Your Company’s Assets Under Management (AUM) stood at ₹15,431 Crore as on March 31, 2025, as against ₹13,609 Crore at the close of the previous financial year. All loans and advances outstanding are standard assets. There have been no NPAs in your Company’s asset portfolio, since inception.

For the financial year under review, the Profit Before Taxes stood at ₹347.32 Crore as against ₹267.42 Crore in the previous financial year and Profit After Tax was ₹261.85 Crore as against ₹205.33 Crore in the previous financial year. During the year under review, there was no change in the nature of the business of your Company.

Consolidated

During the financial year under review, your Company’s total revenue on consolidated basis stood at, higher than 22.06% in the previous financial year. The year’s Profit After Tax

attributable to your Company stood at ₹369.47 Crore against ₹302.32 Crore in the previous financial year.

Capital Adequacy

Your Company’s capital adequacy ratio on a standalone basis was 17.73% as on March 31, 2025, which is well above the minimum regulatory threshold of 15% as prescribed by the RBI.

Debt Equity Ratio

Your Company’s Debt Equity Ratio as on March 31, 2025, stood at 4.08 times on a standalone basis.

Transfer to reserves

During the year under review, your Company transferred ₹5,236.98 Lakhs to the Statutory Reserve under Section 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934 and ₹1,614.98 Lakhs to the Special Reserve under Section 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961. These details are more specifically mentioned in Note 19B of the Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements.

3. SHIFTING OF REGISTERED OFFICE

Based on the approval granted by the Shareholders of your Company vide the Special Resolution passed on March 27, 2024 and the Order dated July 3, 2024 by the Office of Regional Director (Western Region) as well as the ‘Certificate of Registration of Regional Director order for Change of State’ dated October 17, 2024 issued by the Registrar of Companies (ROC) Delhi, your Company has shifted its registered office from the State of Maharashtra to the NCT of Delhi. Consequent to the shifting of the registered office, the Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of your Company was changed to U65990DL2019PLC437821 pursuant to the aforesaid Certificate issued by the ROC. In view of the same, upon application by your Company, the RBI has also issued a fresh Certificate of Registration dated June 25, 2025 to your Company.

8. CREDIT RATING

Your Company adopts a sound financial management framework and continues to service its financial obligations in a timely manner. The details of the credit rating of the borrowings of the Company as on March 31, 2025 are as follows:

Nature of Securities/ Instruments	Nature	Rating Agency	Rating
Bank Lines	Long Term	ICRA Limited	ICRA AA+ (Stable)
Bank Lines	Short Term	ICRA Limited	ICRA A1+
Non-convertible debentures	Long Term	ICRA Limited	ICRA AA+ Stable
Principal Protected Market Linked Debenture	Long Term	ICRA Limited	PP-MLD (ICRA) AA+ Stable
Commercial Paper	Short Term	India Rating and Research Private Limited	IND A1+
Non-convertible debentures	Long Term	India Rating and Research Private Limited	IND AA+ Stable
Bank Lines	Long-term / Short-term	Care Ratings Limited	CARE AA+ (Positive)

4. DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 09, 2025 has recommended final dividend of ₹0.05 (0.50%) per Equity Share having face value of ₹10 each for FY 2024-25. The final dividend shall be payable subject to the declaration by the Shareholders of your Company at the ensuing 6th Integrated Annual General Meeting (AGM).

5. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

No material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of your Company have occurred between the end of the financial year under review and the date of this Report.

6. PUBLIC DEPOSITS

Your Company being a non-deposit taking NBFC has not accepted any public deposits at any time since inception and shall not accept any public deposits without obtaining prior approval from the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the disclosure of details relating to deposits is not applicable to your Company.

7. RESOURCE MOBILISATION

During the financial year under review, your Company raised ~₹7,561 Crore from banks, mutual funds, financial institutions, corporate treasuries, provident funds, insurance companies primarily through Term Loans and Commercial Papers as against an aggregate of ~₹4,230 Crore raised across various sources during FY 2023-24. As on March 31, 2025, the total outstanding borrowings of your Company was ~₹13,343 Crore vis-à-vis the outstanding of ₹11,556 Crore as on March 31, 2024.

As on March 31, 2025 the Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of the outstanding value of ₹1,175 Crore continue to be listed on the Wholesale Debt Market (WDM) segment of National Stock Exchange of India Limited. No NCDs remain unclaimed or unpaid as on March 31, 2025.

Nature of Securities/ Instruments	Nature	Rating Agency	Rating
Bank Lines	Short Term	Care Ratings Limited	CARE A1+
Non-convertible debentures	Long-term / Short-term	Care Ratings Limited	CARE AA+; Positive
Commercial Paper	Short Term	Care Ratings Limited	CARE A1+
Non-convertible debentures	Long-term / Short-term	CRISIL Limited	CRISL AA+ Stable
Commercial Paper	Short Term	CRISIL Limited	CRISIL A1+

9. SHARE CAPITAL:

Authorized Share Capital

The Authorized Share Capital of your Company is ₹54,00,00,00,009 (Rupees Five Thousand Four Hundred Crore and Nine only) divided into 4,50,00,00,000 (Four Hundred Fifty Crore) Equity Shares having face value of ₹10 (Rupees Ten only) each and 81,81,81,819 (Eighty One Crore Eighty One Lakhs Eighty One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen) Preference Shares having face value of ₹11 (Rupees Eleven only) each.

Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital

The Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital of your Company is ₹23,80,58,62,560 (Rupees Two Thousand Three Hundred Eighty Crore Fifty Eight Lakhs Sixty Two Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty only) divided into 2,38,05,86,256 (Two Hundred Thirty Eight Crore Five Lakh Eighty Six Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Six) Equity Shares having face value of ₹10 (Rupees Ten only) each.

As on March 31, 2025, all the Equity Shares and Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) issued and allotted by your Company were in dematerialized form.

10. DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP)

The appointment and remuneration of the Board of Directors of your Company is recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (‘NRC’) pursuant to the provisions of Section 178 and other applicable provisions of the Act, SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (‘Listing Regulations’), Master Direction - Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 (‘SBR Directions’) and approved by the Board of Directors or Shareholders, as may be applicable.

The details of the Board and Committee composition, tenure of Directors, details of the Board and Committee meetings held during the year under review and other details have been provided in the Corporate Governance Report which forms an integral part of this Report.

Based on the declarations and confirmations received in terms of the applicable provisions of the Act read with the Listing Regulations, and circulars, notifications and directions issued by the RBI and other applicable laws, none of the Directors of your Company are disqualified from being appointed as Directors of your Company.

Your Company has received necessary declarations from all the Independent Directors under Section 149 of the Act and other applicable laws, confirming that they meet the criteria of independence laid down in the Act, Listing Regulations and other applicable laws.

In the opinion of the Board, the Independent Directors are persons of high repute, integrity and possess the relevant expertise and experience in their respective fields and fulfill the conditions specified in the applicable laws and are independent of the Management.

Mr. Padmanabh Sinha (DIN: 00101379) resigned as a Non-Executive, Nominee Director (Nominee of NIIF Fund II) of your Company with effect from the close of business hours of March 31, 2025, due to cessation of his employment from NIIF Limited consequent to his resignation. The Board appreciates the valuable contribution of Mr. Padmanabh Sinha and his guidance to your Company.

The Board at its meeting held on August 25, 2025 noted that the second and final term of Ms. Rosemary Sebastian as Independent Director of your Company would conclude on September 15, 2025. The Board appreciated the valuable contributions and guidance provided by Ms. Sebastian to your Company.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Articles of Association of your Company, Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava (DIN: 09632942), Non-Executive, Nominee Director of your Company, is liable to retire by rotation at the ensuing 6th AGM of your Company and being eligible, has offered himself for re-appointment. The Board of Directors has upon the recommendation of the NRC, recommended his re-appointment for the approval of the Shareholders.

The Board of Directors has, upon recommendation of the NRC, appointed Dr. Ashima Goyal (DIN: 00233635) as an Additional

Director in the category of an Independent Director of your Company with effect from September 15, 2025. The Board has also recommended for the approval of the Shareholders, her appointment as an Independent Director of your Company for a period of 3 (three) consecutive years effective from September 15, 2025, not liable to retire by rotation.

The resolutions with relation to the Directors seeking appointment / re-appointment along with their brief profile and necessary disclosures as per the Secretarial Standard - 2 and other applicable laws have been provided in the Notice of the ensuing 6th AGM.

Pursuant to the provisions of Schedule IV to the Act read with the applicable provisions of the Listing Regulations, your Company, during the year under review, has conducted Familiarization Programme for its Independent Directors to familiarize them with your Company, their roles, rights and responsibilities in your Company, nature of the industry in which your Company operates and its business model.

Mr. Naveen Manghani was appointed as the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of your Company with effect from August 22, 2024, upon Ms. Karishma Jhaveri ceasing to be the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of your Company with effect from close of business hours of August 9, 2024. Mr. Virender Pankaj, Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Nilesh Sampat, Chief Financial Officer and Mr. Naveen Manghani, Company Secretary are the Key Managerial Personnel of your Company as on March 31, 2025.

11. ANNUAL BOARD EVALUATION

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the Listing Regulations as amended from time to time, the NRC of of your Company has formulated the framework for effective evaluation of the performance of the Board, its Committees and the self-assessment of the Directors on various parameters and based thereupon, the Board of Directors have evaluated the same.

The aforementioned performance evaluation was facilitated through digital mode, making it convenient for the Directors to seamlessly carry out the evaluation process. The Board expressed its satisfaction with the performance, which reflected the overall engagement of the Directors, the Board and its Committees with your Company.

12. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD AND INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Board met 8 times during the year under review. For details of the meetings of the Board, please refer to the Corporate Governance Report which forms an integral part of this Report.

The Independent Directors met on February 12, 2025, without the presence of the Non-Executive, Nominee Directors and

the Management of your Company. The matters considered and discussed thereat, inter-alia, included those prescribed under Schedule IV to the Act.

13. COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

In accordance with the applicable provisions of the Act, Listing Regulations, SBR Directions, other applicable laws and the internal corporate governance requirements of your Company, the Board has constituted various Committees with specific terms of reference to focus on specific issues and ensure expedient resolution on diverse matters. For details like composition, number of meetings held, attendance of members, etc. of such Committees, please refer to the Corporate Governance Report which forms an integral part of this Report.

14. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

In terms of Section 134(5) of the Act, in relation to the audited financial statements of your Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, the Board of Directors hereby confirm that:

- in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed and there were no material departures from the same;
- the Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of your Company as at March 31, 2025 and of the profit of your Company for the year ended on that date;
- the Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of your Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- the Directors had prepared the annual accounts of your Company on a going concern basis;
- internal financial controls to be followed by your Company have been laid down and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively.
- the Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

15. ASSOCIATE COMPANY

In view of the provisions of Section 2(6) of the Act read with Regulation 2(1)(b) of the Listing Regulations, NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited (NIIF IFL) is an associate company of your Company by virtue of your Company's equity shareholding of 30.8% in NIIF IFL as on March 31, 2025. No other Company has become or ceased as a subsidiary, associate or joint venture of your Company during the year under review.

16. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 129 of the Act read with rules framed thereunder, your Company has prepared the Consolidated Financial Statements of your Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2025, which shall be presented before the Shareholders at the ensuing 6th AGM of your Company. A statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of the associate company are provided in the prescribed Form AOC-1, which forms a part of this Report at Annexure 1.

17. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENT WITH RELATED PARTIES

All the transactions/contracts/arrangements with related parties of the nature as specified in Section 188(1) of the Act read with the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 entered by your Company during the year under review with related party(ies) were in ordinary course of business, on arm's length basis and were in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Act and Listing Regulations.

Further there were no material significant related party transactions entered into by your Company with Promoters, Directors, KMPs or other designated persons which may have a potential conflict with the interest of your Company at large. Hence, particulars in e-form AOC-2 are not required to be furnished. However, disclosures on Related Party Transactions (RPT) as per IND-AS are set out in Note 30 of the Standalone Audited Financial Statements.

Your Company has in place a Related Party Transactions Policy as required under the applicable laws and the said Policy is also available at the following URL: <https://www.aseeminfra.in/investors.html#v-pills-Policies>

18. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES, INVESTMENTS AND SECURITIES

Your Company being an NBFC registered with RBI and engaged in the business of giving loans in the ordinary course of its business, is exempted from the disclosures regarding particulars of loans made, guarantees given and securities provided in accordance with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act.

During the year under review, your Company continued to hold 30.8% of the equity share capital of NIIF IFL, the Associate

Company. The details of investments made by your Company are provided in Note 6 of the standalone audited financial statements forming part of this Integrated Annual Report.

19. POLICY FOR FIT AND PROPER SELECTION OF DIRECTORS

In terms of Section 178 of the Act read with the SBR Directions, the Board has adopted the Policy on Fit and Proper Criteria for Directors for their appointment in your Company.

20. REMUNERATION POLICY

Your Company has formulated the Remuneration Policy for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, Senior Management Personnel and Other Employees pursuant to the provisions of Section 178 and other applicable provisions of the Act, Rules framed thereunder, Listing Regulations and the SBR Directions. The said Policy was amended during the year under review upon the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and with the approval of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the amendments to applicable laws. The said Policy is available on the website of your Company at the URL: <https://www.aseeminfra.in/investors.html#v-pills-Policies>

Independent Directors are paid sitting fees for attending the meetings of the Board and its Committees. The Independent Directors have not been granted any stock options by your Company.

Based on the recommendation of the NRC and the Board at their respective Meetings held on May 9, 2025, the Shareholders of your Company at the Extra-ordinary General Meeting held on June 10, 2025, approved the payment of remuneration in the form of commission of ₹10,00,000 (Rupees Ten Lakhs only) per annum to each Independent Director of your Company viz., Mr. V. Chandrasekaran (DIN: 03126243), Ms. Rosemary Sebastian (DIN: 07938489) and Mr. P. K. Ghose (DIN: 00034945) from April 1, 2025 onwards for their tenure as Independent Directors of your Company.

As on March 31, 2025, your Company had a total of 59 employees, comprising 19 female and 40 male employees. There were no transgender employees on record during the year under review.

The Board of Directors affirms that the remuneration paid to the employees of your Company is as per the Remuneration Policy of your Company and is in accordance with the requirements of the Act, Listing Regulations and RBI Directions and guidelines.

21. VIGIL MECHANISM / WHISTLE-BLOWER POLICY

As per the provisions of Section 177(9) of the Act and Regulations 22 and 62J of the Listing Regulations, your Company has established the Whistle Blower Policy which provides a formal mechanism for all employees to make disclosures about any suspected fraud or any unethical behaviour, directly to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The said Policy is available on the website of your Company at the URL: <https://www.aseeminfra.in/investors.html#v-pills-Policies>

During the year under review, no complaints under this mechanism were received by your Company. We affirm that no employee was denied access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

22. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

A Board approved Risk Management Policy has been put in place to identify, assess and mitigate the risks associated with certain events, situations or circumstances which may lead to negative consequences on your Company's business. It defines a structured approach to mitigate risks arising from events or situations which are uncertain and to make use of these in their decision-making pertaining to all business divisions and corporate functions. Accordingly, your Company has in place a Risk Policy in this regard. The Risk Management Committee of the Board has the responsibility relating to the monitoring and reviewing of risks. Key business risks and their mitigation are considered in the annual/ strategic business plans and in periodic Management reviews.

23. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Your Company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) vision is 'To build a better and sustainable future for India by leveraging our competencies and engaging our stakeholders and partners.' Your Company endeavors to achieve this vision by supporting social development and environmental programs that are strategically linked to its business and create long-term and sustainable impact within the causes enlisted in Schedule VII of the Act, with focus on livelihood development.

Your Company has constituted the CSR Committee and has formulated the CSR Policy as per the applicable provisions of Section 135 of the Act and Rules framed thereunder. There was no change in the said Policy during the year under review. The said Policy is available on the website of your Company at the URL: <https://www.aseeminfra.in/investors.html#v-pills-Policies>.

During FY 2024-25, under the CSR framework, your Company was required to spend ₹3,76,00,000 on target impact areas. The actual spend during the year was ₹3,79,67,974, both directly and through CSR implementing agencies viz. SRIJAN,

Help The Blind Foundation, SEARCH-NIRMAN, BAIF Institute for Sustainable Livelihood and Development. The Annual Report on CSR for FY 2024-25, containing details of CSR Policy, composition of CSR Committee, CSR projects undertaken with the weblink thereto on the website of your Company, as required under Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, is set out at Annexure 2 of this Report.

24. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

Your Company has laid down adequate internal financial controls commensurate with the size and nature of its operations. These controls are designed to ensure the orderly and efficient conduct of business, safeguarding of assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy and completeness of accounting records, and timely preparation of reliable financial information. The effectiveness of these internal financial controls has been evaluated by the Management and reviewed by the statutory auditors as part of the audit of financial statements. Based on the results of such assessments and audit reviews, no reportable material weakness was observed during the year. The internal auditor of your Company reviews the internal control framework and audits the transactions to ascertain the functioning of the internal controls, reporting findings to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee also reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control framework and ensures that necessary corrective actions are taken wherever required. The internal financial controls of your Company over financial reporting are operating effectively and are adequate for ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

25. INTERNAL AUDIT

Your Company has in place a robust Internal Audit framework commensurate with its size and nature of operations. The Head of Internal Audit operates independently and reports directly to the Audit Committee. The Internal Audit function evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems, risk management practices and governance processes across all critical functions and business operations of your Company. During the year under review, internal audits were conducted in accordance with the approved audit plan, covering key areas such as credit underwriting and operations, finance and treasury operations, IT systems, regulatory and secretarial compliance and asset quality management. The Audit Committee reviews the findings of the internal audit reports regularly and monitors the implementation of audit recommendations to ensure timely corrective actions and continual improvement. The Internal Audit function also contributes towards strengthening the risk culture of your Company and supports the Management in achieving operational excellence and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

26. MATERIAL ADVERSE ORDERS, IF ANY

There are no significant and material orders passed by the RBI or the Ministry of Corporate Affairs or courts or Tribunals or other Regulatory/Statutory authorities which will have an adverse impact on the going concern status of your Company and Company's operations in future.

27. AUDITORS AND REPORTS

Statutory Auditors and their report

M/s. KKC & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants (KKC) (Firm Registration Number (FRN): 105146W/W100621) were appointed as the Statutory Auditors of your Company to hold office for a term of 3 years i.e. from the conclusion of the 5th AGM held on September 27, 2024 until the conclusion of the 8th AGM of your Company.

KKC has issued Audit Reports with unmodified opinion on the Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements of your Company for FY 2024-25. The Notes on the Financial Statements referred to in the Audit Report are self-explanatory and therefore, do not call for any further explanation or comments from the Board under Section 134(3)(f) of the Act.

The Audit Committee and Board of Directors of your Company at their respective Meetings held on May 09, 2025, noted the letter dated May 09, 2025, received from KKC whereby they had tendered their resignation as Statutory Auditors, effective August 10, 2025 or the date of Board Meeting to be held to consider the financial results of your Company for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, whichever is earlier. Consequently, KKC ceased to be the Statutory Auditors of the Company from the close of business hours of August 07, 2025.

KKC in their resignation letter has confirmed that there has not been any challenge emanating in the course of carrying out the audit of your Company; and that there have been no instances of any form of non-cooperation on the part of Management of your Company; and also that your Company has always provided unrestricted access to records sought by them in the course of their audit and has extended full support in enabling them to discharge their responsibilities as Statutory Auditors.

As recommended by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of your Company, the Shareholders of your Company at the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting (EGM) held on June 10, 2025 appointed M/s. Singhi & Co., Chartered Accountants (FRN: 302049E) (M/s. Singhi & Co.) as the Statutory Auditors of your Company to fill the casual vacancy caused due to resignation of KKC; and accordingly M/s. Singhi & Co. shall be the Statutory Auditors of the Company in the said capacity with effect from August 08, 2025, till the conclusion of 6th AGM of your Company.

Pursuant to the instructions contained in circular issued by the RBI titled 'Guidelines for Appointment of Statutory Central Auditors (SCAs)/ Statutory Auditors (SAs) of Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs), UCBs and NBFCs (including HFCs)' dated April 27, 2021 read with the SBR Directions, since the asset size of your Company as at the end of FY 2024-25 was greater than ₹15,000 Crore, your Company is required to appoint a minimum of two joint statutory auditors to conduct the statutory audit from the FY 2025-26 onwards. Accordingly, based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee and subject to approval of the Shareholders of your Company, the Board of Directors have appointed (a) M/s. Singhi & Co.; and (b) M/s. V.C. Shah & Co., Chartered Accountants (FRN: 109818W) as the Joint Statutory Auditors of your Company for a period of 3 years commencing from the conclusion of the ensuing 6th AGM until the conclusion of the 9th AGM of your Company. The resolutions seeking approval of the Shareholders for the appointment of the Joint Statutory Auditors have been included in the Notice convening the 6th AGM of your Company.

Secretarial Auditors and their report

The Board of Directors had appointed M/s. Rathi & Associates, Company Secretaries as the Secretarial Auditors of your Company to carry out the Secretarial Audit for FY 2024-25. M/s. Rathi & Associates have accordingly conducted the Secretarial Audit and have issued their Secretarial Audit Report for the FY 2024-25, which does not contain any qualification, adverse remark or reservation. The said Report in Form MR-3 is annexed as Annexure 3 to this Board's Report.

The Annual Secretarial Compliance Report issued by the Secretarial Auditors in terms of Regulation 24A of the Listing Regulations has been submitted to the Stock Exchange within the statutory timelines. The said Report does not contain any qualification, adverse remark or reservation.

Internal Auditors and their report

Pursuant to the applicable provisions of Section 138 of the Act and Rules framed thereunder read with circular on Risk Based Internal Audit framework issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Mr. Piyush Vira is the Head of Internal Audit (HIA) of your Company and M/s. Protiviti India Member Private Limited, has been acting as the co-sourced partner for assisting Internal Audit function. As per the SBR Directions, the Audit Committee meets with the HIA on a quarterly basis, without the presence of Management of your Company. The Internal Audit reports are reviewed quarterly by the Audit Committee.

Cost Auditors

The provisions of Cost Records and Cost Audit as prescribed under Section 148 of the Act, are not applicable to your Company.

Reporting of frauds by auditors

During the period under review, there were no instances of fraud falling within the purview of Section 143(12) of the Act and rules made thereunder, by officers or employees reported by the Statutory Auditors, Secretarial Auditors or Internal Auditors of your Company during the course of the audit conducted.

28. PROTECTION OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE AND MATERNITY BENEFITS

Your Company has complied with the provisions relating to constitution of Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) as required under the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. During FY 2024-25, your Company did not receive any complaints pertaining to sexual harassment and accordingly, no complaints were required to be disposed off. Consequently, there were no cases pending for more than 90 days during FY 2024-25.

Your Company has duly complied with the applicable provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 during the financial year under review.

29. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report forming part of this Report, sets out in detail, the operating and financial performance as well as the state of affairs of your Company during the year under review. The same is attached as Annexure 4 hereto and forms an integral part of this Board's Report.

30. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Your Company is a High Value Debt Listed Entity (HVDLE) pursuant to the provisions of Listing Regulations and continues to comply with the applicable provisions of the Listing Regulations.

Being a professionally run enterprise with NIIF Fund II, being the Promoter and with effective Board oversight, sound Corporate Governance practices are fundamental to your Company's quest of delivering long-term value to all its stakeholders. Corporate Governance is a continuous improvement process at your Company. It is about the commitment to sound values and ethical business conduct. Systems, policies and frameworks are regularly upgraded to meet the challenges of rapid growth in a dynamic external business environment.

Your Company believes that good and transparent Corporate Governance practices enable the Board and the Management

to direct and control the affairs of your Company in an efficient manner, thereby helping your Company to achieve its goals and benefit the interests of all stakeholders. The report on Corporate Governance is annexed hereto as Annexure 5 and forms an integral part of this Board's Report.

31. RBI COMPLIANCES

Your Company continues to comply with the applicable directions, regulations, guidelines, etc. prescribed by RBI, from time to time.

32. COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

Your Company adheres to the Secretarial Standard 1 and 2 with respect to the meetings of the Board, Committees and General Meetings as issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

33. ANNUAL RETURN

Pursuant to the provisions of Sections 134(3)(a) and 92(3) of the Act, the Annual Return for FY 2024-25 in Form MGT-7 is available on the website of your Company at the URL: <https://aseeminfra.in/investors.html#v-pills-MGT>.

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

Considering the nature of operations of your Company, your Company is not engaged in any manufacturing activity, the particulars regarding conservation of energy and technology absorption as required under the provisions of Section 134(3)(m) of the Act read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are not applicable and have not been included.

Your Company has incurred an expenditure of ₹0.06 Crore equivalent in foreign currency during the year under review. There were no foreign exchange earnings.

35. GENERAL

Your Directors state that no disclosures or reporting is required in respect of the following matters as there were no transactions on these matters during the year under review:

- (a) Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise and under Employees Stock Option Scheme as per provisions of Section 62(1) (b) of the Act read with Rule 12(9) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debenture) Rules, 2014.
- (b) Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of your Company under any scheme.

- (c) Instances of non-exercising of voting rights in respect of shares purchased directly by employees under a scheme pursuant to Section 67(3) of the Act.
- (d) Receipt of any remuneration or commission from any of its holding or subsidiary company by the managerial personnel of your Company.
- (e) Revision of the Financial Statements for the year under review.
- (f) Material changes and commitments occurred between the end of the financial year of your Company and the date of the Report which could affect your Company's financial position;
- (g) Significant or material orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future.
- (h) Proceedings for Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process initiated under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.
- (i) There was no instance of one time settlement with any banks or financial institutions.

- (j) The IEPF provisions requiring transfer of unpaid or unclaimed amount to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) were not applicable to your Company during the year under review.

36. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND APPRECIATION

The Board wishes to place on record its appreciation for the dedication and hard work put in by the employees of your Company at all levels and the support extended by various stakeholders of your Company. Effective business relationships with regulatory authorities and clients remained good during the year under review. Your Directors also take this opportunity to thank all Shareholders, Business Partners, Government and Regulatory Authorities, for their continued support.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited

Saurabh Jain Non-Executive Nominee Director DIN: 02052518	Nilesh Shrivastava Non-Executive Nominee Director DIN: 09632942
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Place: Mumbai
Date: August 25, 2025

Annexure 1

to the Board’s Report

Form no. AOC – 1

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries / associate companies / joint ventures

[Pursuant to first proviso to sub-Section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

Part “A”: Subsidiaries

Details of Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in ₹)

1

Number of subsidiaries

Nil

Block-1

CIN/ any other registration number of subsidiary company

Name of the subsidiary

Date since when subsidiary was acquired

Provisions pursuant to which the company has become a subsidiary
(Section 2(87)(i)/Section 2(87)(ii))

Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period

Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries:-

Share capital

Reserves & surplus

Total assets

Total Liabilities

Investments

Turnover

Profit before taxation

Provision for taxation

Profit after taxation

Proposed Dividend

% of shareholding

Not Applicable

2.

Number of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations

Nil

SI. No.

CIN /any other registration number

Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations

Nil

3.

Number of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or have ceased to be a subsidiary during the year.

Nil

SI. No.

CIN/ any other registration number

Names of subsidiaries

Nil

Part “B”: Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

4	Number of Associate / Joint Venture	1
Block-1		
1	Name of Associate/ Joint Venture	NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited (NIIF IFL)
2	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	March 31, 2025
3	Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was associated or acquired	March 30, 2020
4	Shares of Associate/ Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end	
A	Number	42,39,32,487
B	Amount of Investment in Associates/ Joint Venture	₹86,411 Lakhs
C	Extent of Holding %	30.8% equity stake
5	Description of how there is significant influence	Your Company has significant influence through its equity holding, being greater than 20% of the equity capital of the Associate Company
6	Reason why the associate/ joint venture is not consolidated	Not Applicable
7	Net worth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	₹1,33,349.04 Lakhs
8	Profit / Loss for the year	
A	Considered in Consolidation	₹15,018.05 Lakhs
B	Not Considered in Consolidation	₹33,702.04 Lakhs
5.	Number of associates or joint ventures which are yet to commence operations	Nil
SI. No. CIN/any other registration number Names of Associates and Joint Ventures which are yet to commence operations		
Nil		
6.	Number of associates or joint ventures which have been liquidated or have ceased to be associate or joint venture during the year	Nil
SI. No. CIN /any other registration number Names of Associates and Joint Ventures		
Nil		

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited**

Saurabh Jain
Non-Executive, Nominee Director
DIN: 02052518

Nilesh Shrivastava
Non-Executive, Nominee Director
DIN: 09632942

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 07, 2025

Annexure 2

to the Board's Report

Annual Report on CSR

1. A brief outline of the Company's CSR policy:

The Company, through its CSR project(s)/programme(s), will focus on addressing the needs of all stakeholders, especially underprivileged communities, by creating positive shared value for all. For the Company, CSR is an extension of its overall ethos of responsible business. AIFL's CSR mission is to build a better and sustainable future for India by leveraging its competencies and engaging its stakeholders and partners.

2. The Composition of the CSR Committee:

Sr. No.	Name of the Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1.	Ms. Rosemary Sebastian	Chairperson, Independent Director	1	1
2.	Mr. V. Chandrasekaran	Member, Independent Director	1	1
3.	Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava*	Member, Non-Executive, Nominee Director	1	1

*Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava was appointed as a member with effect from April 01, 2024.

3. Provide the web-link where composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the Company:

The composition of CSR Committee along with the CSR policy is hosted on the website of the Company and can be viewed at www.aseeminfra.in

4. Provide the executive summary along with web-link(s) of Impact Assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8, if applicable:

The Company is not required to carry out Impact Assessment of its CSR projects.

5. (a) Average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5):

The Company's average net profit during the three immediately preceding financial years computed as per section 135(5) amounted to ₹187,97,80,333 (Rupees One Hundred Eighty Seven Crore Ninety Seven Lakh Eighty Thousand and Three Hundred and Thirty Three only).

(b) Two per cent of the average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5):

The Company was required to spend 2% of the average net profit as per Section 135(5) made during the three immediately preceding financial years. Accordingly, 2% of the average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5) amounted to ₹3,75,95,613 (Rupees Three Crore Seventy Five Lakh Ninety Five Thousand Six Hundred and Thirteen only) rounded off to ₹3,76,00,000 (Rupees Three Crore Seventy Six Lakh only).

(c) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years:

Not Applicable

(d) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any:

Not Applicable

(e) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (5b+5c-5d):

₹3,76,00,000 (Rupees Three Crore Seventy Six Lakh only).

6. (a) Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Project)*

(1) Sl. No.	(2) Name of the Project	(3) Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	(4) Local area (Yes/No)	(5) Location of the project		(6) Amount spent for the project (in ₹)	(7) Mode of implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	(8) Mode of implementation - Through implementing agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR registration number
1.	Establish a Renewable Energy based Value Chain for Non-Timber based Forest Produce (NTFP) based Value Added Products to improve livelihood condition of tribal women of 20 villages in Kotra taluka of Udaipur district in Rajasthan	Item Nos. (i) (ii) (iii) and (iv)	No	Rajasthan	Udaipur	1,47,90,285	No	SRIJAN (Self-Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action)	CSR00001911
2.	Provide quality support to 25 Visually Impaired college students of DSMNRU Lucknow, to enable them compete in the open world with the sighted community	Item No. (ii)	No	UP	Lucknow	10,00,000	No	HTBF (Help The Blind Foundation)	CSR00001525
3.	Youth Leadership Development Program to nurture young social change makers	Item No. (ii)	Yes	MH	Gadchiroli	19,19,107	No	Nirman - SEARCH (Society for Education, Action and Research in Community Health)	CSR00001278
4.	Integrated Village Development of 2 Gram Panchayats in Jawhar taluka of Palghar District (MH)	Item Nos. (i) (ii) (iii) and (iv)	Yes	MH	Palghar	1,50,58,582	No	BAIF Institute for Sustainable Livelihood and Development	CSR00000259
5.	Urban Road Safety Awareness Campaign	Item No. (ii)	Yes	MH	Mumbai	52,00,000	Yes	Others- Urban Road Safety	NA
Total						3,79,67,974			

* Amount spent on the aforesaid CSR projects have been towards contribution for the projects which are not ongoing.

(b) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads.

Nil

(c) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable.

Not applicable

(d) Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+(b)+(c)].

₹3,79,67,974 (Rupees Three Crore Seventy Nine Lakh Sixty Seven Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy Four only).

(e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in ₹)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
3,79,67,974	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA

(f) Excess amount for set-off, if any:

Sr. No.	Particular	Amount (in ₹)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per sub section 5 of Section 135.	3,76,00,000
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	3,79,67,974
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	-
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any.	3,67,974 [#]
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	-

[#] Surplus amount pertains to FY 2024-25.

(g) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

Sr. No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in ₹)	Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in ₹)	Amount spent in the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to a Fund as specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135 (5), if any		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in ₹)	Deficiency, if any
					Amount (in ₹)	Date of transfer		
1.	2023-24	Not Applicable						
2.	2022-23							
3.	2021-22							

(f) Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR amount spent in the financial year:

No

(g) Specify the reason if the Company has failed to spend 2% of the average net profit as per Section 135(5):

Not Applicable. The Company has contributed 2% of its average net profits made during the three immediately preceding financial years towards the CSR activities.

For Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited

Rosemary Sebastian
Chairperson, CSR Committee
DIN: 07938489

Virender Pankaj
Chief Executive Officer
PAN: ABUPP5469K

Date: May 09, 2025

Annexure 3

to the Board's Report

FORM No. MR-3 SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To
The Members,
Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited
907, 9th Floor, Godrej BKC, Avenue 3,
G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra East, Mumbai - 400051.

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of the applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate governance practices by **Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited** (hereinafter called “the Company”). The Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conduct/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company’s books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2025, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

- We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the Financial Year ended on 31st March 2025, according to the provisions of:
 - The Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) and the rules made there under;
 - The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (‘SCRA’) and the rules made there under;
 - The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;
 - Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

- The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (“SEBI Act”):
 - The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021.
 - The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“LODR”), as amended;
 - The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 (to the extent applicable);
- The provisions of the following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (‘SEBI Act’) were not applicable to the Company during the financial year under report: -
 - The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018;
 - The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021;
 - Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021; and
 - The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
 - The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018.

- We further report that, having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the Company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof, on test-check basis, the Company has complied with other Acts,

Annexure to the Secretarial Audit Report

Laws and Regulations applicable specifically to the Company as mentioned hereunder:

- (i) Master Direction – Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company – Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023;
- (ii) Systematically Important Non – Banking Financial (Non-Deposit Accepting or Holding) Companies Prudential Norms (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2015;
- (iii) Master Circular - Non – Banking Financial – Corporate Governance (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2015;
- (iv) Master Direction – Information Technology Governance, Risk, Controls and Assurance Practices;
- (v) Master Direction – Know Your Customer (KYC) Directions, 2016;
- (vi) Master Direction – Non- Banking Financial Companies Auditor’s Report (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016;
- (vii) Guidelines for Appointment of Statutory Central Auditors/ Statutory Auditors of Commercial Banks, UCBs and NBFCs;

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- (i) Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India; and
- (ii) The Listing Agreement entered into by the Company with the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (“NSE”), the Stock Exchange on which the Company’s Non-Convertible Debentures are listed.

During the Financial Year under report, the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the applicable Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, and Secretarial Standards etc.

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted, and the Company only has Non-Executive, Nominee Directors and Independent Directors including one-woman independent director in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and LODR. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors

that took place during the year under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate Notice was given to all Directors to schedule the Board meetings and the agenda and detailed notes on agenda was sent at least seven days in advance. A system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members’ views, if any, are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the year under report, the following event had a major bearing on the Company’s affairs in pursuance of the laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc. referred to above:

- 1) The Hon’ble Regional Director, Western Region, Mumbai, vide its order No. RD/Section13/SRN AA8187481/5507 dated 3rd July, 2024, approved the shifting of the Registered Office of the Company from the State of Maharashtra, Mumbai to the State of Delhi.
- 2) The Shareholders of the Company at their Extra-Ordinary General Meeting (EGM) held on 4th June, 2024 approved the issue and allotment of secured, unsecured rated, listed, Non-Convertible Debentures (“NCDs) of the Company within the aggregate borrowing limits of INR 20,000 crores for a period of one year.

For **RATHI & ASSOCIATES**
COMPANY SECRETARIES

NEHA R LAHOTY
PARTNER
FCS 8568
COP No. 10286

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 07, 2025

UDIN: F008568G000945856
P.R. Certificate No.: 6391/2025

Note: This report should be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure and forms an integral part of this report.

To,
The Members,
Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited
907, 9th Floor, Godrej BKC, Avenue 3,
G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra East, Mumbai - 400051.

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

- 1. Maintenance of Secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited (the Company). Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
- 2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test check basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices that we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
- 3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the Company.
- 4. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
- 5. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test check basis.
- 6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 07, 2025

For **RATHI & ASSOCIATES**
COMPANY SECRETARIES

NEHA R LAHOTY
PARTNER
FCS 8568
COP No. 10286
UDIN: F008568G000945856
P.R. Certificate No.: 6391/2025

Annexure 4 to the Board's Report

Management Discussion and Analysis Report

Key Highlights of the year that went by

For Aseem, FY25 was a significant year, as our continued focus on profitability and disciplined growth propelled Aseem to its best ever yet, Return on Equity of 11.3%. Assets Under Management grew steadily to ₹15,431 Crore, reflecting calibrated momentum and effective execution of our bottom-line-first strategy. Our Profit After Tax for the year grew faster to ₹261.85 Crore (y-o-y growth of 28%). Focus on asset quality remained central to our strategy, as always, with the portfolio maintaining its impeccable track record of Zero NPAs and a robust weighted average external portfolio rating of 'A'.

Macroeconomic Overview

On the macro-economic front, India registered robust growth with the GDP growing at 6.5% for FY25, the highest among major economies and the inflation fell to 2.82%, the lowest level since February 2019. Supported by strong domestic demand, easing inflation, robust capital markets and rising exports, the broader economic picture is one of resilience and promise in a turbulent period for the world. Key indicators such as record foreign exchange reserves, a manageable current account deficit and increasing foreign investments reflect growing global trust in India's long-term prospects. Together, these trends show an economy that is not only expanding but doing so with strength across sectors.

FDI inflows in the infrastructure sector have shown a steady rise reaching from ~USD 36 billion in FY14 to ~USD 81 billion in FY25 and a 14% increase from USD ~71 billion in FY24. At the same time, public investment remains high, especially in infrastructure and the coming year looks promising, with a projected stable GDP growth of 6.5%. This forecast is based on strong public spending, private capital expenditure, rising private consumption and a thrust on infrastructure investments. The United Nations has described the world economy as being in a "precarious moment", citing geopolitical and trade tensions, policy uncertainties and declining cross-border investments. Amid this, India continues to stand out as a bright spot, with global institutions and industry expressing confidence in its growth prospects. For India, capital markets have become another powerful engine for economic growth, catalysing household savings into investments. Companies have been flocking to the public markets to raise growth capital, which will help build capacities and augment employment opportunities in the short to medium term.

Industry Overview

The Indian Government's efforts on developing the country's infrastructure to achieve its 'Viksit Bharat 2047' vision have continued, with the Union Budget 2025 allocating ₹11.21 Lakh Crore to the infrastructure segment (~3.1% of GDP). The Union Budget plans to lay out an ambitious new Asset Monetisation plan for the years 2025-30, aiming to mobilise funds up to ₹10.0 Lakh Crore through the monetisation of functioning brownfield assets across sectors, including Highways, Railways, Power, Telecom and Aviation. Further, the infrastructure-related ministries will now come up with a three-year pipeline of projects in the PPP mode, to promote significant private sector engagement.

India installed a record 28.7 GW of Renewable Energy capacity during FY25, taking the cumulative installed capacity to 220.1 GW as of March 31, 2025. This growth is part of India's broader commitment to achieve 500 GW of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030. Renewable Energy remains a key focal point for the Government, which can be noted from the fact that the net budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Power is ₹21,847 Crore for FY26 ₹19,845 Crore (revised budget) in FY25), whereas the net budgetary allocation for the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is ₹26,549.38 Crore for FY26 (₹17,298.44 Crore (revised budget) in FY25), signalling a significant push towards accelerating Climate Positive initiatives. Numerous renewable energy companies are tapping the buoyant capital markets to raise funds through public offerings. Besides, bolstering the 'Make in India' mission, particularly in the context of green energy, the Centre is ramping up support for Cleantech Manufacturing with enhanced allocation in Production Linked Incentive Schemes (PLI). This effort is geared to improve domestic value addition and build a comprehensive ecosystem for solar PV cells, EV batteries, motors and controllers, electrolyzers, wind turbines, very high voltage transmission equipment and grid-scale batteries. Further, there has also been a focus on improving the financial and operational stability of electricity distribution companies and on enhancing intra-state transmission capacity by the states, who will be incentivised by way of additional borrowing limits, contingent on reforms in these segments.

On the transportation side, the growth momentum continued to be strong, with the coverage of national highways expanding from 65,569 km in 2004 to 91,287 km in 2014 and to 1,46,145 km in 2024.

India is expected to maintain the road construction momentum, with expected annual additions of ~13,000 km. The past fiscal year also witnessed the highest-ever FASTAG toll collections of ₹720 billion. On the logistics side, a network of 35 multimodal logistics parks is on the cards to aid the cost-effectiveness and growth of the logistics and warehousing sector. A record capex outlay of ₹2,65,000 Crore has been budgeted for Indian Railways in FY26. The Indian aviation landscape has evolved too, with more than 160 operational airports, with over half of these having been constructed over the past decade, with the UDAN scheme continuing to contribute to enhanced connectivity and accessibility across the country. An additional 120 airports have been announced to be constructed over the next 10 years, which would change the dynamics of the aviation industry. As we move forward, emerging sectors like e-mobility, logistics and warehousing, data centres and urban green public transport offer significant growth potential as technology continues to evolve. As a parallel vector, Sustainability has also emerged as a pivotal focus across industries, driven by the urgent need to address climate change and avoid its potential negative consequences. In summary, India and its infrastructure sector are poised to benefit from a diverse range of opportunities that shall support national developmental and sustainable growth, contributing to an improved quality of life of all our citizens, even more strongly for climate-positive segments.

Opportunities and Threats

The growing opportunities for infrastructure investments, especially in climate-related sectors, offer meaningful prospects for infrastructure lenders. However, this must be approached judiciously and in a well-thought-through manner, given the complexity and fast-evolving landscape of the industry.

Evolving market dynamics necessitate constant readjustment of business models and the operational approach of players. From offering off-the-shelf solutions to providing specific tailor-made solutions to match the complex needs is a key imperative. Industry dynamics are swiftly changing to shift towards higher PLF mechanisms like round-the-clock power, battery energy storage systems, firm and dispatchable renewable energy (FDRE) solutions, both for commercial and industrial consumers. In the transportation sector, the anticipated revival of the BOT Toll model, in addition to the increased pace of monetisation by NHAI in the coming years, can open further opportunities for funding for roads.

Opportunities from new-age sectors and business models such as e-mobility, green hydrogen, energy storage solutions, etc., are also expected to gather momentum. As a specialised infrastructure lender, Aseem will continue to be nimble-footed and build expertise in emerging sectors to be at the forefront of their evolution.

The growing opportunities for infrastructure investments, especially in climate-related sectors, offer meaningful prospects for infrastructure lenders. However, this must be approached judiciously and in a well-thought-through manner, given the complexity and fast-evolving landscape of the industry.

The Reserve Bank of India (Project Finance) Directions, which will be effective from October 01, 2025, have laid down the provision requirement for loans to under-construction projects to 1% as against the earlier stipulation of 0.40% per the IRAC norms. While this is intended to shore up provisions and consequently strengthen lender balance sheets against under-construction risks, this may increase interest costs for greenfield infrastructure projects and, in turn, costs for the public using infrastructure as a service. A benign interest rate regime marked by a repo rate cut of 25 bps in February 2025 augurs well for financiers, developers and consumers alike. Measures such as market interventions to enhance system liquidity, phased reduction in cash reserve ratio requirements and reduction of risk weight of bank loans to NBFCs shall support the growth of the sector. This may lead to an increase in liquidity available for NBFCs and boost credit growth.

Although the sector presents vast opportunities, navigating it successfully requires agility and adaptability. Geopolitical tensions, rising tariff pressures and global economic headwinds continue to cast uncertainty, with ripple effects across both supply and demand dynamics. These developments could lead to an increased volatility in commodity prices, longer lead times for equipment procurement, a slowdown in project execution and a more cautious lending environment.

Infrastructure financing requires deep domain expertise, knowledge-driven structuring and real-time monitoring. Predictability and consistency in regulations are essential to provide a stable, long-term outlook to attract global investments. However, with concerted efforts from the government, private sector participation and continued reforms, India is poised to navigate through any constraints and emerge as a leader in the infrastructure sector.

A strong emphasis on asset quality, risk-adjusted returns and integration of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors highlights Aseem's long-term commitment to responsible and sustainable value creation.

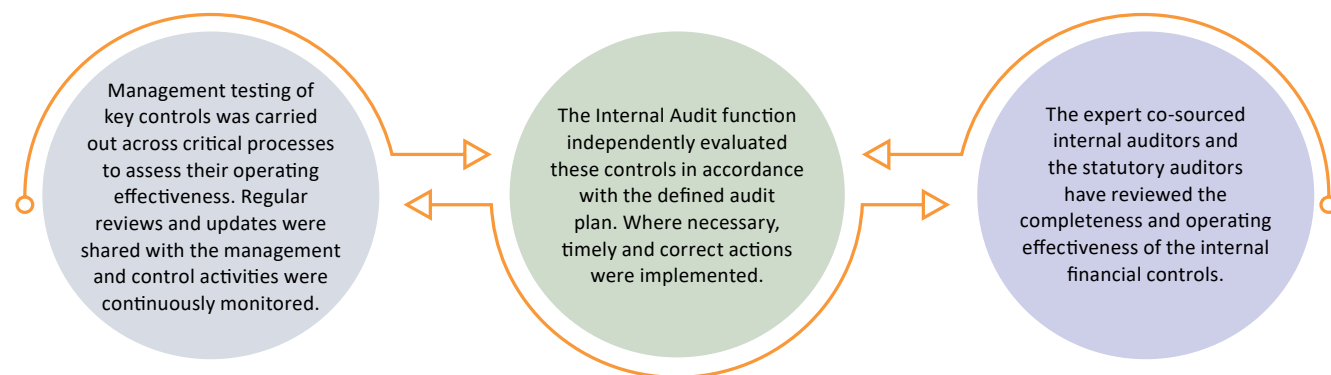
Diversified Portfolio

Aseem's portfolio is diversified across 14 sectors and it has continued to focus on fortifying its core strengths in Climate Positive funding and Transportation throughout the year. Climate Positive funding remains the centre point of Aseem's strategy, with about 49% of the book being towards this sector. Simultaneously, the Company has also strategised to gradually diversify and be poised for significant growth in emerging sectors such as e-mobility, data centres, logistics and warehousing, etc. Aseem has also leveraged its deep domain expertise to provide various structured solutions to its clients during the year, taking measured and risk-adjusted calls in the sector.

Growth Outlook

Aseem shall look to further build on its reputation as a provider of innovative, ahead of the market, differentiated financing solutions, creating a niche for its unparalleled expertise. The Company shall continue to play the critical role of a thought leader in the infrastructure debt market, focusing on profitability, best-in-class asset quality and offerings relevant and tailored for the industry needs.

The following measures were undertaken by Aseem to strengthen the internal control environment during FY25:



There are no material deficiencies reported in internal financial controls as on March 31, 2025. Based on the above, the management believes that the Internal Financial Controls are adequate and are functioning effectively.

Risk Management

Aseem has implemented a comprehensive, multi-dimensional approach to risk management, aimed at identifying, assessing and mitigating a wide spectrum of risks. The Company conducts a thorough enterprise-wide risk assessment covering credit risk, regulatory risk, interest rate risk, asset liability mismatch risk, liquidity risk, information technology risk, reputational risk and outsourcing risk, among others.

A strong emphasis on asset quality, risk-adjusted returns and integration of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors highlights Aseem's long-term commitment to responsible and sustainable value creation. The Board of Directors and its Committees play a critical role, ensuring frameworks that enable prudent asset origination and robust risk governance.

The credit quality of the portfolio, reflected in the average portfolio credit rating of 'A', the Zero Days-Past-Due position with Zero Gross NPAs and post-sanction upgrades in 29% of the outstanding portfolio by number of assets as on March 31, 2025, validates the quality based prudent approach to credit underwriting and monitoring. The Company will continue to leverage and add to these strengths to pursue scalable and profitable growth in a stable and sustainable manner.

Internal Control Systems

Internal Financial Controls

Aseem has established a robust framework of internal financial controls designed to ensure accurate financial reporting, adherence to Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), safeguarding of assets and compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including the requirements under section 134(5)(e) of the Companies Act, 2013. These controls are continually tailored to the scale and complexity of Aseem's operations, ensuring effective governance and operational efficiency.

Internal Audit

The internal audit function of Aseem has adopted a risk-based internal audit approach in accordance with the RBI guidelines issued on February 03, 2021. The internal auditors are also guided by Internal Audit Standards issued by the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) and Standards & Guidance Notes issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) along with guidelines issued under section 138 of the Companies Act 2013, read with Rule 13 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, SEBI guidelines, etc., as amended and notified from time to time. The internal audit function operates under the supervision of the Head of Internal Audit. Any significant observations emanating out of audits, along with the remedial action plan, are reported to the Audit Committee of the Board on a periodical basis.

M/s. Protiviti India Member Private Limited, a renowned global risk advisory firm has been acting as the co-sourced partner for assisting Internal Audit function. The Internal Audit function evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems and reports thereon to the Audit Committee of the Board.

Information Technology

Aseem recognises information technology as a key pillar of its operations and strategic growth. It continues to invest significantly in building and maintaining a robust technology and information security framework, with active involvement from senior leadership. Core systems of the Company, such as the Loan Management System, Financial Accounting System and Treasury Management System, play a critical role in achieving business goals. These platforms are continually enhanced to meet evolving market demands and maintain high levels of efficiency and effectiveness from a technological and information security perspective.

Over the past year, Aseem has continued to reinforce its information technology and cybersecurity capabilities, maintaining a clear focus on resilience in the face of evolving digital threats. To enhance our security posture, we engaged specialised information and cybersecurity experts to strengthen operational safeguards and improve data protection measures.

Aseem also conducted comprehensive Information Security audits, leading to meaningful enhancements in internal processes and controls. In parallel, we advanced our commitment to cybersecurity awareness across the organisation by promoting employee education on secure data handling, responsible use of social media and the adoption of protective tools and best practices.

By promoting a security-conscious culture and adopting a proactive approach to technology governance, Aseem remains well-positioned to navigate the complexities of today's digital environment, supporting sustainable growth while safeguarding the integrity and resilience of our information assets.

Financial Performance

Summary of Consolidated¹ Financial Performance

Consolidated total comprehensive income of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, was ₹36,933.78 Lakhs and the group net worth as at that date was ₹3,63,056.81 Lakhs.

¹NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited (NIIF IFL) is an Associate company, wherein AIFL holds 30.8% of the total equity. The consolidated financial results of the Group accordingly include the share of profit of AIFL in NIIF IFL, consolidated per the equity method.

Standalone Financial Performance

A summary of Aseem's financial performance for the year ended March 31, 2025 and comparison with the previous year is as under:

Income:

Total revenue for FY25 was ₹1,46,592.87 Lakhs (₹1,19,575.15 Lakhs for FY24), registering a year-on-year growth of 22.6%. Interest income, which constitutes the largest component of the revenue, stood at ₹1,42,248.66 Lakhs for the year. The Net Operating Income for FY25 was ₹40,867.42 lakhs (₹33,574.38 lakhs for FY24), showcasing a YoY growth of 21.7%. Net Interest Margin for the year stood at a healthy 2.5%.

Expenses:

Total expenses for FY25 were ₹1,11,860.48 Lakhs (₹92,832.88 Lakhs for FY24). The operating expenditure was ₹6,770.93 Lakhs (₹5,704.80 Lakhs for FY24), Finance costs were at ₹1,05,089.55 Lakhs (₹86,000.87 Lakhs for FY24) in respect of the borrowings of the Company.

All the loan assets of the Company are categorised as Standard Assets. Aseem continues to adopt a conservative and prudent approach to provisioning, maintaining an impairment provision of 0.62% including a management overlay on its loan book, which is higher than the regulatory requirement of 0.40% under the RBI's IRAC norms. Impairment provisions required as of March 31, 2025, as per the Expected Credit Loss methodology, were significantly lower at 0.05%.

The internal audit function of Aseem has adopted a risk-based internal audit approach in accordance with the RBI guidelines issued on February 03, 2021.

Profit After Tax:

Profit After Tax was ₹26,184.87 Lakhs, up from ₹20,533.06 Lakhs for FY24. This signified a strong growth of 28% over the previous year. Aseem adopts the applicable lower rate of income tax under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Balance Sheet

Total balance sheet grew to ₹16,68,872.30 Lakhs from ₹14,61,590.53 Lakhs in FY24. Networth of the Company increased to ₹3,26,703.62 Lakhs from ₹3,00,526.36 Lakhs over the same period as a result of accretion of profits for the year.

On the asset side, the Company pursued a dynamic portfolio management approach centered on active churn and down-sell strategies to drive efficient asset build-up. In FY25, the Company disbursed loans worth ₹7,781.84 Crore which registered a healthy growth of 30% in FY25. During the fiscal year, two strategic initiatives were launched — the establishment of a dedicated Debt Capital Markets desk and the enhancement of the Syndication practice — both aimed at reinforcing the core asset origination strategy while augmenting fee-based income streams.

Aseem continued to diversify its borrowing portfolio throughout the year, with its liabilities being sourced from public sector, private and foreign banks, financial institutions, mutual funds, insurance companies, corporate treasuries, family offices, high net worth individuals, etc. Aseem strategically utilised a calibrated quantum of Commercial Papers (CPs) and Working Capital Demand Loans (WC DLs) during the year under review to enable efficient cash flow management in line with its asset book churn strategy. The Company availed WC DLs from reputed banks to support liquidity planning and enhance financial flexibility. These instruments have facilitated the optimisation of its cash flow planning to be more efficient.

The total borrowings stood at ₹13,34,297.43 Lakhs as at March 31, 2025 (₹11,55,605.80 Lakhs for FY24). Effective ALM is at the core of the Company's liability strategy.

At an individual level, our employees also received accolades for exceptional contributions in critical domains such as Sustainability, Treasury and Information Security, reflecting the depth of expertise and leadership within our teams.

The total loan book (net of the expected credit loss provision) stood at ₹14,97,957.23 Lakhs as of March 31, 2025 (₹13,15,614.08 Lakhs for FY24).

Capital Structure

There were no changes in the capital structure of the Company during FY25.

There was no change in the authorised or issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital of the Company during the financial year ended March 31, 2025. The details with respect to share capital of the Company are provided in the Board's Report forming part of this Integrated Annual Report.

The Board of Directors has recommended to the shareholders the final dividend of ₹ 0.05 (0.50%) per Equity Share having face value of ₹ 10 each for FY 2024-25. The final dividend shall be payable subject to the declaration by the Shareholders of your Company at the ensuing 6th Annual General Meeting (AGM).

Human Resources

At the core of our organisation lies a steadfast belief: talent is our greatest anchor and differentiator. Our people—equipped with diverse skill sets, deep domain expertise and a shared commitment to excellence—form the foundation of our human capital. As of March 31, 2025, our workforce comprised 59 employees, with women representing 32% of the total workforce, reflecting our commitment to building a diverse and inclusive workplace.

Our people strategy is built on the pillars of Meritocracy, Collaboration, Growth & Development and Care, which continue to guide our efforts in building a high-performing, happy and inclusive workplace. These pillars guide our efforts to attract, retain and nurture talent that can adapt to evolving business needs and contribute meaningfully to our strategic objectives.

Recognition and Excellence

In FY25, the Company was honoured with 8 awards and recognitions in the areas of sustainability and green finance, including 3 prestigious international accolades. These recognitions underscore our commitment to responsible business practices and environmental stewardship. They also reinforce our position as a forward-thinking organisation committed to responsible growth.

At an individual level, our employees also received accolades for exceptional contributions in critical domains such as Sustainability, Treasury and Information Security, reflecting the depth of expertise and leadership within our teams.

Well-being as a Strategic Imperative

We view employee well-being as a strategic enabler of productivity and engagement. Initiatives such as the NIRAMAYA wellness scheme via an app, walking and running fitness initiatives through Stepathon

and delivery of Health Talks by experts were implemented to promote holistic health. These programs are designed not only to support physical and mental wellness but also to foster a healthy, resilient and high-performing workforce.

Culture of Transparency and Inclusion

Our open and inclusive work culture continues to nurture innovation and team spirit. Regular team meetings and CEO-led townhalls provided platforms for alignment with the Company's vision, open dialogue and feedback. These engagements helped strengthen transparency and trust across all levels of the organisation.

Capability Building for Future Readiness

We continued to invest in talent development through customised learning interventions targeting both behavioural and technical competencies. Employees were identified and nominated to attend

industry conferences, enhancing their domain knowledge and exposure to emerging trends and best practices.

Our Professional Development Policy enabled employees to enrol in structured learning programs, including Management Development Programs (MDPs), aimed at building leadership and functional capabilities. These efforts are aligned with our goal of building a future-ready workforce capable of navigating complexity and driving transformation.

Team Synergy and Engagement

Beyond formal learning, we organised a range of engagement and team-building activities—including outbound training, sports tournaments, fitness challenges, treks and festival celebrations. These initiatives fostered camaraderie, collaboration and a vibrant workplace culture.

Annexure 5

to the Board’s Report

Corporate Governance Report

In compliance with Schedule V and other applicable provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (‘the Listing Regulations’), this Corporate Governance Report of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited (‘the Company’) for the Financial Year 2024-25 is presented below:

1. COMPANY’S PHILOSOPHY ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE:

Corporate Governance has been a cornerstone of the operational ethos of the Company and we are committed to uphold exemplary governance standards that foster fairness, transparency, accountability and integrity. Our day-to-day business practices are meticulously crafted to ensure responsible business conduct, complying with regulatory norms and to harmonize the diverse interests of our stakeholders, thereby enhancing overall stakeholder value. This Report gives a comprehensive view of the governance standards adopted by the Company.

Effective Corporate Governance is rooted in implementation of the best-in-class management practices, strict adherence to laws and regulations and a strong commitment to the highest standards of transparency and ethical conduct in all aspects of our operations. As a responsible corporate entity, we recognize our duty to serve as a model corporate citizen,

During the year under review, 8 (eight) Board Meetings were held on April 16, 2024, May 08, 2024, May 17, 2024, August 06, 2024, November 13, 2024, January 16, 2025, February 13, 2025 and March 19, 2025. The composition and category of the Board of Directors as of March 31, 2025, attendance of each Director at the Board Meetings and at the last Annual General Meeting (‘AGM’) of the Company including other details, are given below:

Sr. No.	Name of Director, DIN and Category	Skills / Expertise / Competencies	No. of Directorships in other companies ¹	No. of Committee Membership(s) in other companies ²	No. of Committee Chairpersonship(s) in other companies ²	No. of Board Meetings (Held/ Attended)	Attendance at the last AGM
1.	Mr. V. Chandrasekaran (DIN 03126243) Category: Independent Non-Executive Director	Leadership, Business and Strategic planning Governance and Regulatory affairs, Industry knowledge and experience, expertise and experience in Finance, Treasury, Accounting, Risk Management areas and has Global experience.	5	5	3	8/8	Yes
2.	Ms. Rosemary Sebastian (DIN 07938489) Category: Independent Non-Executive Director	Leadership, Governance and Regulatory affairs, Industry knowledge and experience, expertise and experience in Finance and Accounting, Information Technology, Risk management areas.	2	2	1	8/8	Yes

continuously striving to refine and enhance governance standards, holding ourselves accountable to our customers, investors, regulators, employees and other stakeholders ensuring that our business operations reflect integrity, fairness, and long-term value creation.

2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors (‘the Board’) of the Company comprises of eminent individuals with an optimum mix of expertise, experience and competencies in the areas of banking, finance, investments, regulations and operations. The Board is entrusted with the ultimate superintendence, control and responsibility of the affairs of the Company and is well-diverse in terms of the collective skill sets, gender as well as experience of the Directors.

A. Composition of the Board and Board Meetings

The Board composition is in conformity with the applicable laws including the Companies Act, 2013 (‘the Act’), Listing Regulations, Master Direction - Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company - Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 (‘SBR Directions’). As on March 31, 2025, the Board comprised of 6 (six) Directors, of which 3 (three) are Independent Directors including one Woman Director.

Sr. No.	Name of Director, DIN and Category	Skills / Expertise / Competencies	No. of Directorships in other companies ¹	No. of Committee Membership(s) in other companies ²	No. of Committee Chairpersonship(s) in other companies ²	No. of Board Meetings (Held/ Attended)	Attendance at the last AGM
3.	Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose (DIN 00034945) Category: Independent Non-Executive Director	Leadership, Strategic planning Governance and Regulatory affairs, experience in Finance, Treasury, Accounting, Risk Management areas, and has Global experience.	1	1	1	8/8	Yes
4.	Mr. Saurabh Jain (DIN 02052518) Category: Non-Executive, Nominee Director	Leadership, Governance and Regulatory affairs, Business and Strategic planning, Industry knowledge and experience, expertise and experience in Finance, Treasury and Accounting.	-	-	-	7/8	No
5.	Mr. Padmanabh Sinha ³ (DIN 00101379) Category: Non-Executive, Nominee Director	Leadership, Strategy, Governance and Regulatory affairs, Business and Strategic planning, Industry knowledge and experience, expertise and experience in Information Technology, Finance related areas, and has Global experience.	1	-	-	8/8	No
6.	Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava (DIN 09632942) Category: Non-Executive, Nominee Director	Leadership, Strategy, Governance and Regulatory affairs, Business and Strategic planning, Industry knowledge and experience, expertise and experience in Finance, Risk Management areas, Treasury and Credit, and has Global experience.	2	2	-	7/8	No

Note:

¹ Includes Directorships in Public Companies (listed and unlisted) but does not include Directorships in Private Companies, Foreign Companies and Section 8 Companies.

² Includes Chairmanship or Membership of the Audit Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee of Public Companies (listed and unlisted) only. Membership includes Chairmanship.

³ Resigned w.e.f. close of business hours of March 31, 2025.

None of the Directors of the Company hold directorships in the other equity listed entities, except that as on March 31, 2025, Mr. V. Chandrasekaran held directorships in the capacity as an Independent Director in Tata Investment Corporation Limited, Care Ratings Limited and Grasim Industries Limited.

There is no inter-se relationship between the Directors. None of the directors hold equity shares, convertible instruments or non-convertible debentures of the Company. The Board is of the opinion that all Independent Directors of the Company fulfil the conditions as specified in Listing Regulations and are independent of the management. The Company adheres to the Secretarial Standard on the Board and Board Committee Meetings as prescribed by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

In terms of Regulation 26 and Regulation 62O of the Listing Regulations, none of the Directors of the Company are members of more than 10 Committees or act as the Chairperson of more than 5 Committees across all listed companies in India, in which they are a Director. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 165 of the Act and Regulations 17A & 62E of the Listing Regulations, none of the Directors hold Directorships in more than 20 companies (Public or Private), or hold Directorships in more than 10 public companies, or serve as Director in more than 7 listed companies including high value debt listed entities. No director of the Company serves as Managing Director / Whole Time Director in any listed company and also serves as Independent Director in more than 3 listed companies. Also, none of the Independent Directors serve on the Boards of more than three NBFCs (NBFCs-ML or NBFCs-UL) simultaneously.

B. Code of Conduct

The Company has designed and implemented a Code of Conduct for the Employees and Directors of the Company. The employees, including the senior management of the Company, are governed by this Code of Conduct. The salient features of the said Code of Conduct policy are (a) Conflicts of Interest and Outside Activities (b) Privacy of Employee Information (c) Accuracy of Company Records and Reporting (d) Protecting Company's Assets (e) Special responsibilities of Superiors and Managers and duties of Independent Directors (f) Workplace Responsibilities (g) Ensure compliance with laws, rules and regulations.

C. Familiarization Programme

Pursuant to Regulations 25(7) and 62(N) of the Listing Regulations, the Company familiarizes the Independent Directors with the Company, their roles, rights, responsibilities in the Company, nature of the industry in which the Company operates, business model of the Company, etc., through various programs. The details of such familiarization programmes are available on the Company's website at the URL: <https://aseeminfra.in/investors.html#v-pills-Policies>

3. COMMITTEES OF THE COMPANY

The Company has constituted certain Board Committees and Executive / Management Committees for ensuring smooth business activities. The key committees constituted as per the provisions of the Act, the Listing Regulations and RBI Directions are as follows:

1. Audit Committee	6. IT Steering Committee
2. Nomination and Remuneration Committee	7. IT Strategy Committee
3. Stakeholders Relationship Committee	8. Information Security Committee
4. Risk Management Committee	9. Asset and Liability Management Committee
5. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	10. Identification Committee
	11. Review Committee

Some of the other committees constituted are (a) Credit Committee; (b) Internal Complaints Committee; (c) Finance Committee; (d) Allotment Committee etc. The details of the Committees as required under Schedule V to the Listing Regulations and the Act are as under:

A. Audit Committee

In accordance with the provisions of Section 177 of the Act, Regulation 18 and 62F of the Listing Regulations and the SBR Directions, the Company has in place the Audit Committee.

All the Members of the Committee are financially literate and have relevant experience and expertise in the field(s)

of accounting, finance, treasury, risk management etc. The Audit Committee invites executives and the representatives of auditors to its meetings as and when required, which include the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, the representatives of the Statutory Auditors, Head of Internal Audit and co-sourced partner for assisting with internal audit function. All the recommendations made by the Audit Committee during the financial year under review were approved by the Board.

The composition of the Audit Committee has been in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Act, Listing Regulations and SBR Directions. The Members of the Audit Committee met five times during the financial year under review on April 16, 2024, May 08, 2024, August 06, 2024, November 13, 2024 and February 12, 2025. The details of the Members and their attendance at meetings during the year are as follows:

Name of the Member	Category	No. of Meetings	
		Held	Attended
Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose ¹	Chairman, Independent Director	5	5
Mr. V. Chandrasekaran ²	Member, Independent Director	5	5
Ms. Rosemary Sebastian	Member, Independent Director	5	5
Mr. Saurabh Jain	Member, Non-Executive, Nominee Director	5	4

¹ Appointed as the Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. April 01, 2024;

² Ceased to be the Chairperson of the Committee w.e.f. April 01, 2024.

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee are as per the provisions of Section 177 of the Act, Listing Regulations and SBR Directions and include but are not limited to the following:

- oversight of the listed entity's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statements are correct, sufficient and credible;
- recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the listed entity;
- approval of payment to statutory auditors for any other services rendered by the statutory auditors;
- reviewing, with the management, the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the board for approval, with particular reference to:
 - matters required to be included in the director's responsibility statement to be included in the board's report in terms of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013;

- changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for the same;
- major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment by the management;
- significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings;
- compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements;
- disclosure of any related party transactions;
- modified opinion(s) in the draft audit report;

- reviewing, with the management, the quarterly financial statements before submission to the board for approval;
- reviewing, with the management, the statement of uses / application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.), the statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document / prospectus / notice and the report submitted by the monitoring agency monitoring the utilisation of proceeds of a public or rights issue or preferential issue or qualified institutional placement, and making appropriate recommendations to the board to take up steps in this matter;
- reviewing and monitoring the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;
- approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the listed entity with related parties;
- scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
- valuation of undertakings or assets of the listed entity, wherever it is necessary;
- evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
- reviewing, with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems;
- reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function, if any, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit;
- discussion with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up there on;
- reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal

control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the board;

- discussion with statutory auditors before the audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern;
- to look into the reasons for substantial defaults in the payment to the depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividends) and creditors;
- to review the functioning of the whistle blower mechanism;
- approval of appointment of Chief Financial Officer after assessing the qualifications, experience and background, etc. of the candidate;
- carrying out any other function as is mentioned in the terms of reference of the Audit Committee.
- reviewing the utilization of loans and/ or advances from/ investment by the holding company in the subsidiary exceeding rupees 100 crore or 10% of the asset size of the subsidiary, whichever is lower including existing loans / advances / investments existing as on the date of coming into force of this provision.
- consider and comment on rationale, cost-benefits and impact of schemes involving merger, demerger, amalgamation etc., on the listed entity and its shareholders.
- Management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations.
- Management letters / letters of internal control weaknesses issued by the statutory auditors.
- Internal audit reports relating to internal control weaknesses.
- The appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the Chief Internal Auditor shall be subject to review by the Audit Committee.
- Statement of deviations:
 - quarterly statement of deviation(s) including report of monitoring agency, if applicable, submitted to stock exchange(s) in terms of Regulation 32(1).
 - annual statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/ prospectus/notice in terms of Regulation 32(7).

B. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

In accordance with the provisions of the Section 178 of the Act, Regulation 19 and 62G of the Listing Regulations and the SBR Directions, the Company has in place the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ('NRC').

The composition of the NRC has been in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Act, Listing Regulations and SBR Directions. The Members of NRC met four times during the financial year under review on April 16, 2024, May 17, 2024, August 06, 2024, and February 13, 2025. The details of the Members and their attendance at meetings during the year are as follows:

Name of the Member	Category	No. of Meetings	
		Held	Attended
Mr. V. Chandrasekaran	Chairman, Independent Director	4	4
Ms. Rosemary Sebastian	Member, Independent Director	4	4
Mr. Padmanabh Sinha ¹	Member, Non-Executive, Nominee Director	4	4
Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava ²	Member, Non-Executive, Nominee Director	-	-

¹ Appointed as a Member of the Committee w.e.f. April 01, 2024; and he ceased to be a Member of the Committee w.e.f. close of working hours on March 31, 2025;

² Appointed as a Member of the Committee w.e.f. April 01, 2025.

The terms of reference of the NRC are as per the provisions of Section 178 of the Act, Listing Regulations and SBR Directions and include but are not limited to the following:

- formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the board of directors a policy relating to, appointment, the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees keeping in consideration various factors viz qualification, expertise, diversity etc.;
- For every appointment of an independent director, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall evaluate the balance of skills, knowledge and experience on the Board and on the basis of such evaluation, prepare a description of the role and capabilities required of an independent director. The person recommended to the Board for appointment as an independent director shall have the capabilities identified in such description. For the purpose of identifying suitable candidates, the Committee may:

- use the services of an external agency, if required;
 - consider candidates from a wide range of backgrounds, having due regard to diversity; and
 - consider the time-commitments of the candidates.
- formulation of criteria for evaluation of performance of Independent Directors and the Board of Directors;
 - devising a policy on diversity of Board of Directors;
 - identifying persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management/ KMP in accordance with the criteria laid down and recommend to the board of directors their appointment and removal.
 - whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the independent director(s), on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of independent director(s).
 - recommend to the board, all remuneration, in whatever form, payable to senior management.

Performance Evaluation of Board, its Committees and Directors

In terms of the provisions of Section 178 of the Act and the Listing Regulations, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has approved a framework for performance evaluation of the Board of Directors, its Committees and the individual Board Members.

The Board has carried out an annual performance evaluation of its own performance, evaluation of the working of its Committees as well as performance of all the Directors individually including the Independent Directors. Feedback was sought covering various aspects of the Board's functioning.

Performance evaluation framework of the Company is as follows:

- NRC would approve framework of performance evaluation of the Company;
- Board would evaluate the performance of the Independent Directors, Board as a whole and Committees of the Board;
- Independent Directors would evaluate the performance of the Board as a whole and Non-Independent Directors;
- Self-evaluation of individual Directors.

The evaluation involves self-evaluation by the Board Member and subsequent assessment by the Independent Directors.

The performance evaluation of the Non-Independent Directors and the Board as a whole was carried out by the Independent Directors.

The performance evaluation of the Independent Directors was carried out by the entire Board excluding the Director being evaluated. Performance evaluation was facilitated through digital mode making it convenient for the Directors to seamlessly carry out the evaluation process. Qualitative comments and suggestions of Directors were taken into consideration by the Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

The Directors have expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process.

Remuneration Policy

The Company has formulated the Remuneration Policy for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, Senior Management Personnel and Other Employees ("Remuneration Policy") in accordance with the provisions of Section 178 of the Act, Listing Regulations and SBR Directions, setting out the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a Director and policy relating to remuneration for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, and other employees. The Remuneration Policy is available on the website of the Company at the URL: <https://aseeminfra.in/investors.html#v-pills-Policies>

Remuneration of Directors

The Independent Directors are paid sitting fees, travelling, lodging and other incidental expenses for attending Meetings of Board / Committees. Apart from the above, the Company does not have any pecuniary relationship with the Non-Executive/ Independent Directors. During the year under review, the Company did not enter into any other transactions with the Non-Executive Directors and no remuneration has been paid to them. Based on the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and the Board at their respective Meetings held on May 9, 2025, the Members of the Company at the Extra-ordinary General Meeting held on June 10, 2025, approved the payment of remuneration in the form of commission of ₹10,00,000 (Rupees Ten Lakhs only) per annum to Independent Directors of the Company viz. Mr. V. Chandrasekaran (DIN: 03126243), Ms. Rosemary Sebastian (DIN: 07938489) and Mr. P. K. Ghose (DIN: 00034945) from April 1, 2025 onwards for their tenure as Independent Directors of the Company.

As approved by the Board of Directors, the Independent Directors of the Company are paid sitting fees of ₹80,000 and ₹60,000 for attending each meeting of the Board and Board

Committees, respectively. The details of sitting fees paid to the Independent Directors during FY 2024-25 are as follows:

Name of the Director	Sitting fees paid in FY2024-25 (₹)
Mr. V. Chandrasekaran	16,00,000
Ms. Rosemary Sebastian	15,40,000
Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose	15,40,000

Succession Planning

In terms of Regulation 17(4) and 62D of the Listing Regulations, the Company has adopted policy on succession planning for appointments to the Board and to Senior Management.

Succession planning is a process of ascertaining the need for filling position at the Board and Senior Management positions. It involves identification of potential candidates for the said roles, assessment of their potential and developing next generation of leaders as potential successors for key leadership roles in an organisation. The process of development primarily concentrates on coaching, mentoring and training the identified employees to assume higher responsibilities when the need arises. The Company has always endeavored to nurture, train and increase the skill sets of employees at all levels, with the key objective of ensuring smooth succession without impacting the performance in the current role.

Senior Management

Particulars of the senior management, including the changes therein during FY 2024-25 are as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of Senior Management	Designation
1.	Mr. Virender Pankaj	Chief Executive Officer
2.	Mr. Nilesh Sampat	Chief Financial Officer
3.	Mr. Bhawin Shah	Chief Risk Officer
4.	Mr. Nisheeth Khare	Chief Business Officer
5.	Mr. Shishir Kumar	Chief Compliance Officer
6.	Mr. Piyush Vira ¹	Head- Internal Audit
7.	Mr. Naveen Manghani ²	Company Secretary and SVP- Compliance
8.	Ms. Karishma Jhaveri ³	Company Secretary

¹ Appointed w.e.f. April 08, 2024;

² Appointed w.e.f. August 22, 2024;

³ Ceased to be CS w.e.f. August 09, 2024.

C. Stakeholders Relationship Committee

In accordance with the provisions of Section 178(5) of the Act and Regulation 20 and 62H of the Listing Regulations, the Company has in place the Stakeholders Relationship Committee ('SRC').

The composition of the SRC has been in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Act and Listing Regulations. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee. The Members of the SRC met once during the financial year under review on February 12, 2025. The details of the Members and their attendance at meeting during the year, are as follows:

Name of the Member	Category	No. of Meeting(s)	
		Held	Attended
Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose ¹	Chairman, Independent Director	1	1
Mr. V. Chandrasekaran ²	Member, Independent Director	1	1
Mr. Saurabh Jain	Member, Non-Executive, Nominee Director	1	-
Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava ³	Member, Non-Executive, Nominee Director	1	1

¹ Appointed as the Chairman of the Committee w.e.f. August 06, 2024;

² Ceased to be the Chairman of the Committee w.e.f. August 06, 2024;

³ Appointed as a Member of the Committee w.e.f. April 01, 2024.

The terms of reference of the SRC are as per the provisions of Section 178 of the Act and Listing Regulations and include but are not limited to the following:

- Resolving the grievances of the security holders of the listed entity including complaints related to transfer/ transmission of shares, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends, issue of new/ duplicate certificates, general meetings etc.
- Review of measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders.
- Review of adherence to the service standards adopted by the listed entity in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent.
- Review of the various measures and initiatives taken by the listed entity for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants/annual reports/statutory notices by the shareholders of the Company.

Details of the investor complaints received during FY 2024-25 are given below:

No. of complaints received	No. of complaints not solved to the satisfaction of the shareholders	No. of pending complaints at the end of the year
Nil	N.A.	Nil

D. Risk Management Committee

In accordance with the provisions of Regulation 20 and 62I of the Listing Regulations and SBR Directions, the Company has in place the Risk Management Committee ('RMC').

The composition of the RMC has been in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Listing Regulations and SBR Directions. The Members of the RMC met four times during the financial year under review on May 07, 2024, September 27, 2024, December 18, 2024 and March 25, 2025. The details of the Members and their attendance at meetings during the year are as follows:

Name of the Member	Category	No. of Meetings	
		Held	Attended
Mr. V. Chandrasekaran	Chairman, Independent Director	4	4
Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose	Member, Independent Director	4	4
Mr. Saurabh Jain	Member, Non-Executive, Nominee Director	4	1
Mr. Virender Pankaj	Member, Chief Executive Officer	4	4
Mr. Bhawin Shah	Member, Chief Risk Officer	4	4

The terms of reference of the RMC are as per the provisions of Listing Regulations and SBR Directions and include but are not limited to the following:

- To formulate a detailed risk management policy which shall include:
 - A framework for identification of internal and external risks specifically faced by the listed entity, in particular including financial, operational, sectoral, sustainability (particularly, ESG related risks), information technology including business continuity plan, cyber security risks, market risk or any other risk as may be determined by the Committee.
 - Measures for risk mitigation including systems and processes for internal control of identified risks.
 - Business continuity plan.
- To ensure that appropriate methodology, processes and systems are in place to monitor and evaluate risks associated with the business of the Company;
- To monitor and oversee implementation of the risk management policy, including evaluating the adequacy of risk management systems;
- To periodically review the risk management policy, at least once in two years, including by considering the changing industry dynamics and evolving complexity;

- To keep the Board of Directors informed about the nature and content of its discussions, recommendations and actions to be taken;
- The appointment, removal and terms of appointment of the Chief Risk Officer shall be subject to review by the Risk Management Committee.

E. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

In accordance with the provisions of the Section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, the Company has in place the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee ('CSR Committee').

The composition of the CSR Committee has been in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Act and rules made thereunder. The Members of CSR Committee met once during the financial year under review on May 07, 2024. The details of the Members and their attendance at the meeting during the year are as follows:

Name of the Member	Category	No. of Meeting(s)	
		Held	Attended
Ms. Rosemary Sebastian	Chairperson, Independent Director	1	1
Mr. V. Chandrasekaran	Member, Independent Director	1	1
Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava ¹	Member, Non-Executive, Nominee Director	1	1

¹ Appointed as a Member of the Committee w.e.f. April 01, 2024.

The terms of reference of the CSR Committee are as per the provisions of Section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and include but are not limited to the following:

- Formulate and recommend to the Board:
 - Annual Action Plan
 - CSR Policy and indicative list of activities to be undertaken by the Company;
- Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on a particular CSR program;
- Disclose composition of the CSR Committee on the website and in the Board Report;
- Identify programs that are to be implemented;
- Identify suitable partners for implementation;
- Constitute transparent monitoring and evaluation mechanism for ensuring implementation of CSR programs;
- Avail the services of sector and domain experts to ensure the smooth implementation of CSR programs as and when required;
- Provide periodic update and report of its activities to the Board of Directors.

4. SHAREHOLDERS & GENERAL INFORMATION

A. General Body Meetings

The details of the last 3 (three) Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company are mentioned below:

Details of AGM	Date and Time	Venue	Special Resolutions passed
5 th AGM	September 27, 2024, at 11:30 am (IST)	Through Video Conferencing or other audio-visual means	Nil
4 th AGM	September 27, 2023, at 11:00 am (IST)	Through Video Conferencing or other audio-visual means	Alteration of the Articles of Association of the Company.
3 rd AGM	September 28, 2022, at 10:00 am (IST)	Through Video Conferencing or other audio-visual means	Re-appointment of Ms. Rosemary Sebastian as an Independent Director of the Company for the second term of three consecutive years commencing from September 16, 2022, to September 15, 2025.

The details of Extraordinary General Meetings convened during the year are as follows:

Date and Time	Venue	Resolutions passed
June 04, 2024, at 03:00 pm (IST)	Through Video Conferencing or other audio-visual means	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Issuance and allotment of secured, unsecured rated, listed, non-convertible debentures of the Company within the approved borrowing limits of ₹20,000 Crore by further period of one year.
March 19, 2025, at 10:30 am (IST)	Through Video Conferencing or other audio-visual means	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Omnibus approval of Material Related Party Transactions with NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited for FY 2025-26.Omnibus approval of Material Related Party Transactions with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation for FY 2025-26.

Details of resolutions passed through Postal Ballot:

As per Section 110 of the Act read with Rule 22 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, during the year under review, no resolutions were passed by Members of the Company through Postal Ballot nor does the Company propose to pass any special resolution through Postal Ballot.

B. Means of Communication

Financial Results & Other Communication	Quarterly, half-yearly and annual financial results are intimated to the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and are published in the prominent daily newspaper i.e. Financial Express. The results are also hosted on the website of the Company https://www.aseeminfra.in/ A separate dedicated section ‘Investors’ is maintained on the website of the Company which keeps the investors updated on material developments in the Company. All the official news that carries material price sensitive information in addition to the same being sent to the stock exchange is also hosted on the Company’s website. This Integrated Annual Report of the Company is also hosted on the Company’s website at https://www.aseeminfra.in/
Official news releases	Official news releases including the investors presentation, if any, will be disseminated to the exchange and the same will also be hosted on the website of the Company https://www.aseeminfra.in/
Website	All the information and disclosures required to be disseminated as per Regulation 62 of the Listing Regulations, Act and RBI guidelines are being posted at Company’s website https://www.aseeminfra.in/
Details of Debenture Trustee	Catalyst Trusteeship Limited Unit No. 901, 9 th Floor, Tower B, Peninsula Business Park, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel (W), Mumbai 400013. Tel: +91 22 4922 0555 Website: www.catalysttrustee.com Email: dt.mumbai@ctltrustee.com
Details of Registrar & Share Transfer Agent	KFin Technologies Limited (formerly known as Karvy Fintech Private Limited) Selenium Tower B, Plot 31-32, Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Hyderabad - 500 032 Tel: + 91 40 6716 1602 Website: www.kfintech.com Email: unlservices@kfintech.com
Designated E-mail address for investor services	To serve the investors better and as required under the Listing Regulations, the designated e-mail address for investors complaints is info@aseeminfra.in
Details of Compliance Officer	Mr. Naveen Manghani 907, 9 th Floor, Godrej BKC Avenue 3, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai- 400051 Phone No.: +91 22 69631000 Email: secretarial@aseeminfra.in

C. General Shareholder Information

Date, Time and Venue of 6th AGM	11:30 a.m. on September 17, 2025
Financial Year	2024-25
Dividend Payment Date	Final Dividend if declared by the shareholder at the 6 th AGM, will be paid within 30 days of declaration.

Name and Address of Stock Exchanges where Company’s securities are listed	The Company issues Non-Convertible Debentures on private placement basis and Commercial Papers, both of them are listed on NSE. Address: Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051.		
Listing fees	Company’s Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) being listed on NSE, the Annual listing fees, as prescribed, has been paid to NSE up to FY 2025-26.		
Stock code	Since the NCDs of the Company are listed on NSE there is no stock code available on NSE		
Market price data high, low during each month in last financial year	Not applicable		
Performance in comparison to broad-based indices such as BSE Sensex, CRISIL Index, etc.	Not applicable		
In case the securities are suspended from trading, the directors’ report shall explain the reason thereof	Not applicable		
Share Transfer System	In terms of Regulation 40(1) of Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time, securities can only be transferred in dematerialized form with effect from April 1, 2019. Since the Company was incorporated on May 23, 2019, it has been mandated to issue all the securities in dematerialized form. All the equity shares of the Company are in dematerialized form, hence, transfers of equity shares in electronic form take place through the depositories without involvement of the Company.		
Shareholding pattern and distribution of shareholding as on March 31, 2025	Name of the shareholders	No. of Equity Shares	Shareholding percent (%)
	National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited, in its capacity as the Investment Manager of National Investment and Infrastructure Fund II together with its nominees	1,40,56,37,939	59.05
	The President of India represented by and acting through the Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India (GoI)	73,68,89,692	30.95
	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	23,80,58,625	10.00
	Total	2,38,05,86,256	100.00
Dematerialization of shares and liquidity	All the Equity Shares of the Company are held in dematerialized form. ISIN allotted to the Company for Equity shares is INE0AD501013. The Company also issues NCDs in dematerialized form.		
Outstanding global depository receipts or american depository receipts or warrants or any convertible instruments, conversion date and likely impact on equity;	Not applicable		
Commodity price risk or foreign exchange risk and hedging activities;	During the FY 2024-25, the Company did not deal in any commodity and there were no related foreign exchange earnings/ outgo. Hence, during the said period, the Company was not directly exposed to any commodity price or foreign exchange risk and did not enter into any hedging activities.		
Plant locations	Not applicable		

List of all credit ratings obtained by the entity along with any revisions thereto during the relevant financial year, for all debt instruments of such entity or any fixed deposit programme or any scheme or proposal of the listed entity involving mobilization of funds, whether in India or abroad.	The details pertaining to the credit ratings obtained by the Company are furnished in the Board’s Report which forms a part of this Integrated Annual Report.
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) / Registration no. of the Company as per Companies Act with the Registrar of Companies	U65990DL2019PLC437821
Permanent Account Number (PAN)	AASCA3238P
Address for correspondence	Investors and shareholders can either write to the Debenture Trustee or the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent or write to the Company at: Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited, 907, 9 th Floor, Godrej BKC Avenue 3, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai- 400051. Phone No.: +91 22 69631000 Email: secretarial@aseeminfra.in Website: www.aseeminfra.in/
Transfer of Unclaimed / Unpaid Amounts to the Investor Education and Protection Fund	During the year under review, no amount was due for transfer to Investor Education and Protection Fund.
Registration / license/ authorization, obtained from other financial sector regulators	RBI’s certificate of Registration no. N-14.03653 dated June 25, 2025.
Area and country of operation	India

5. OTHER DISCLOSURES

Particulars	Details
a. Disclosures on Materially Significant Related Party Transactions that may have potential conflict with the interests of the Company	During the year under review, the Company did not enter into any material related party transaction that could have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company. Further, the details of Related Party Transactions are furnished in the notes to the financial statements, forming an integral part of this Integrated Annual Report.
b. Details of non-compliance by the listed entity, penalties, strictures imposed on the listed entity by stock exchange(s) or the board or any statutory authority, on any matter related to capital markets, during the last three years	During FY 2023-24 fine of ₹5,000 (Rupees Five Thousand) levied by NSE for non-filing of prior intimation of holding Board Meeting wherein financial results of the Company was considered and approved under Regulation 50(1) of Listing Regulations. The Company has paid the requisite fine and has taken appropriate steps to ensure that the same is not repeated.
c. Details of establishment of vigil mechanism / whistle blower policy, and affirmation that no personnel has been denied access to the Audit Committee	The Company has a Whistle Blower Policy and has established necessary Vigil Mechanism for Directors and employees to report their concerns about unethical behaviour. No person has been denied access to the Audit Committee / its Chairman.
d. Details of compliance with mandatory requirements and adoption of the non-monetary requirements	Details of compliance with mandatory and non-mandatory requirements are mentioned hereinbelow.

Particulars	Details										
e. Web link where policy for determining ‘material’ subsidiaries is disclosed	The Company does not have any subsidiary company										
f. Web link where policy on dealing with related party transactions	The Company’s policy on dealing with the related party transactions is in place and the same is available on the website of the Company at the URL: https://aseeminfra.in/investors.html#v-pills-Policies										
g. Disclosure of commodity price risks and commodity hedging activities	During the FY 2024-25, the Company did not deal in any commodity and there were no related foreign exchange earnings/ outgo. Hence, during the said period, the Company was not directly exposed to any commodity price or foreign exchange risk and did not enter into any hedging activities.										
h. Details of utilization of funds raised through preferential allotment or qualified institutions placement as specified under Regulation 32 (7A)	Not applicable										
i. Certificate from a company secretary in practice that none of the directors on the board of the company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as directors of companies by the Board/Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority	The Company has received a certificate from M/s. Rathi & Associates, Company Secretaries, to the effect that none of the directors on the Board of the Company has been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as director of the Company by SEBI/Ministry of Corporate Affairs or such other statutory authority. The said certificate has been enclosed as Annexure A to this Corporate Governance Report.										
j. Where the board had not accepted any recommendation of any committee of the board, which is mandatorily required, in the relevant financial year, the same to be disclosed along with reasons thereof	During the financial year under review, all the mandatorily required recommendations of the various Committees were accepted by the Board.										
k. Total fees for all services paid by the listed entity and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, to the statutory auditor and all entities in the network firm/ network entity of which the statutory auditor is a part	<div>M/s. KKC & Associates, LLP, having FRN 105146W/W100621, Statutory Auditors of the Company have been paid the following Statutory Fees, the details of which are furnished below:</div> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount* (₹ in Lakhs)</th></tr><tr><td>Statutory Audit Fees</td><td>29.00</td></tr><tr><td>Tax Audit</td><td>1.09</td></tr><tr><td>Other services</td><td>15.99</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>46.09</td></tr></table> <div>*Amounts are excluding taxes.</div>	Particulars	Amount* (₹ in Lakhs)	Statutory Audit Fees	29.00	Tax Audit	1.09	Other services	15.99	Total	46.09
Particulars	Amount* (₹ in Lakhs)										
Statutory Audit Fees	29.00										
Tax Audit	1.09										
Other services	15.99										
Total	46.09										
l. Disclosures in relation to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 for FY 2024-25	<table><tr><th>No. of complaints filed during the financial year</th><th>No. of complaints disposed of during the financial year</th><th>No. of complaints pending as on the end of the financial year</th></tr><tr><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td></tr></table>	No. of complaints filed during the financial year	No. of complaints disposed of during the financial year	No. of complaints pending as on the end of the financial year	Nil	Nil	Nil				
No. of complaints filed during the financial year	No. of complaints disposed of during the financial year	No. of complaints pending as on the end of the financial year									
Nil	Nil	Nil									
m. Disclosure by listed entity and its subsidiaries of Loans and advances in the nature of loans to firms/ companies in which directors are interested by name and amount	Nil										
n. Details of material subsidiaries of the listed entity; including the date and place of incorporation and the name and date of appointment of the statutory auditors of such subsidiaries	The Company does not have a subsidiary, hence not applicable.										

Annexure A
to the Corporate Governance Report

CERTIFICATE ON NON–DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

(Pursuant to Schedule V Para C Clause 10(i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

To,
The Members,
Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited
907, 9th Floor, Godrej BKC, Avenue 3,
G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra East, Mumbai - 400051

We have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of **Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited** (CIN: U65990DL2019PLC437821) having its registered office at Hindustan Times House, 3rd Floor, 18-20, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi, 110001 (hereinafter referred to as ‘**the Company**’), produced before us by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Circular No. NSE/CML/2022/01 dated January 7, 2022 issued by the National Stock Exchange of India Limited read with Schedule V Para C Sub Clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) and as considered necessary and explanations furnished to us by the Company & its officers, we hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ending on 31st March, 2025 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such other Statutory Authority.

Sr. No.	Name of the Director	DIN	Nature of Directorship	Date of Appointment in the Company
1.	Mr. Venkatadri Chandrasekaran	03126243	Non-Executive- Independent Director	22/07/2020
2.	Ms. Rosemary Sebastian	07938489	Non-Executive- Independent Director	16/09/2020
3.	Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose	00034945	Non-Executive- Independent Director	12/01/2023
4.	Mr. Saurabh Jain	02052518	Non-Executive, Nominee Director	23/05/2019
5.	Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava	09632942	Non-Executive, Nominee Director	02/02/2024
6.	*Mr. Padmanabh Sinha	00101379	Non-Executive, Nominee Director	02/02/2024

**Mr. Padmanabh Sinha resigned as a Non-Executive Nominee Director of the Company w.e.f. the close of business hours of 31st March, 2025.*

Ensuring the eligibility for the appointment / continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification.

This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **RATHI & ASSOCIATES**
COMPANY SECRETARIES

NEHA R LAHOTY
PARTNER
Membership. No: F8568
COP. No: 10286

Date: August 07, 2025
Place: Mumbai
UDIN: F008568G000946010
Peer Review Cert No.: 6391/2025

Particulars	Details
o. Non-compliance of any requirement of corporate governance report of sub- paras above, with reasons thereof shall be disclosed	Not applicable
p. The disclosures of the compliance with corporate governance requirements specified in Regulation 17 to 27 and clauses (a) to (i) of Regulation 62(1A) of Listing Regulations shall be made in the section on corporate governance of the annual report	As of March 31, 2025, the Company is in compliance with all the mandatory requirements these regulations of the Listing Regulations.
q. The corporate governance report shall also disclose the extent to which the discretionary requirements as specified in Part E of Schedule II have been adopted	The Company has complied with all the mandatory requirements of the Listing Regulations applicable to the Company being a High Value Debt Listed Company. The Company has also complied with the discretionary requirements as under: Modified opinion(s) in audit report The Company confirms that its financial statements have unmodified audit opinion. Reporting of internal auditor The Head of Internal Audit and the co-sourced partner for assisting internal audit function of the Company directly reports to the Audit Committee.
r. Declaration signed by the Chief Executive Officer stating that the members of the board of directors and senior management personnel have affirmed compliance with the code of conduct of the board of directors and senior management	The Listing Regulations require listed companies to lay down a code of conduct for its directors and senior management, incorporating duties of directors prescribed in the Act. Accordingly, the Company has a Board approved Code of Conduct for Board members and senior management of the Company. This code has been placed on the Company’s website and can be accessed at www.aseeminfra.in/ All the Directors on the Board and Senior Management Personnel of the Company have affirmed compliance with the code of conduct as adopted by the Company. A declaration signed by the Chief Executive Officer to this effect is annexed as Annexure B to this Corporate Governance Report.
s. Compliance certificate from either the auditors or practicing company secretaries regarding compliance of conditions of corporate governance shall be annexed with the directors’ report	The compliance certificate obtained from M/s. Rathi & Associates, Company Secretaries regarding compliance with the provisions relating to corporate governance laid down under the Listing Regulations. This certificate is annexed as Annexure C to this Corporate Governance Report.
t. Disclosures with respect to demat suspense account/unclaimed suspense account	Not applicable
u. Disclosure of certain types of agreements binding listed entities	Not applicable

Annexure B

to the Corporate Governance Report

Declaration by Chief Executive Officer

[Schedule V (Part D) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015]

To,
The Board of Directors,
Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited

I, Virender Pankaj, Chief Executive Officer of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited hereby declare that all the Board Members and Senior Management have affirmed compliance with the code of conduct of the Company laid down for them for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

Virender Pankaj
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 07, 2025

Annexure C

to the Corporate Governance Report

CERTIFICATE ON COMPLIANCE OF CONDITIONS OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

To,
The Members,
Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited
907, 9th Floor, Godrej BKC,
Avenue 3, G Block,
Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra East,
Mumbai - 400051.

Dear Sir/Madam,

We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by **Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited** (CIN: U65990DL2019PLC437821) having its Registered Office situated at Hindustan Times House, 3rd Floor, 18-20, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi, 110001 ('hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, as stipulated in Chapter IV and Chapter VA of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('**Listing Regulations**').

The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management. Our examinations have been limited to the procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the Listing Regulations. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the Financial Statements of the Company.

In our opinion and to the best of our knowledge, information and according to our examination of the relevant records and the explanations given to us, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated under Listing Regulations.

We further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **RATHI & ASSOCIATES**
COMPANY SECRETARIES

NEHA R LAHOTY
PARTNER
FCS No.: 8568
COP No.: 10286
UDIN: F008568G000945944
P.R. Certificate No.: 6391/2025

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 07, 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

To

The Members of

Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

- We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, and the Standalone Statement of Profit And Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information and other explanatory information ('the 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 ('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 31 March 2025, and its Profit and Other 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 ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act, and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Other Information

- The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Other Information 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 do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.
- When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the State of Affairs, profit and Other Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows of the Company 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 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection of the appropriate accounting software for ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations including those related to retention of audit logs;

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 is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
- The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the 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.

12.2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3) (i) the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

12.3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

12.4. Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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.

12.5. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's

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

Other Matter

16. The Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024 were audited by erstwhile Statutory auditors whose reports dated 8 May 2024 expressed an unmodified opinion on those Financial Statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

17. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
18. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - 18.1. 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.
 - 18.2. In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - 18.3. The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - 18.4. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the relevant rules thereunder.
 - 18.5. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - 18.6. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'.

- 18.7. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act.

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

- 19.1. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

- 19.2. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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

- 19.4. The Management has represented, to best of their knowledge and belief, that no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('Intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

- 19.6. Based on such audit procedures, that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us, nothing has come

to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under para 19.4 and 19.5 contain any material misstatement.

- 19.7. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year, accordingly compliance with section 123 of the Act by the Company is not applicable.

- 19.8. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Hasmukh B Dedhia

Partner
ICAI Membership No: 033494
UDIN: 25033494BMJKEI6932

Place: Mumbai
Date: 09 May 2025

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Referred to in paragraph 17 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE'). The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.</p> <p>(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its PPE by which all PPE are verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 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. Pursuant to the programme, certain PPE were physically verified by the Management during the year. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.</p> <p>(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee).</p> <p>(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its PPE (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.</p> <p>(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.</p> | <p>ii. (a) The Company is a non-banking financial company under Section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, it does not have any inventory, hence reporting under paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.</p> <p>(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of rupees five crore, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions which are secured on the basis of security of first pari-passu charge on all receivables / loan assets. The quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.</p> <p>iii. (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's principal business is to give loans. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii)(a) of the order is not applicable.</p> <p>(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made during the year, the terms and conditions of loans granted and the letter of comfort provided are not prejudicial to the interests of the Company. The Company has not given any security/guarantee during the year.</p> <p>(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular during the year.</p> <p>(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no amount is overdue in respect of loans.</p> |
|---|---|

- (e) Since the Company's principal business is to give loans, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(iii)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to Promoters/Related Parties (as defined in section 2(76) of the Act) which are 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 Act with respect to the letter of comfort issued during the year. The Company has not made any investments, granted any loans or provided guarantee or security during the year to the parties covered under Sections 185 of the Act.
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the year in terms of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Company is not required to maintain cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 and hence reporting under paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

- According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) We confirm that there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues, which have not been deposited to/with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.
- viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ix. (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings to financial institutions, banks, government and dues to debenture holders 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 audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any other lender.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by 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 associate. The Company does not have any subsidiary or joint venture.
- (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 associate. The Company does not have any joint ventures or subsidiary companies.
- x. (a) The Company did not raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares / fully / partly / optionally convertible debentures during the year.
- xi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there has been no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company that has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Company has obtained the required registration.
- (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid CoR from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company ("CIC") as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India.
- (d) The Company is not a part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 (as amended)).
- xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and there were no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material

uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- xx. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of other than ongoing projects, the Company has no unspent amount that needs to be transferred to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Act in compliance with the second provision (5) of Section 135 of the Act.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of ongoing projects, the Company has no unspent amount which needs to be transferred to a special account in compliance with sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the Act.

For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Hasmukh B Dedhia

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 033494

UDIN: 25033494BMJKEI6932

Place: Mumbai

Date: 09 May 2025

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors’ report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Referred to in paragraph 18.6 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘the Act’).

Opinion

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited (“the Company”) as at 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.
2. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (‘the Guidance Note’).

Management’s responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

3. The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor’s responsibility

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing (‘SA’), prescribed under section 143(10)

of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements. Those SAs and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

5. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.
6. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements

7. A company’s internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting

principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company’s assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements

8. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal

financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Hasmukh B Dedhia

Partner
ICAI Membership No: 033494
UDIN: 25033494BMJKEI6932

Place: Mumbai
Date: 09 May 2025

Standalone Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025 (Audited)	As at March 31, 2024 (Audited)
I. ASSETS			
1 Financial assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	4	27,352.80	47,630.89
(b) Loans	5	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08
(c) Investments	6	130,763.36	86,411.86
(d) Other financial assets	7	426.12	265.97
Total financial assets (A)		1,656,499.51	1,449,922.80
2 Non-financial assets			
(a) Current tax assets (net)	8	5,166.58	4,732.34
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	9	5,181.69	4,319.22
(c) Property, plant and equipment	10A	482.83	588.28
(d) Intangible assets	10B	75.32	103.48
(e) Right of use assets	10C	1,222.97	1,674.52
(f) Other non-financial assets	11	243.40	249.89
Total non-financial assets (B)		12,372.79	11,667.73
Total Assets (A+B)		1,668,872.30	1,461,590.53
II. LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
1 Financial liabilities			
(a) Payables			
(i) Trade payables	12		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		15.79	2.09
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		4.55	20.63
(b) Debt Securities	13	270,131.09	207,852.85
(c) Borrowings (other than debt securities)	14	1,064,166.34	947,752.95
(d) Lease Liability	15	1,398.78	1,802.06
(e) Other financial liabilities	16	4,244.29	2,271.21
Total financial liabilities (A)		1,339,960.84	1,159,701.79
2 Non-financial liabilities			
(a) Provisions	17	1,932.44	1,091.20
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	18	275.40	271.18
Total financial liabilities (B)		2,207.84	1,362.38
3 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	19A	238,058.63	238,058.63
(b) Other equity	19B	88,644.99	62,467.73
Total equity (C)		326,703.62	300,526.36
Total Liabilities and Equity (A+B+C)		1,668,872.30	1,461,590.53

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

1-49

As per our report of even date.

For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants
(formerly known as Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Hasmukh B Dedhia

Partner
ICAI Membership No: 033494

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 9, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited

Nilesh Shrivastava

Director
DIN:09632942

Virender Pankaj

Chief Executive Officer

Saurabh Jain

Director
DIN:02052518

Nilesh Sampat

Chief Financial Officer

Naveen Manghani

Company Secretary

Statement of Standalone Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (Audited)	For the year ended March 31, 2024 (Audited)
Revenue from operations			
Interest income	20	142,248.66	114,931.59
Dividend Income		635.90	-
Fees and commission income	21	2,700.40	2,854.63
Net gain/(losses) on fair value changes	22	613.87	1,088.98
Net gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost		393.24	699.95
Other Income	23	0.80	-
Total Income (A)		146,592.87	119,575.15
Expenses			
Finance costs	24	105,089.55	86,000.87
Impairment on financial instruments	25	-	1,127.21
Employee benefits expenses	26	4,447.93	3,282.48
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	27	645.08	585.91
Other expenses	28	1,677.92	1,836.41
Total expenses (B)		111,860.48	92,832.88
Profit before tax (C = A - B)		34,732.39	26,742.27
Tax expense			
Current tax		9,407.43	7,208.03
Deferred tax credit (net)		(859.91)	(998.81)
Total tax expenses (D)		8,547.52	6,209.22
Net profit after tax (E = C - D)		26,184.87	20,533.05
Other Comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Actuarial gain/(loss) on remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans		(10.17)	8.62
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		2.56	(2.17)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Other comprehensive income/(loss) (F)		(7.61)	6.45
Total comprehensive income (G = E + F)		26,177.26	20,539.50
Earnings per equity share:	29		
Basic earnings per share (in ₹)		1.10	0.86
Diluted earnings per share (in ₹)		1.10	0.86

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

1-49

As per our report of even date.

For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants
(formerly known as Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Hasmukh B Dedhia

Partner
ICAI Membership No: 033494

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 9, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited

Nilesh Shrivastava

Director
DIN:09632942

Virender Pankaj

Chief Executive Officer

Saurabh Jain

Director
DIN:02052518

Nilesh Sampat

Chief Financial Officer

Naveen Manghani

Company Secretary

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (Audited)	For the year ended March 31, 2024 (Audited)
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	34,732.39	26,742.27
Adjustment for:		
Dividend Income	(635.90)	-
Depreciation and amortisation	645.08	585.91
Interest income on financial assets- EIR adjustment	(2,894.61)	(1,588.69)
Interest expense on financial liabilities- EIR adjustment	574.22	569.70
Discount on commercial paper	3,311.31	-
Interest on Lease Liabilities	129.14	161.53
Unwinding of discount on security deposits	(16.37)	(15.20)
Financial guarantee obligation	(116.39)	(577.71)
Impairment on financial instruments	-	1,127.21
Income in Mutual Funds Gain/loss	(613.87)	(1,088.98)
Interest income from Investments in Reverse Repo	(1,695.71)	-
Interest income from Investments in T-Bill	(253.39)	-
Interest Income on Investment in Debt Securities	(17.68)	-
Interest on Income Tax Refund	(205.42)	-
Net gain/ (loss) on de-recognition of property, plant and equipment	(0.80)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	32,942.00	25,916.04
Changes in working capital:		
Increase in provisions	845.70	647.74
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables	(2.38)	8.59
Increase in other financial liabilities	2,089.47	1,316.90
Increase in other non financial liabilities	4.22	64.77
Increase / (Decrease) in interest accrual on borrowings	69.56	(19.08)
(Decrease) / Increase in interest accrual on debt securities	(3,897.94)	3,493.76
(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets	(143.78)	139.70
Decrease /(Increase) in non-financial assets	6.48	(118.94)
(Increase) in loans	(179,463.17)	(168,933.82)
Cash used in operations	(147,549.84)	(137,484.34)
Interest received on Income Tax Refund	205.42	-
Payment of tax (net)	(9,841.67)	(11,576.68)
Net Cash used in operations (A)	(157,186.09)	(149,061.02)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(61.39)	(652.71)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2.28	1.71
Purchase of intangible assets	-	(16.46)
Dividend income	635.90	-
Purchase of Mutual Fund	(250,387.48)	(442,077.90)
Proceeds from redemption/sale of investment in Mutual Fund	251,001.35	443,166.88
Investment in T-Bill	(17,746.61)	-
Proceeds from redemption/sale of investment in T-Bill	18,000.00	-
Investment in Reverse Repo	(5,952,065.16)	-
Proceeds from redemption/sale of investment in Reverse Repo	5,925,312.77	-
Investment in debt securities	(15,885.72)	-
Net cash (used)/generated in investing activities (B)	(41,194.06)	421.52
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings, net of transaction cost	530,942.49	407,634.62
Repayment of borrowings	(414,979.65)	(247,725.74)
Proceeds from issue of Debt Securities, net of transaction cost	225,171.64	14,908.46
Repayment of debt securities	(162,500.00)	(27,500.00)

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (Audited)	For the year ended March 31, 2024 (Audited)
Repayment of lease liability	(532.42)	(550.41)
Net cash generated in financing activities (C)	178,102.06	146,766.93
Net Decrease in cash and cash equivalents (D) = (A + B + C)	(20,278.09)	(1,872.57)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (E)	47,630.89	49,503.46
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (F) = (D) + (E)	27,352.80	47,630.89
Cash and cash equivalents include the following		
Balances with banks in current account	22,431.97	17,610.81
Fixed deposits with maturity less than 3 months	4,920.83	30,020.08
Total cash and cash equivalents	27,352.80	47,630.89

Change in liabilities arising from financing activities	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Debt Securities (Secured, Non-convertible)		
Opening balance	207,852.85	216,664.24
Issued during the year	225,171.64	15,000.00
Finance cost	13,405.17	15,414.48
Discount on commercial paper	3,311.31	-
Repayments of borrowings during the year	(162,500.00)	(27,500.00)
Payment of interest during the year	(17,303.12)	(11,920.72)
IndAS EIR adjustments	193.24	194.85
Closing balance	270,131.09	207,852.85
Borrowings (other than debt securities)		
Opening balance	947,752.95	787,579.85
Borrowings availed during the year	531,000.60	408,047.20
Finance cost	87,705.97	70,079.84
Repayments of borrowings during the year	(414,979.65)	(247,725.74)
Payment of interest during the year	(87,636.41)	(70,060.75)
IndAS EIR adjustments	322.88	(167.45)
Closing balance	1,064,166.34	947,752.95

Notes:

- (i) Figures in brackets represent cash outflow.
(ii) The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows', as specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

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As per our report of even date.

For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants
(formerly known as Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Hasmukh B Dedhia

Partner
ICAI Membership No: 033494

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 9, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited

Nilesh Shrivastava

Director
DIN:09632942

Virender Pankaj
Chief Executive Officer

Saurabh Jain

Director
DIN:02052518

Nilesh Sampat
Chief Financial Officer

Naveen Manghani
Company Secretary

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at March 31, 2023	2,380,586,256	238,058.63
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	2,380,586,256	238,058.63
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	2,380,586,256	238,058.63

B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus						Total
	Statutory reserve u/s. 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934	Special Reserve u/s. 36(1)(viii) of IT Act, 1961	Securities premium	Impairment reserve	Retained earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Closing balance as at March 31, 2023	5,043.91	-	16,872.55	54.42	19,963.98	(6.63)	41,928.23
Net profit after tax for the year	-	-	-	-	20,533.05	-	20,533.05
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-	-	6.45	6.45
Add/(Less): Transferred to Statutory reserve	4,106.61	-	-	-	(4,106.61)	-	-
Add/(Less): Transferred to Special reserve	-	2,590.64	-	-	(2,590.64)	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31, 2024	9,150.52	2,590.64	16,872.55	54.42	33,799.78	(0.18)	62,467.73
As at April 1, 2024	9,150.52	2,590.64	16,872.55	54.42	33,799.78	(0.18)	62,467.73
Net profit after tax for the year	-	-	-	-	26,184.87	(7.61)	26,177.26
Add/(Less): Transferred to Statutory reserve	5,236.98	-	-	-	(5,236.98)	-	-
Add/(Less): Transferred to Special reserve	-	1,614.98	-	-	(1,614.98)	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31, 2025	14,387.50	4,205.62	16,872.55	54.42	53,132.69	(7.79)	88,644.99

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements 1-49

As per our report of even date.

For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants
(formerly known as Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Hasmukh B Dedhia

Partner
ICAI Membership No: 033494
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 9, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited

Nilesh Shrivastava

Director
DIN:09632942

Virender Pankaj

Chief Executive Officer

Saurabh Jain

Director
DIN:02052518

Nilesh Sampat

Chief Financial Officer

Naveen Manghani

Company Secretary

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Corporate Information

Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited (CIN: U65990DL2019PLC437821) (the “Company”) is a public limited company, incorporated in India on May 23,2019 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the “Act”) and is a Non-Banking Finance Company (“NBFC”), a Systemically Important Non-Deposit Taking Non-Banking Finance Institution regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (“RBI”). The registered office of the Company is located at Hindustan Times House, 3rd Floor, 18-20, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Connaught Place, New Delhi – 110001, India.

The Company received its NBFC license certificate no. N-13.02382 from RBI on January 28, 2020. The object of the Company is to undertake infrastructure financing activities. It is registered with RBI as an Infrastructure Finance Company (IFC).

The Company is a subsidiary of National Investment and Infrastructure Fund-II (the 'Fund') which has been organised as a Trust by The Department of Economic Affairs. The Trust has been organised as a contributory umbrella trust and settled in India by the Settlor under the provisions of the Indian Trust Act, 1882 by way of an Indenture of trust dated March 01, 2018. The Fund is registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") as a Category II Alternative Investment Fund under SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 ("AIF Regulations").

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 9, 2025.

2. Basis of Preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the ‘Act’) and other relevant provisions of the Act. Also, any directions issued by the RBI or other regulators applicable to the Company are implemented as and when they become applicable.

The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies for all the periods presented in these financial statements.

The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Changes in Equity are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Division III of Schedule III to the Act. The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 - “Statement of Cash Flows”.

Further, financial statements have been prepared on accrual, going concern and historical cost convention basis.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments and plan assets of defined benefit plans, which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period as explained in the accounting policies below.

(iii) Order of Liquidity

The Company is covered in the definition of Non-Banking Financial Company as defined in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016. Pursuant to Ind AS 1 and amendment to Division III of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 on October 11, 2018, the Company presents its balance sheet in the order of liquidity. This is since the Company does not supply goods or services within a clearly identifiable operating cycle, therefore making such presentation more relevant. A maturity analysis of recovery or settlement of assets and liabilities within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date is presented in note 40.

3. Accounting policies

a. Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in India Rupees (INR) which is also the Company’s functional currency. All the amounts are rounded to the nearest lakhs with two decimals, except when otherwise indicated.

b. Investments in Associates

The investments in associates are carried in the financial statements at historical cost, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for as per Ind AS 105 – “Non-current Assets Held for Sale

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

and Discontinued Operations". Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount and the difference is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. On disposal of investment the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c. Revenue recognition

Effective Interest Rate ("EIR")

Under Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments", interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instrument measured at 'fair value through other comprehensive income' ("FVOCI") and debt instruments designated at 'fair value through profit or loss' ("FVTPL"). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. No changes to carrying value are recognised through EIR except in case of modification of financial asset or liability.

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

The Company calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is, therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', the Company calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial asset cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Company reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

Interest Income on fixed deposits is recognised on accrual basis at the interest rates agreed upon with the banks for such fixed deposits.

d. Income tax

(i) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years 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, by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Currently, the Company has operations only in India. Hence, the current tax assets and liabilities are determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Company has created tax provision under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and has complied with the provisions of that Section.

Current tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except when it relates to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, it is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of recognition.

Deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that sufficient taxable profit will be available in future against which the deductible temporary differences and the

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and levied by the same taxation authority.

e. Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company's leased assets primarily consist of commercial leases of office premises. The Company assesses whether a contract contains 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:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

For long term leases, the cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be fully or partly recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payment made. The carrying amount of lease liability is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

f. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet and for the purpose of the statement of cash flows, comprise cash at banks and short-term deposits with an original

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

g. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before 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 based on the available information.

h. 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. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency forward contracts. Financial instruments also cover contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments, as if the contracts were financial instruments, with the exception of contracts that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Loans are recognised when funds are transferred to the customers' account. At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value, plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset, such as fees and commissions.

(ii) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value based on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held such that it best reflects the way the business is managed and is consistent with the way in which business is managed and information provided to the management. The information considered in conjunction with objectives of business model includes:

- the objectives for the portfolio, in particular, management's strategy of focusing on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model, the financial assets held within that business model and how those risks are managed.
- The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Based on the Company policy, it can sell financial assets out of Amortized cost business model under following scenarios:
 - If such financial assets no longer meet the credit criteria in Company's investment policy;
 - Credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly;
 - To meet liquidity needs in 'stress case scenarios' and does not anticipate selling these assets except in scenarios such as to fund unexpected outflow;
 - Sales are infrequent or insignificant in value both individually or in aggregate
 - If sales are made close to the maturity of the financial assets and the proceeds from the sales approximate the collection of the remaining contractual cash flows.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of assessing contractual cash flows, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest'

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is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Company considers:

- reset terms
- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- prepayment and extension terms; and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised 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 amortisation is included in interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

Methodology for computation of Expected Credit Losses (ECL):

The financial instruments covered within the scope of ECL include financial assets measured

at amortized cost and FVOCI, such as loans, trade receivables, security deposits and other financial assets. ECL has not been determined on financial assets measured at FVTPL.

The loss allowance has been measured using lifetime ECL except for financial assets on which there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. In such cases, loss allowance has been measured at 12 month ECL.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred since initial recognition. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the Company, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, has granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the Company would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or another financial re-organisation;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, measured as follows:

Financial assets that are not credit impaired at the reporting date:

ECL has been estimated by determining the probability of default ('PD'), Exposure at Default ('EAD') and loss given default ('LGD').

PD has been computed using observed history of default for long term rated loans by leading

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credit rating agencies and converted into forward looking PD's considering suitable macro-economic variables and other observable inputs.

Financial assets that are credit impaired at the reporting date:

ECL to be estimated as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach. It recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date.

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognized:

- If the expected restructuring will not result in de-recognition of the existing asset, expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating cash shortfalls from the existing asset.
- If the expected restructuring will result in de-recognition of the existing asset and the recognition of modified asset, the modified asset is considered as a new financial asset. The date of the modification is treated as the date of initial recognition of that financial asset when applying the impairment requirements to the modified financial asset. The impairment loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses until there is a significant increase in credit risk. If modified financial asset is credit-impaired at initial recognition, the financial asset is recognized as originated credit impaired asset.

Criteria used for determination of movement from stage 1 (12 month ECL) to stage 2 (lifetime ECL) and stage 3 (Lifetime ECL)

The Company applies a three-stage approach to measure ECL on financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVOCI. The assets migrate through the following three stages based on an assessment of qualitative and quantitative considerations:

Stage 1: 12 month ECL

For exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit impaired upon origination, the portion of the lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the next 12 months is recognized. Interest income is accrued using the effective interest rate on the gross carrying amount.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired)

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets since initial recognition. In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company uses days past due (DPD) information, deterioration in internal/external ratings and other qualitative factors to assess deterioration in credit quality of a financial asset.

For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognized. Interest income is accrued using the effective interest rate on the gross carrying amount.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL (credit impaired)

Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset have occurred. For financial assets that have become credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognized and interest revenue is calculated

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by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost (net of loss allowance).

If, in a subsequent period, credit quality improves and reverses any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination, then the Expected Credit Loss reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-months ECL.

For financial instruments whose significant payment obligations are only after next 12 months, lifetime ECL is applied.

Method used to compute lifetime ECL

The Company calculates ECLs based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the present value of cash flows that the entity expects to receive. The Company estimates 12 month ECL and lifetime ECL using number of variable inputs such as historical default rate, macroeconomic scenarios, contractual life of financial assets and estimated recovery from collateral.

Manner in which forward looking assumptions have been incorporated in ECL estimates

The Company considers historical observed default rates and adjusts it for current observable data. In addition, the Company uses reasonable forecasts of future economic conditions including expert judgement to estimate the amount of expected credit losses. The methodology and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are periodically reviewed and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively. The Company's ECL calculations are output of number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies such as macroeconomic scenarios and collateral values.

(iv) Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the borrower

does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to statement of profit and loss. However, financial assets that are written off may be subject to enforcement activities to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(v) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients, or
- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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

On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognized) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in OCI is recognized in statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value less transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method except when designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Derivative Financial Instruments & Hedge Accounting

The Company makes use of derivative instruments to manage exposures to foreign

currency. To manage risks, the Company applies hedge accounting for transactions that meet specific criteria. At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company’s risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging / economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the Company would assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument’s fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item’s fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an on-going basis to determine that they have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Cash Flow Hedges

A cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability (such as all or some future interest payments on variable rate debt) or a highly probable forecast transaction and could affect profit and loss.

For designated and qualifying cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument is initially recognised directly in OCI within equity (cash flow hedge reserve).

The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. When the hedged cash flow affects the statement of profit and loss, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging

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instrument is recorded in the corresponding income or expense line of the statement of profit and loss.

When a hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, exercised, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in OCI at that time remains in OCI and is recognised when the hedged forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in OCI is immediately transferred to the statement of profit and loss.

The Company’s hedging policy only allows for effective hedging relationships to be considered as hedges as per the relevant Ind-AS. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

The Company enters hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match with the terms of the hedged item, and so a qualitative and quantitative assessment of effectiveness is performed.

i. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements (within ‘other financial liabilities’) at fair value, being the premium received/receivable. Further, a financial asset is recognised for the present value of the expected future premiums.

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 recognised less cumulative amortisation. The ECLs related to financial guarantee contracts are recognised within Provisions.

Any increase in the liability relating to financial guarantees is recorded in the statement of profit and loss in impairment on financial instruments. The premium received is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in net fees and commission income on an EIR basis over the life of the guarantee contract. Unwinding of discount on guarantee commission income receivable is recognised in other interest income.

j. Property plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any. Cost comprises acquisition cost, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met, and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation:

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, which are equal to the lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Act. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Assets	Useful life
Computer equipment	3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Server/networking equipment	6 years
Intangible assets including software	6 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Leasehold Improvements	Tenure of lease

The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if necessary. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

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Derecognition:

Property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in other income / expense in the statement of profit and loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

k. Intangible assets under development

Expenditure incurred which is eligible for capitalization under intangible assets is carried as 'Intangible assets under development' till they are ready for their intended use. Intangible assets under development primarily comprise of software under development.

l. Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication based on internal/external factors, that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or where annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount of an asset or a Cash-Generating Unit (CGU) is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the carrying amount of the asset or CGU exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognized for such excess amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss. All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the assets carrying amount would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognised. Reversals of impairment loss are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

m. Goods and services tax paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the goods and services tax paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included. The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.
- The Company expenses off 50% of eligible input tax credit in line with applicable Goods and Services Tax laws as applicable to the Company.

n. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the effect of the time value of money is material, the Company determines the level of provision by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate reflecting the current rates specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent Liabilities are not recognized but disclosed in the notes. However, contingent liabilities are not disclosed if the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent Assets are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed in the notes if an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

o. Finance costs

Finance costs include interest expense computed by applying the effective interest rate on respective

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financial instruments measured at amortized cost. Finance costs are charged to the Statement of profit and loss.

p. Employee Benefits

Compensated absences

The Company accrues the liability for compensated absences based on the actuarial valuation as at the Balance Sheet date conducted by an independent actuary, which includes assumptions about demographics, early retirement, salary increases, interest rates and leave utilization. The net present value of the Company's obligation as at the Balance Sheet date is determined based on the projected unit credit method.

Post-employment obligations:

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(i) Defined contribution plans:

These are plans in which the Company pays pre-defined amounts to separate funds and does not have any legal or constructive obligation to pay additional sums. These comprise of contributions to the employees provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

(ii) Defined benefit plans:

Gratuity is post-employment benefit and is in the nature of defined benefit plan. The gratuity scheme is unfunded. The Company accounts for the liability for future gratuity benefits based on an independent actuarial valuation. The net present value of the Company's obligation as at the Balance Sheet date towards the same is

actuarially determined based on the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurement of all defined benefit plans, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the year they are incurred. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period. Net interest expense on the net defined liability is computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the net defined liability, to the net defined liability at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP):

The Company has adopted a long term incentive plan as approved by the Board of Directors which is a cash settled LTIP. This "Aseem Long Term Incentive Plan – Scheme I" ("Scheme"/ "Plan") lays down the framework for long term incentive compensation that may be awarded to eligible employees basis the eligibility criteria defined therein. The Company pays long term incentives to eligible employees by allotment of LTIP units that are settled in cash on fulfilment of the prescribed criteria/conditions. The Company's liability towards LTIP is determined actuarially based on Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model using certain determining parameters like value of share price, settlement price as per the Plan, dividend yield of the underlying shares, if applicable, volatility in prices of the underlying shares, expected date of settlement of the unit and accordingly accounted for in its financial statements. The expenses towards LTIP are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

q. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (excluding other comprehensive income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue,

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bonus element in a right issue, shares split and reserve share splits (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss (excluding other comprehensive income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

r. Events after the reporting period

Where events occurring after the reporting period provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events occurring after the reporting period are only disclosed, if they are material in size or nature.

s. Segmental Reporting

The Company's operating segments are established on the basis of those components of the Company that are evaluated regularly by the Management Committee (the 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' as defined in Ind AS 108 – "Operating Segments"), in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. These have been identified taking into account the nature of products and services, the differing risks and returns and the internal business reporting systems. Basis evaluation, the Company concluded it operates in a single reportable segment.

t. Foreign Currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognized in Statement of profit and loss.

u. Significant accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in the application of

accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any changes to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

(i) Property, plant and equipment:

Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or are based on the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support.

(ii) Income tax:

The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to an adjustment to the amounts reported in the financial statements.

(iii) Provision and contingencies:

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the reporting date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may, therefore, vary from the amount included in other provisions.

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(iv) Defined benefit obligations:

The cost of post-employment benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, attrition rates and mortality rates. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations. Due to the long term nature of these plans such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

(v) Allowance for impairment of financial asset:

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Company's ECL calculations are outputs of detailed model with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL model that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Company's internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades
- The Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL model, including the various formulae and the choice of inputs including PD, LGD variables.

- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

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

(vi) Business model assessment:

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held.

(vii) Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method:

The Company's EIR methodology, recognises interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioural life of loans given / taken and recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle. This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, changes to benchmark rate and other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

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Note 4: Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	22,431.97	17,610.81
- Fixed deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	4,920.83	30,020.08
Total	27,352.80	47,630.89

Note 5: Loans

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Measured at amortised cost		
Term Loans	1,086,928.97	1,009,736.21
Non Convertible Debentures	420,376.03	315,211.01
Total Gross	1,507,305.00	1,324,947.22
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(9,347.77)	(9,333.14)
Total Net	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08
Secured	1,507,305.00	1,324,947.22
Unsecured	-	-
Total Gross	1,507,305.00	1,324,947.22
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(9,347.77)	(9,333.14)
Total Net	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08
Loans in India		
Public sector	-	-
Others	1,507,305.00	1,324,947.22
Total Gross	1,507,305.00	1,324,947.22
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(9,347.77)	(9,333.14)
Total Net	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08
Total	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08

Note 6: Investments

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investment in equity shares of associate company at cost#	86,411.86	86,411.86
Carried at amortised Cost - Unquoted		
Investment in Reverse Repo	28,448.10	-
Investment in Debt Securities	15,903.40	-
Total	130,763.36	86,411.86
Investments in India	130,763.36	86,411.86
Investments outside India	-	-
Total	130,763.36	86,411.86

The investment in equity shares of associate company represents a holding of 42,39,32,487 shares in NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited, constituting to 30.83% of its equity share capital .

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

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Note 7: Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Measured at amortised cost		
Guarantee commission receivable	176.42	14.42
Security Deposits	242.05	251.40
Receivable from employees	7.65	0.15
Total	426.12	265.97

Note 8: Current tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance income tax (net of provision for income tax of ₹ 9,391.70 lakhs as at March 31, 2025; 13,021.82 lakhs as at March 31, 2024)	5,166.58	4,732.34
Total	5,166.58	4,732.34

Note 9: Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Temporary difference attributable to:		
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for gratuity payable	37.14	26.31
Provision for leave encashment payable	72.69	61.55
Provision in respect of Long Term Incentive Plan payable	322.96	147.29
Lease Liability	352.04	453.54
Right-of-use assets	(307.80)	(421.44)
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	2,278.23	1,648.38
Impairment allowance on financial assets	2,406.22	2,406.22
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	20.21	-
	5,181.69	4,321.85
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	-	(2.63)
	-	(2.63)
Total Deferred tax assets (net)	5,181.69	4,319.22

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 10A: Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Computers	Office equipment - Mobile phones	Office equipment - Others	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture & Fittings	Computer Server / networking equipment	Total
Gross block							
Balance as at March 31, 2023	44.17	12.27	-	-	-	5.27	61.71
Additions/Adjustments	23.90	7.94	45.97	471.04	93.07	14.13	656.04
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	68.07	20.21	45.97	471.04	93.07	19.40	717.75
Additions/Adjustments	19.53	16.35	1.49	16.14	6.92	0.96	61.39
Disposals/Adjustments	20.50	6.36	-	-	-	-	26.86
Balance as at March 31, 2025	67.10	30.20	47.46	487.18	99.99	20.36	752.28
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at March 31, 2023	18.25	4.29	-	-	-	2.31	24.85
Depreciation charge	16.08	5.10	8.83	68.60	5.84	2.37	106.82
Disposals/Adjustments	-	2.19	-	-	-	-	2.19
Balance as at March 31, 2024	34.33	7.20	8.83	68.60	5.84	4.68	129.48
Additions/Adjustments	20.26	7.69	15.53	108.98	9.62	3.28	165.36
Disposals/Adjustments	20.50	4.88	-	-	-	-	25.38
Balance as at March 31, 2025	34.09	10.01	24.36	177.58	15.46	7.96	269.46
Net block							
Balance as at March 31, 2024	33.74	13.01	37.14	402.44	87.23	14.72	588.28
Balance as at March 31, 2025	33.01	20.19	23.10	309.60	84.53	12.40	482.83

Note 10B: Intangible assets

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross block		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	152.51	152.51
Additions/Adjustments	16.47	16.47
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	168.98	168.98
Additions/Adjustments	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	168.98	168.98
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	38.09	38.09
Depreciation charge	27.41	27.41
Balance as at March 31, 2024	65.50	65.50
Depreciation charge	28.16	28.16
Balance as at March 31, 2025	93.66	93.66
Net block		
Balance as at March 31, 2024	103.48	103.48

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Balance as at March 31, 2025	75.32	75.32
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Note 10C: Right of Use Asset

Particulars	Right of use assets	Total
Gross Block		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	2,255.75	2,255.75
Additions/(Disposals)	2.03	2.03
Balance as at March 31, 2024	2,257.78	2,257.78
Additions/(Disposals)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	2,257.78	2,257.78
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	131.59	131.59
Amortisation charge	451.67	451.67
Balance as at March 31, 2024	583.26	583.26
Amortisation charge	451.55	451.55
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,034.81	1,034.81
Net Block		
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1,674.52	1,674.52
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,222.97	1,222.97

- The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets during the current or previous year.
- There is no proceeding initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

Note 11: Other non-financial assets

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance to vendors	90.67	163.42
Prepaid expenses	152.73	86.47
Total	243.40	249.89

Note 12: Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	15.79	2.09
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	4.55	20.63
Total	20.34	22.72

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Trade payable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Not Due	Less than a year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
i. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	15.79	-	-	-
ii. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	4.55	-	-	-
iii. Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
iv. Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Not Due	Less than a year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
i. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	2.09	-	-	-
ii. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	20.63	-	-	-
iii. Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
iv. Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-

Note 13: Debt Securities

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
At Amortised cost		
Secured		
Debentures (Secured, non convertible)	137,367.58	194,674.35
Interest accrued but not due on debentures	9,280.56	13,178.50
Unsecured		
Commercial Paper	123,482.95	-
	270,131.09	207,852.85
Debt securities in India	270,131.09	207,852.85
Debt securities outside India	-	-
	270,131.09	207,852.85

Note 14: Borrowings (other than debt securities)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
At Amortised Cost		
Borrowings - In India		
Secured		
Term loan from bank	751,665.01	625,914.30
Term Loan from Financial Institution	261,986.02	316,840.10
Working Capital Demand Loan / Cash Credit Facility availed from banks	50,515.31	4,998.55
Total	1,064,166.34	947,752.95

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 15: Lease liability

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lease liability	1,398.78	1,802.06
	1,398.78	1,802.06

Note 16: Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Measured at amortised cost		
Payable to related parties	3.86	10.80
Staff incentives payable	899.86	516.70
Financial guarantee obligation	213.73	168.13
Processing fees received pending disbursement	2,998.24	1,241.97
Fees received in advance	-	80.23
Capital expenses payable	-	19.08
Other expenses payable	128.60	234.30
Total	4,244.29	2,271.21

Note 17: Provisions

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provisions for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity	147.56	80.14
Provision for leave benefits	288.82	198.36
Provision for long term Incentive Plan	1,283.23	585.24
Provision for Impairment loss on non-fund based facility	212.83	227.46
Total	1,932.44	1,091.20

Note 18: Other non-financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory dues	275.40	271.18
Total	275.40	271.18

Note 19A: Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorised capital				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (Previous year ₹ 10 each)	4,500,000,000	450,000.00	4,500,000,000	450,000.00
	4,500,000,000	450,000.00	4,500,000,000	450,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up				
(i) EQUITY SHARES				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid (Previous year ₹ 10 each)	2,380,586,256	238,058.63	2,380,586,256	238,058.63
	2,380,586,256	238,058.63	2,380,586,256	238,058.63

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity Shares

Each holder of an equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends, if any, in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the 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.

Compulsorily Convertible Preference Share Capital ('CCPS')

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorised capital				
0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares ('CCPS') of ₹ 11 each	818,181,819	90,000.00	818,181,819	90,000.00
	818,181,819	90,000.00	818,181,819	90,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up				
0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares ('CCPS') of ₹ 11 each	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	2,380,586,256	238,058.63	2,380,586,256	238,058.63
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	2,380,586,256	238,058.63	2,380,586,256	238,058.63
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up Equity Shares	2,380,586,256	238,058.63	2,380,586,256	238,058.63

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs 10 each				
National Investment and Infrastructure Fund-II	1,405,637,939	59.05%	1,405,637,939	59.05%
Government of India	736,889,692	30.95%	736,889,692	30.95%
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	238,058,625	10.00%	238,058,625	10.00%
Total	2,380,586,256	100.00%	2,380,586,256	100.00%

Shareholding of Promoters in the company

As at March 31, 2025

Name of promoter	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% Change during the year
National Investment and Infrastructure Fund-II	1,405,637,939	-	1,405,637,939	59.05%	-
Total	1,405,637,939	-	1,405,637,939	59.05%	-

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

As at March 31, 2024

Name of promoter	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% Change during the year
National Investment and Infrastructure Fund-II	1,405,637,939	-	1,405,637,939	59.05%	-
Total	1,405,637,939	-	1,405,637,939	59.05%	

Note 19B: Other equity

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Statutory reserve u/s. 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934	14,387.50	9,150.52
(b) Special Reserve u/s. 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961	4,205.62	2,590.64
(c) Securities premium	16,872.55	16,872.55
(d) Impairment reserve	54.42	54.42
(e) Retained earnings	53,132.69	33,799.78
(f) Other Comprehensive income	(7.79)	(0.18)
Total	88,644.99	62,467.73

(a) Statutory reserve u/s. 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	9,150.52	5,043.91
Addition during the year	5,236.98	4,106.61
Closing balance	14,387.50	9,150.52

(b) Special Reserve u/s. 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	2,590.64	-
Addition during the year	1,614.98	2,590.64
Closing balance	4,205.62	2,590.64

(c) Securities premium

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	16,872.55	16,872.55
Addition during the year	-	-
Closing balance	16,872.55	16,872.55

(d) Impairment reserve

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	54.42	54.42
Addition during the year	-	-
Closing balance	54.42	54.42

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(e) Retained earnings

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	33,799.78	19,963.98
Transaction during the year :		
Net profit for the year	26,184.87	20,533.05
Less: Transfer to Statutory reserve u/s. 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934	(5,236.98)	(4,106.61)
Less: Transfer to Special reserve u/s. 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961	(1,614.98)	(2,590.64)
Closing balance	53,132.69	33,799.78

(f) Other Comprehensive income

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	(0.18)	(6.63)
Addition during the year	(7.61)	6.45
Closing balance	(7.79)	(0.18)

Nature and purpose of reserves

Statutory reserve u/s. 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934 and Special reserve u/s. 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961

Appropriations to the Statutory Reserve under Section 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Special Reserve under Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 are carried out of distributable profits of the Company.

Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Impairment reserve

In terms of the requirement as per RBI Notification No. RBI/2019-20/170 DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.No. 109/22.10.106/2019-20 dated March 13, 2020, on implementation of Ind AS, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are required to create an Impairment Reserve for any shortfall in Impairment Allowances under Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments (Ind AS 109), as compared to the Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning ('IRACP') norms (including provision on standard assets). As at December 31, 2020, the total provision required under IRACP (including standard asset provisioning) exceeded the Impairment Allowance under Ind AS 109. Accordingly, the Company had transferred ₹ 54.42 lakhs from Retained Earnings to Impairment Reserve. The Impairment Allowance including the additional provision under Ind AS 109 as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is higher than the provision required under IRACP norms and accordingly, no additional transfer to the Impairment Reserve has been made.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to statutory reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Other Comprehensive Income

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liabilities comprise actuarial gain/ loss.

Note 19C: Dividend

The Board of Directors at its Meeting held on May 09, 2025, recommended dividend of Rs. 0.05/- per equity share having face value of Rs. 10/- each for the financial year 2024-25, subject to approval of the Members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 20 : Interest income

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
On financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on loans		
Interest on Rupee Term Loans	108,919.31	82,063.82
Interest on Non Convertible Debentures	30,671.74	31,166.92
Interest on bank deposits	463.58	1,676.63
Interest from Investments in Reverse Repo	1,695.71	-
Interest on Investment in Debt Securities	17.68	-
Interest on Income Tax Refund	205.42	-
Other interest income*	21.83	24.22
On financial assets measured at fair value:		
Interest from Investments in Treasury Bill	253.39	-
Total	142,248.66	114,931.59

*Represents unwinding of discount on commission income from financial guarantee contract and security deposit.

Note 21 : Fees and commission income

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
On financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
Prepayment premium on loans	1,054.30	860.07
Commission fees	307.69	906.72
Advisory fees	369.55	262.02
Others	968.86	825.82
Total	2,700.40	2,854.63

Note 22: Net gain/(losses) on fair value changes

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Income on Mutual Funds Gain/loss	613.87	1,088.98
Total	613.87	1,088.98

Note 23: Other Income

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Net gain/ (loss) on de-recognition of property, plant and equipment	0.80	-
Total	0.80	-

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 24: Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
On Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Bank charges	37.19	15.27
Interest on Borrowings	87,705.97	70,039.52
Interest on Debt securities	13,405.17	15,403.60
Discount on commercial paper	3,311.31	-
Interest on Lease Liabilities	129.14	161.53
Fees and other borrowing costs	500.77	380.95
Total	105,089.55	86,000.87

Note 25: Impairment on financial instruments

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
On Financial instruments measured at amortised cost		
Loans		
Rupee Term Loans	(371.19)	1,812.71
Non Convertible Debentures	385.82	(597.34)
Non Fund Based Facility	(14.63)	(88.16)
Total	-	1,127.21

Note 26: Employee benefits expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	3,274.90	2,370.07
Gratuity and leave encashment	193.63	125.71
Contribution to provident and other funds	129.00	94.90
Staff welfare expenses	152.42	106.56
Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) expense	697.98	585.24
Total	4,447.93	3,282.48

Note 27: Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	165.36	106.83
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	451.56	451.67
Amortisation of intangible assets	28.16	27.41
Total	645.08	585.91

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 28: Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Legal and professional fees	313.30	311.05
Internal audit fees	30.29	18.72
Auditor's remuneration	46.08	33.65
Corporate social responsibility expenditure	376.00	215.54
Director sitting fees	51.01	39.79
Recruitment expenses	50.67	40.34
Information technology expenses	367.03	335.03
Office rent expenses	85.20	157.75
Insurance expenses	60.60	23.32
Foreign Exchange (Gain)/loss*	-	405.02
Travel and conveyance	115.02	96.33
Other expenses	182.72	159.87
Total	1,677.92	1,836.41

*During FY24, the Company had converted a part of its borrowing to FCNR loan for a period of 6 months as per the terms with the bank. As per the foreign currency hedging policy of the Company, this FCNR loan exposure was fully hedged for principal and interest over the outstanding period. The Company has adopted accounting practice under IndAS accounting framework including IndAS 109 - Financial Instruments for recording and disclosure in this regard.

Note 28(a): Break up of Auditors' remuneration**

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Statutory audit	29.00	18.53
Tax audit	1.09	1.91
In other capacity #		
Other services (including limited review, certification fees and Out-of-pocket expenses)	15.99	13.21
Total	46.08	33.65

** Above amount includes balance of indirect taxes after claiming input credit

For the year ended March 31, 2025, the auditors remuneration paid in other capacity of Rs.4.15 lakhs represents amounts paid to erstwhile auditors.

Note 29: Earning per share (EPS)

a) The basic earnings per share has been calculated based on the following:

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Net Profit after tax available for equity shareholders	26,184.87	20,533.05
Weighted average number of Equity shares used in computing Basic EPS & Diluted EPS	2,380,586,256	2,380,586,256

b) The reconciliation between the basic and the diluted earnings per share is as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Basic earnings per share (in ₹)	1.10	0.86
Diluted earnings per share (in ₹)	1.10	0.86

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

30 Related party disclosures

Names of related parties identified in accordance with Ind AS -24 "Related Party Disclosures" (with whom there were transactions during the current /previous year) are as follows:

a. Name of related parties and related party relationship

i) Parties where control exists

Holding entity	National Investment and Infrastructure Fund-II
Investment manager of holding entity	National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited

ii) Shareholders holding atleast 10% shares in the company

Shareholder	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation ('SMBC')
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iii) Directors

Chairman & Non-Executive, Nominee Director	Mr. Surya Prakash Rao Pendyala until November 30, 2023
Non-Executive, Nominee Director	Mr. Saurabh Jain
Non-Executive, Nominee Director	Mr. Rajiv Dhar until March 31, 2024
Non-Executive, Nominee Director	Mr. Padmanabh Sinha w.e.f February 2, 2024 until March 31,2025
Non-Executive, Nominee Director	Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava w.e.f February 2, 2024
Independent Director	Ms. Rosemary Sebastian
Independent Director	Mr. V. Chandrasekaran
Independent Director	Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose w.e.f January 12, 2023

iv) Key management personnel

Chief executive officer	Mr. Virender Pankaj
Chief financial officer	Mr. Nilesh Sampat
Company Secretary	Ms. Karishma Pranav Jhaveri until August 09, 2024
Company Secretary	Mr. Naveen Manghani w.e.f August 22, 2024

v) Associate company

NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited

b. Key management personnel compensation:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Short term employee benefits	600.17	604.63
Post-employment defined benefit #	24.59	21.48

#As gratuity, LTIP and other long term employee benefits are computed for all employees in aggregate, and the amounts relating to the Key Management Personnel cannot be consequently individually identified, the same are not included above.

Particulars of Director sitting fees	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Ms. Rosemary Sebastian- Independent Director	15.40	13.80
Mr. V. Chandrasekaran- Independent Director	16.00	13.80
Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose- Independent Director	15.40	9.00
Total	46.80	36.60

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

c. Transactions with related parties during the period

Nature of transaction	Relationship	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Downsell / Assignment			
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	Associate company	-	47,832.97
Placement of Fixed Deposit			
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	Shareholder holding 10% shares in the company	2,000.00	-
Interest on Fixed Deposit received			
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	Shareholder holding 10% shares in the company	29.59	-
Funds received from Associate in its capacity as refinancing lender			
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	Associate company	35,845.53	-
Dividend income received			
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	Associate company	635.90	-
Fee / charges paid			
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	Associate company	-	20.00
National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited	Investment manager of holding entity	3.90	-
Expenses charged by Company			
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	Associate company	-	13.14
Expenses on Company's behalf by			
National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited	Investment manager of holding entity	5.00	12.50
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	Associate company	-	26.32

d. Closing balance of the transactions with related parties

Nature of transaction	Relationship	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Equity shares			
National Investment and Infrastructure Fund-II	Holding company	140,563.79	140,563.79
Investment in equity shares			
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	Associate company	86,411.86	86,411.86
Fees/Charges Payable			
National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited	Investment manager of holding entity	4.21	-
Expenses on Company's behalf payable			
National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited	Investment manager of holding entity	-	10.80

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

31 Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities.

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year – ₹ 375.96 lakhs (previous year - ₹ 215.33 lakhs)

(b) amount of expenditure incurred and shortfall at the end of the year

For the year ended March 31, 2025	Amount of expenditure incurred	Shortfall at the end of the year	Total of previous years shortfall
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	376.00	-	-

The Company’s CSR spend shall enable support to programs, namely – (1) Strengthening livelihood opportunities for tribal women of 35 forest villages in Kotra taluka (Udaipur Dist, Raj) simultaneously addressing environmental sustainability and challenges posed by climate change; (2) Integrated Village Development of Khadkhad and Hiradpada Gram Panchayats in Jawhar taluka of Palghar District in Maharashtra; (3) Youth Leadership Development Program to nurture young social change makers; (4) Provide quality support to 25 Visually Impaired college students of DSMNRU Lucknow, to enable them to compete in the open world with the sighted community; (5) Urban Road Safety Awareness Campaign through radio, digital, and print media channels across Mumbai and Delhi.

For the year ended March 31, 2024	Amount of expenditure incurred	Shortfall at the end of the year	Total of previous years shortfall
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	215.54	-	-

The Company’s CSR spend shall enable support to these specific programs – (1) Strengthen livelihood opportunities for tribal women of 20 forest villages in Kotra taluka (Udaipur Dist, Raj) simultaneously addressing environmental sustainability and challenges posed by climate change (2) Youth Leadership Development Program to nurture young social change makers (3) Provide quality support to 25 Visually Impaired college students of DSMNRU Lucknow, to enable them compete in the open world with the sighted community (4) Provide uninterrupted supply of drinking water to a remote village in Jawhar taluka (MH) and Value Education Programme for school children (5) Create awareness about menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls from schools in Mumbai, guide them and encourage them to follow hygienic practices, by reaching out to 2500 girls (6) Establish a new centre (Thakur Complex, Saidham, Mumbai) to serve as an educational & developmental hub for 25 underprivileged children currently not attending schools due to various socio-economic constraints (7) Mitigation / restoration activities in the event of natural calamities, or contingency funding for any untoward occurrence in Maharashtra

32 Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for as at the end of reporting year but not liable to be recognised as liabilities is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Intangible assets	16.83	11.23

Contingent liabilities as at the end of reporting year are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Letter of comfort facilities issued	34,507.12	32,493.87

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

33 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006:

The management has identified enterprises which qualify under the definition of micro enterprises and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at the year end has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company and has been relied upon by the statutory auditors.

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	15.79	2.09
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-
	15.79	2.09

34 Tax expense recognised in P&L

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax	9,407.43	7,208.03
Deferred tax	(859.91)	(998.81)
	8,547.52	6,209.22

Tax expense/(benefits) recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax- remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	2.56	(2.17)
	2.56	(2.17)

34.1 Tax reconciliation (for profit and loss)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense	34,732.39	26,742.27
Tax at the rate of	25.168%	25.168%
Income tax expense calculated	8,741.45	6,730.49
Tax impact of not deductible/allowable expenses/income for tax purpose	209.97	132.91
Tax impact of deduction allowed separately under Income Tax Act, 1961	(406.46)	(652.01)
Income tax expense	8,544.96	6,211.39

34.2 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Deferred tax on account of :		
Provision for gratuity payable	37.14	26.31
Provision for leave encashment payable	72.69	61.55
Provision in respect of Long Term Incentive Plan payable	322.96	147.29
Lease liability	352.04	453.54
Right-of-use assets	(307.80)	(421.44)
Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,278.23	1,648.38
Impairment allowance on financial assets	2,406.22	2,406.22
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	20.21	(2.63)
Net deferred tax Assets	5,181.69	4,319.22

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Deferred tax related to the following:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	Recognised through profit & loss	Recognised through OCI	As at March 31, 2024	Recognised through profit & loss	Recognised through OCI
Preliminary expenses	-	-	-	-	15.10	-
Provision for gratuity payable	37.14	(8.27)	2.56	26.31	(13.21)	(2.17)
Provision for leave encashment payable	72.69	(11.14)	-	61.55	(20.28)	-
Provision of Long Term Incentive Plan payable	322.96	(175.67)	-	147.29	(147.29)	-
Lease liability	352.04	101.50	-	453.54	97.88	-
Right of use assets	(307.80)	(113.64)	-	(421.44)	(146.29)	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	2,278.23	(629.85)	-	1,648.38	(495.67)	-
Impairment allowance on financial assets	2,406.22	-	-	2,406.22	(283.71)	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	20.21	(22.84)	-	(2.63)	(5.33)	-
Total deferred tax Assets (net)	5,181.69	(859.91)	2.56	4,319.22	(998.81)	(2.17)

35 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	27,352.80	27,352.80
Loans	-	-	1,497,957.23	1,497,957.23
Investments	-	-	130,763.36	130,763.36
Other financial assets	-	-	426.12	426.12
Total financial assets	-	-	1,656,499.51	1,656,499.51
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	20.34	20.34
Debt Securities	-	-	270,131.09	270,131.09
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	-	1,064,166.34	1,064,166.34
Lease liability	-	-	1,398.78	1,398.78
Other financial liabilities	-	-	4,244.29	4,244.29
Total financial liabilities	-	-	1,339,960.84	1,339,960.84

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	47,630.89	47,630.89
Loans	-	-	1,315,614.08	1,315,614.08
Investments	-	-	86,411.86	86,411.86
Other financial assets	-	-	265.97	265.97
Total financial assets	-	-	1,449,922.80	1,449,922.80
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	22.72	22.72
Debt Securities	-	-	207,852.85	207,852.85
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	-	947,752.95	947,752.95
Lease Liability	-	-	1,802.06	1,802.06
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,271.21	2,271.21
Total financial liabilities	-	-	1,159,701.79	1,159,701.79

I. Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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. This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised 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 Indian Accounting standard. An explanation of each level is as follows:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. For example: listed equity instruments that have quoted market price.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset is included in level 3.

II. Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Significant valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

The carrying amounts of Cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be approximately equal to the fair value due to their short term maturities.

The fair value of floating rate financial assets and liabilities are deemed to be equivalent to the carrying value. The fair value of certain fixed rate financial assets are estimated using a discounted cash flow model based on contractual cash flows discounted using market rates incorporating the counterparties’ credit risk. However, the fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

All the financial assets and liabilities are categorised into level 2 of fair value hierarchy.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

III. Valuation Process

The finance department of the Company includes a team that performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team directly reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Audit Committee (AC).

IV. Fair value of financial instrument measured at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Loans	1,497,957.23	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08	1,315,614.08
Other financial assets (Guarantee Commission receivable)	176.42	176.42	14.42	14.42
Financial liabilities				
Debt Securities	270,131.09	270,131.09	207,852.85	207,852.85
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	1,064,166.34	1,064,166.34	947,752.95	947,752.95

Note:

During the years mentioned above, there have been no transfers amongst the levels of hierarchy.

36 Capital Management

The Company’s objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity, operating cash flows generated and debt.

The Company is subject to the capital adequacy requirements of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Under RBI’s capital adequacy guidelines, the Company is required to maintain a capital adequacy ratio consisting of Tier I and Tier II Capital. The total of Tier II Capital at any point of time, shall not exceed 100 percent of Tier I Capital. The minimum capital ratio as prescribed by RBI guidelines and applicable to the Company, consisting of Tier I and Tier II capital, shall not be less than 15 percent of its aggregate risk weighted assets on-balance sheet and of risk adjusted value of off-balance sheet.

Regulatory capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Tier- I capital	267,119.55	239,242.28
Tier- II capital	9,560.60	9,560.60
Total Capital	276,680.15	248,802.89
Risk weighted assets	1,560,660.80	1,205,624.40
Tier- I capital ratio	17.12%*	19.84%
Tier- II capital ratio	0.61%*	0.79%
Total Capital ratio	17.73%*	20.64%

**The CRAR tabulated above for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, includes risk weighted amount of off-balance item aggregating to Rs. 1,496 crores viz., sanctioned but undisbursed loans, which have been determined after the application of the relevant credit conversion factor (CCF) as per the treatment of off-Balance sheet items for capital ratio as prescribed in the RBI regulations. If such risk weighted amount of off-balance sheet item is not considered as was hitherto computed, the CRAR ratio would have been 19.61% (Tier - I Capital ratio 18.93% and Tier - II Capital ratio 0.68%).*

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Financial risk management

The Company is exposed primarily to credit risk, liquidity, foreign currency and interest rate risk. The Company has a risk management policy which covers risk associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The risk management policy is approved by Board of Directors. The focus of the risk management is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effect on the financial performance of the Company. The Company’s principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, other financial liabilities and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company’s operations. The Company’s principal financial assets include loans, investments and cash and cash equivalents that it derives directly from its operations.

A Credit risk

It is risk of financial loss that the Company will incur because its customer or counterparty to financial instruments fails to meet their contractual obligation.

The Company’s financial assets comprise of Cash and cash equivalents, Loans, Investments and Other financial assets.

The Company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties, and by monitoring exposure in relations to such limits. Deposits with banks are considered to have negligible risk or nil risk, as they are maintained with high rated banks as approved by the Board of Directors. Investments comprise of temporary deployments in liquid and overnight mutual funds, treasury bills, debt securities, reverse repo and include trade investment in equity shares of associate group company. The Company has a dedicated risk management team, which monitors the positions and exposures on a continuous basis.

Following provides exposure to credit risk for Financial Instruments :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial Assets at amortised cost- Loans (Gross)	1,515,587.55	1,333,306.48
Other financial assets at amortised cost	176.42	14.42
Non Fund Based Facility	34,507.12	32,493.87
Total Gross exposure	1,550,271.09	1,365,814.78
Less: Non Fund Based Facility	(34,507.12)	(32,493.87)
Less : Impairment loss allowances	(9,560.60)	(9,560.60)
Less: IndAS EIR adjustments	(8,282.55)	(8,359.26)
Total carrying value	1,497,920.82	1,315,401.04

Credit risk on Cash and Cash equivalents is considered to be Nil as these are generally held with leading banks.

The financial instruments covered within the scope of ECL include financial assets measured at amortised cost such as loans.

Loans

Loans comprise of Term Loans and credit provided by issuing NCDs to infrastructure companies for which a staged approach is followed for determination of ECL.

Non Fund Based Exposure (Letter of Comfort)

The Non-Fund Based limits i.e.Letter of Comfort issued for the issuance of Letter of Credit for which stage approach is considered for determination of ECL.

Stage 1: All Open positions in the loans and advances are considered as stage 1 assets for computation of expected credit loss. Exposure at default (EAD) for stage 1 assets is computed considering the specific underlying credit parameters and impact of relevant macro-economic environment indicators and their potential movements.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Stage 2: Exposures under stage 2 include dues upto 90 days pertaining to principal and interest on all positions of loans and advances.

Stage 3: Exposures under stage 3 include dues past 90 days pertaining to principal and interest on all positions of loans and advances.

Based on historical data, the Company assigns probability of default to stage 1 and stage 2 and applies it to the EAD to compute the ECL. For Stage 3 assets probability of default is considered as 100%.

Following table provides information about exposure to credit risk and ECL on loans and advances

Stage	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	ECL	Carrying amount	ECL
Stage 1*	1,550,094.67	9,560.60	1,365,800.35	9,560.60
Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-

* Carrying amount includes non-fund based exposure of ₹ 34,507.12 lakhs (previous year ₹ 32,493.87 lakhs)

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	(9,333.14)	(8,117.76)
Impairment provision recognised	(14.63)	(1,215.38)
Derecognition	-	-
Closing balance	(9,347.77)	(9,333.14)

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of off balance sheet exposure

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	(227.46)	(315.61)
Impairment provision recognised	-	-
Derecognition	14.63	88.15
Closing balance	(212.83)	(227.46)

Credit Concentration

The Company's loan portfolio is concentrated on infrastructure, as detailed below.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Infrastructure	1,494,819.72	1,311,781.28
Non-Infrastructure	3,101.10	3,619.76
Total	1,497,920.82	1,315,401.04

1) Credit risk measurement - loans and advances

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of loans and advances (including certain loan commitments) entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations with counterparties. The Company measures credit risk using probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD). This is similar to the approach used for the purpose of measuring expected credit loss (ECL) under Ind AS 109.

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The Company's concentration risk is managed at the sector/sub-sector level. Sectoral limits have been laid down and reviewed every 6 months at the Risk Management Committee (RMC).

Sector/sub-sector	Exposure as % of total exposure	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Solar	37.71%	29.75%
Roads	24.32%	31.18%
Renewable Hybrid Energy	5.96%	11.07%
Airport	5.73%	4.67%
Transmission	5.53%	2.79%
Social and Commercial Infrastructure	5.41%	-
Wind	4.82%	7.45%
Telecom Tower	3.24%	5.22%
Power Distribution	3.14%	4.48%
Logistics	1.54%	1.04%
City Gas Distribution	0.95%	1.03%
Water & Sanitation	0.76%	0.81%
Data Centre	0.69%	0.25%
Urban Public Transport	0.20%	0.27%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

a) Credit risk grading

The Company uses internal credit risk grading framework that reflects its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparty. The Company uses internal rating model tailored to various categories of counterparties. Borrower and loan specific information collected at the time of initial application and annual re-rating exercise is fed into risk rating model. This is supplemented by external data such as credit bureau scoring information.

The framework is robust and comparable to credit models used by credit rating bureaus. The credit rating model considers various parameters (such as promoter strength, operating risk, market risk, financial factors, etc.) and a score is assigned to each parameter between 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest). The internal rating grade is based on the final score derived from the credit rating model.

The Company's internal score scales and mapping of internal rating grades are set out below:

Internal score	Internal rating grades	Description of the grade
>4	iAAA	Highest Safety
3.91- 4.00	iAA+	
3.81- 3.90	iAA	High Safety
3.71- 3.80	iAA-	
3.61- 3.70	iA+	
3.51- 3.60	iA	Adequate Safety
3.41- 3.50	iA-	
3.11- 3.40	iBBB+	
2.81- 3.10	iBBB	Moderate Safety
2.61- 2.80	iBBB-	
2.25- 2.60	iBB+, iBB & iBB-	Moderate Risk
<2.25	iB, iC & iD	High Risk/ Very High Risk/ Default

As per risk rating policy, the Company does not finance the projects having internal rating grade below investment grade (iBBB-), arrived as per the above mentioned risk rating framework.

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An annual review of the loans / debentures (credit substitutes) is conducted to determine the credit migration and rating of the portfolio. The analysis below summarises the credit quality of the Company's debt portfolio.

Internal rating grades	% of total customers		% of total outstanding	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
iAAA	0%	0%	0%	0%
iAA+, iAA, iAA-	22%	30%	25%	29%
iA+, iA, iA-	36%	34%	36%	33%
iBBB+	30%	23%	26%	33%
iBBB	8%	12%	12%	4%
iBBB-	4%	1%	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

b) **Expected credit loss measurement**

Ind AS 109 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Company.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. Refer note 35 (A)(b)(i) below for a description of how the Company determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'. Refer note 35 (A)(b)(ii) below for a description of how the Company defines credit-impaired and default.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. Refer note 35 (A)(b)(iii) below for a description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with Ind AS 109 is that it should consider forward-looking information.

The following diagram summarises the impairment requirements under Ind AS 109:

Change in credit quality since initial recognition

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
(Initial recognition)	(Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition)	(Credit-impaired assets)
12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses

i) **Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)**

The Company considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Quantitative criteria:

The credit risk on a financial asset of the Company are assumed to have increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 61 days past due. Accordingly the financial assets shall be classified as Stage 2, if on the reporting date, it has been more than 61 days past due.

Qualitative criteria:

For all financial instruments held by the Company, if the borrower is on the watch list and/or the instrument meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Internal rating downgrade of two notches or more with significant deterioration in credit risk
- Any event/s of non-cooperation
- Evidence of diversion of funds

Backstop:

A backstop is applied and the financial instrument considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk if the borrower is more than 61 days past due on its contractual payments.

ii) **Default and credit-impaired asset**

The Company defines a financial asset as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria:

The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments to be considered in default.

Qualitative criteria:

The borrower meets unlikelihood to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

- the borrower is in long-term forbearance
- the borrower is insolvent

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Company and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD) throughout the Company's expected credit loss calculations.

iii) **Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques**

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is measured on either a 12-month (12M) or Lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), and loss given default (LGD), defined as follows:

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

PD Estimation:

The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per “Definition of default and credit-impaired” above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.

The lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12M PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis.

The credit quality of the portfolio is assessed using internally developed credit rating model. The internal rating grade is determined for every initial application and annual re-rating is also performed for all existing counterparties. In the absence of default/SMA history and limited number of counterparties involved, credit rating data available in public domain has been used to assign PDs to Internal rating grades.

- For Stage 1, 12 month PD are calculated. CRISIL 1 year cumulative default rate data and GDP forecast estimates have been used to arrive at 12 month PD for base case, best case and worst case economic scenarios.
- For Stage 2, Lifetime PD are calculated by considering the survival rate of the counterparty for the remaining maturity. The PD is based on CRISIL average transition matrices based on corporates.
- For Stage 3, Lifetime PD is taken as 100%.

Internal rating grades – 12 month PD Mapping:

Internal rating grades		PD% Base Case	PD% Best Case	PD% Worst Case
Highest Safety	iAAA	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
High Safety	iAA+	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%
	iAA	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%
	iAA-	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%
	iA+	0.03%	0.03%	0.09%
Adequate Safety	iA	0.03%	0.03%	0.09%
	iA-	0.03%	0.03%	0.09%
	iBBB+	0.25%	0.07%	0.76%
Moderate Safety	iBBB	0.25%	0.07%	0.76%
	iBBB-	0.25%	0.07%	0.76%
Moderate Risk	iBB+	2.22%	1.03%	4.41%
	iBB	2.22%	1.03%	4.41%
	iBB-	2.22%	1.03%	4.41%
High Risk	iB	6.46%	3.62%	10.79%
Very High Risk	iC	17.73%	11.45%	25.82%
Default	iD	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Exposure at default:

EAD is based on the amounts the Company expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD).

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

For amortising products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12 month or lifetime basis. This will also be adjusted for any expected overpayments made by a borrower. Early repayment/refinance assumptions are also incorporated into the calculation.

Loss given default:

Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Company’s expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. These vary by product type - operational or underconstruction projects and security coverage.

- In case of infrastructure project loans, the primary credit support is cash flow control and additional comfort is taken from project assets as collateral. LGD for under-construction assets - In absence of actual instances of default and consequential recoveries, the LGD rates under “Foundation IRB approach” as prescribed by RBI, after considering the threshold level of collateralisation and required level of over collateralisation for full recognition of collateral have been taken as a proxy measure. LGD for Operational assets - The LGD rate determined by the expected loss in cashflows is used for LGD estimation.

ECL computation:

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month).

iv) Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL model

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The Company has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for portfolio.

Judgment has also been applied in this process. Forecasts of these economic variables (the “base economic scenario”) are provided on a regular basis and provide the best estimate view of the economy over the next five years.

The assessment of SICR is performed using the Lifetime PD under each of the base, and the other scenarios, multiplied by the associated scenario weighting, along with qualitative and backstop indicators. This determines whether the whole financial instrument is in Stage 1, Stage 2, or Stage 3 and hence whether 12-month or lifetime ECL should be recorded. Following this assessment, the Company measures ECL as either a probability weighted 12 month ECL (Stage 1), or a probability weighted lifetime ECL (Stages 2 and 3). These probability-weighted ECLs are determined by running each scenario through the relevant ECL model and multiplying it by the appropriate scenario weighting (as opposed to weighting the inputs).

As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Company considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities and asymmetries within the Company’s different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

The following table sets out the assumptions used for base case, best case and worst case ECL scenarios, taking GDP growth rate as key driver for expected loss:

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Year ended March 31, 2025

ECL Scenario	Assigned probabilities %	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Base case	50%	6.50%	6.47%	6.48%	6.49%	6.50%
Best case	20%	9.22%	9.19%	9.20%	9.21%	9.22%
Worst case	30%	3.78%	3.75%	3.76%	3.77%	3.78%

Year ended March 31, 2024

ECL Scenario	Assigned probabilities %	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Base case	50%	6.50%	6.20%	6.10%	6.00%	6.00%
Best case	20%	9.33%	9.03%	8.93%	8.83%	8.83%
Worst case	30%	3.67%	3.37%	3.27%	3.17%	3.17%

The GDP estimates are used to project the grade wise PD for base case, best case and worst case scenario. The final (weighted) ECL is arrived at by assigning 50%, 20% and 30% weights to the base case, best case and worst case ECL respectively.

The GDP estimates are presented for calendar years & not financials years.

	Year ended March 31, 2025			Year ended March 31, 2024		
	Base case	Best case	Worst case	Base case	Best case	Worst case
Assigned probabilities %	50%	20%	30%	50%	20%	30%
ECL (₹ in lakhs)	551.98	191.82	1,650.56	1,002.35	296.20	2,113.10

Scenario weighted ECL as on March 31, 2025 is ₹ 809.52 lakhs (March 31, 2024 ₹ 1,194.34 lakhs).

v) Financial assets measured on a collective basis

ECL is calculated on individual basis for all loan assets.

vi) Proposal appraisal

The Company collects relevant project/ corporate documents and initiates appraisal of the proposal. The evaluation process encompasses establishment of viability of proposal including borrower’s ability to service the loan. The evaluation is undertaken through a combination of review of project/corporate documents, external rating rationales (if any), meetings with project promoters/key officials, site visits, etc.

Proposals shall be approved by the Credit Committee post recommendation by the Management Committee

Term loans /debentures can have fixed rate or floating rate of interest linked to the Company’s benchmark rate or other agreed benchmark. There may be interest reset after defined intervals.

Below is the mix of assets with interest reset dates falling within 1 year and more than 1 year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Less than 1 year	69%	74%
More than 1 year	31%	26%

vii) Overview of modified and forborne loan

All the loan assets of the Company are categorised under Stage 1 and there are no modified or forborne loans.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

c) Credit risk exposure

i) Maximum exposure to credit risk - Loans and debenture measured at amortised subject to impairment

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the Company’s maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

Term loans and debentures	As at March 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Performing				
Highest Safety	-	-	-	-
High Safety	388,676.81	-	-	388,676.81
Adequate Safety	550,533.60	-	-	550,533.60
Moderate Safety	611,060.67	-	-	611,060.67
Non- performing				
Moderate Risk	-	-	-	-
High Risk/ Very High Risk/ Default	-	-	-	-
Total	1,550,271.08	-	-	1,550,271.08

Term loans and debentures	As at March 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Performing				
Highest Safety	-	-	-	-
High Safety	392,925.73	-	-	392,925.73
Adequate Safety	450,613.13	-	-	450,613.13
Moderate Safety	522,275.93	-	-	522,275.93
Non- performing				
Moderate Risk	-	-	-	-
High Risk/ Very High Risk/ Default	-	-	-	-
Total	1,365,814.79	-	-	1,365,814.79

ii) Maximum exposure to credit risk - Financial instruments not subject to impairment

The Company does not have any exposure to Financial instruments not subjected to impairment.

iii) Collateral and other credit enhancement

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are in place covering the acceptability and valuation of each type of collateral.

The Company employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most common of these is accepting collateral for funds advanced. The Company has internal policies on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

The fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed on a regular basis.

Particulars	Gross Exposure	Impairment allowance	Non Fund Based Facility	EIR Adjustment	Carrying amount	Fair value of collateral held
As at March 31, 2025						
Loans to corporate entities/individuals:						
- Term loans	1,094,420.12	6,750.11	-	8,153.82	1,079,516.19	1,210,320.00
- Debentures and bonds	414,168.07	2,554.49	-	128.73	411,484.85	479,061.63
- Accrued interest on loans, debentures and bonds	6,999.36	43.17	-	-	6,956.19	6,999.36
- Other financial Asset	176.42	-	-	-	176.42	176.42
- Non-Fund Based facility	34,507.12	212.83	34,507.12	-	(212.83)	38,387.70
Total	1,550,271.09	9,560.60	34,507.12	8,282.55	1,497,920.82	1,734,945.11
As at March 31, 2024						
Loans to corporate entities/individuals:						
- Term loans	1,016,594.30	7,116.15	-	1,529.33	1,007,948.82	1,607,765.33
- Debentures and bonds	311,778.40	2,182.45	-	6,829.95	302,766.00	2,037,398.32
- Accrued interest on loans, debentures and bonds	4,933.80	34.54	-	-	4,899.26	4,933.80
- Other financial Asset	14.42	-	-	-	14.42	14.42
- Non-Fund Based facility	32,493.87	227.46	32,493.87	-	(227.46)	51,547.90
Total	1,365,814.79	9,560.60	32,493.87	8,359.28	1,315,401.05	3,701,659.78

At the beginning of the financial year FY 24-25, the Company has reviewed and re-validated its ECL Model by a renowned professional firm. Basis contemporary assumptions and input parameters in respect of PD, LGD, default and recovery rates and other sector specific and macro-economic factors affecting the variables in the model, the requirement of ECL provision stands reduced for the portfolio. The Company has however not written back to the statement of profit and loss the excess ECL provision on its balance sheet and continues to carry the provision of Rs. 9,560.60 lakhs. Consequently, there is no charge for the year as the Company holds excess provision as on the balance sheet date.

iv) Loss allowance

The loss allowance recognised in the year could have been impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- transfers between Stage 1 and Stages 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the year, and the consequent “step up” (or “step down”) between 12-month and Lifetime ECL;
- additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the year, as well as releases for financial instruments de-recognised in the year;
- impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the year, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models;
- impacts on the measurement of ECL on account of due changes made to models and assumptions;
- financial assets derecognised during the period and write-offs, if any, of allowances related to assets that were written off during the year.

An analysis of change in the gross carrying amount of the loan portfolio and corresponding loss allowance:

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

The following table further explains changes in the gross carrying amount of the loan portfolio to help explain their significance to the changes in the loss allowance for the same portfolio as discussed below:

Term loans and debentures	Year ended March 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Opening balance	1,324,947.22	-	-	1,324,947.22
New assets originated or purchased	780,326.23	-	-	780,326.23
Assets derecognised or repaid	(597,968.45)	-	-	(597,968.45)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	1,507,305.00	-	-	1,507,305.00

Term loans and debentures	Year ended March 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Opening balance	1,154,424.70	-	-	1,154,424.70
New assets originated or purchased	615,432.94	-	-	615,432.94
Assets derecognised or repaid	(444,910.42)	-	-	(444,910.42)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	1,324,947.22	-	-	1,324,947.22

The following table explains the changes in the loss allowance between the beginning and at the end of the annual year due to various factors:

Term loans and debentures	Year ended March 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Opening balance	9,333.14	-	-	9,333.14
New assets originated or purchased	3,722.03	-	-	3,722.03
Assets derecognised or repaid	(3,707.40)	-	-	(3,707.40)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	9,347.77	-	-	9,347.77

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Term loans and debentures	Year ended March 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Opening balance	8,117.76	-	-	8,117.76
New assets originated or purchased	4,329.75	-	-	4,329.75
Assets derecognised or repaid	(3,114.37)	-	-	(3,114.37)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	9,333.14	-	-	9,333.14

B Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk 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. For the Company, liquidity risk arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities viz. Trade payables, Borrowings and other financial liabilities.

Liquidity risk framework

The Company's management is responsible for liquidity and 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.

Category	Limits
Limits on cumulative negative gaps, as a % of cumulative outflows [maximum]	- 10% of cumulative outflows for 0 to 14 days - 20% of cumulative outflows for 15 days to 1 year
Capital adequacy ratio (CRAR) [minimum]	15%
Capital Classification	Tier II Capital shall not exceed Tier I Capital
Earnings at Risk (EaR)	₹ 30 crore or 15% of the Annual Budgeted Net Interest Income; whichever is lower
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	1.00

Financing arrangements

The Company had access to following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Floating rate		
Borrowings		
Expiring within one year	122,500.00	245,500.00
Expiring beyond one year	-	-
Total	122,500.00	245,500.00

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

C Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: Foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company was exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions in respect of its borrowings, primarily with regard to the US Dollar in the year ended March 31, 2024 (no such transaction in FY25). During FY24, the Company had converted a part of its borrowing to FCNR loan for a period of 6 months as per the terms with the bank. As per the foreign currency hedging policy of the Company, this FCNR loan exposure had been fully hedged for principal and interest over the outstanding period and accordingly there was no risk in terms of the foreign currency movement.

The Company expends a non-material value of operating expenses in foreign currency, which in the opinion of the Company does not pose any foreign currency risk. The Company does not hedge these exposures since it relates only to a small value of foreign currency expense, not having a material impact on the Company.

The Company did not have any exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of reporting years ending March 31, 2025 and March 31,2024.

Sensitivity to foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity in USD with all other variables held constant. The below impact on the Company's profit before tax is based on changes in the fair value of unhedged foreign currency monetary liabilities and asset at balance sheet date:

Currencies	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%
USD	-	-	-	-

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the potential loss arising from fluctuations in market interest rates. In order to mitigate the interest rate risk, the Company periodically reviews its lending rates and the weighted average cost of borrowing, based on prevailing market rates. The Company is subject to interest rate risk, primarily on loans and borrowings at floating rate. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors beyond control, including the monetary policies of the Reserve Bank of India, deregulation of the financial sector in India, domestic and international economic and political conditions, inflation and other factors. The Company's policy is to minimize interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. The interest rate risk is managed by the analysis of interest rate sensitivity gap statements and by evaluating the creation of assets and liabilities with a mix of fixed and floating interest rates.

Below is the overall exposure of the Company to interest rate risk:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Variable rate liabilities		
Borrowings	1,019,754.33	942,127.20
Variable rate assets		
Loans	985,762.55	1,001,153.51

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of the statement of profit and loss is the effect of the changes in market interest rates on borrowings and loans given. Below is the impact on the Company’s profit before tax due to interest rate sensitivity.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Interest rates – increase by 0.50%	(169.96)	295.13
Interest rates – decrease by 0.50%	169.96	(295.13)

The above assumes holding of all other variables constant

(iii) Price risk

The Company is not exposed to price risk as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

D Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or from external events. The operational risks of the Company are managed through comprehensive internal control systems and procedures and key back up processes. This enables the management to evaluate key areas of operational risks and the process to adequately mitigate them on an ongoing basis. The Internal Audit function also enables mitigation on an ongoing basis. The Company has put in place a robust Disaster Recovery (DR) plan, which is periodically tested. Business Continuity Plan (BCP) is further put in place to ensure seamless continuity of operations including services to customers, when confronted with adverse events such as natural disasters, technological failures, human errors, terrorism, etc. Periodic testing is carried out to address gaps in the framework, if any.

37 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Company operates in a single reportable segment i.e. lending loans to infrastructure companies, since the nature of the loans are exposed to similar risk and return profiles. The Company operates in a single geographical segment i.e. India.

(a) Segment revenue

The Company operates as a single segment. The segment revenue is measured in the same way as in the statement of income and expenditure.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Segment revenue		
- India	146,592.87	119,575.15
- Outside India	-	-
Total	146,592.87	119,575.15

Revenue from major customers

For the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, no single customer of the company contributed more than 10% of the Company’s total revenues.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(b) Segment assets and segment liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Segment assets		
- India	1,668,872.30	1,461,590.53
- Outside India	-	-
Segment liabilities		
- India	1,342,168.68	1,161,064.17
- Outside India	-	-

38 Collateral / security pledged

The carrying amount of assets pledged as security for borrowings availed by the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Pledged as security against borrowings		
Receivables and Loan Assets	1,508,588.19	1,328,372.70
Other financial assets	176.42	14.42
Total	1,508,764.61	1,328,387.12

39 Employee benefits

(A) Labour Law

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which subsumes the Provident Fund and the Gratuity Act and rules thereunder. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also released draft rules thereunder on November 13, 2020 and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will evaluate the rules, assess the impact, if any and account for the same once the rules are notified and become effective.

(B) Defined Contribution Plan: Following amount is recognized as an expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Provident fund and other fund	129.00	94.90

(C) Defined Benefit Plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is eligible for gratuity on cessation of employment and it is computed at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service subject to such limit as prescribed by The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 as amended from time to time. The company carries a provision in the financial statements based on actuarial valuation.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Contribution to Gratuity fund

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 19, actuarial valuation was done in respect of the aforesaid defined benefit plan of gratuity based on the following assumptions:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(i) Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate (per annum)	6.70%	7.20%
Salary escalation rate	9.90%	9.90%
Retirement age	60	60
(ii) Asset information		
The Company is responsible for the overall governance of the plan.		
(iii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation		
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of year	80.14	60.66
Current Service Cost	33.43	26.76
Past Service Cost	18.13	-
Benefit payments from plan	-	(3.20)
Interest cost	5.68	4.54
Actuarial losses on obligations	10.18	(8.62)
Defined benefit obligation at end of year	147.56	80.14
(iv) Changes in the Fair value of plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	-	-
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	-	-
Employer contributions	-	3.20
Benefit payments from plan assets	-	(3.20)
Actuarial gains	-	-
Fair value of Plan assets at the end of the year	-	-

(v) Assets and liabilities recognised in the balance sheet

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Defined benefit obligation	147.56	80.14
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net defined benefit liability	147.56	80.14

(vi) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current Service cost	33.43	26.76
Interest cost on net defined benefit obligation	5.68	4.54
Past Service cost	18.13	-
Total expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	57.24	31.30

Included in note 'Employee benefits expense'

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(vii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Opening amount recognized in OCI outside P&L account	0.25	8.87
Effect of changes in actuarial assumptions	5.58	(3.67)
Experience adjustments	4.60	(4.95)
Total remeasurements included in OCI	10.42	0.25

(viii) Sensitivity Analysis:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Present value obligation		
Discount rate +50 basis points	141.98	76.94
Discount rate -50 basis points	153.52	83.57
Salary Increase Rate +50 basis points	153.31	82.69
Salary Increase Rate -50 basis points	142.11	77.68

(ix) Projected plan cash flow

Maturity Profile	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Expected total benefit payments		
Year 1	8.45	2.68
Year 2	10.09	5.73
Year 3	35.35	6.61
Year 4	11.26	19.27
Year 5	12.23	7.16
Next 5 years	202.33	125.32

(x) Provision for leave encashment

Maturity Profile	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Liability for compensated absences	288.82	198.36

(xi) Information in respect of Long Term Incentive Plan:

Particulars	Details															
Nature and extent of Long Term Incentive Plan that existed as at the year end along with general terms and conditions	<p>Aseem Long Term Incentive Plan- Scheme I (“LTIP”/ “Plan”)</p> <p>Under the LTIP Plan approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting dated February 14, 2024, eligible grantee employees will receive cash on settlement of vested LTIP units basis the fair market value of the equity share of the Company, subject to the terms and conditions specified in the Plan. This Plan envisages the grant of LTIP units to eligible employees for financial years FY21 to FY25.</p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>No. of units (March 31, 2025)</th><th>No. of units (March 31, 2024)</th></tr><tr><td>Opening balance of LTIP units</td><td>5,371,049</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Add: Units granted during the year</td><td>3,521,176</td><td>53,71,049#</td></tr><tr><td>Less : Units lapsed during the year</td><td>(167,443)</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Closing balance of LTIP units</td><td>8,724,782</td><td>5,371,049</td></tr></table> <p><i># During FY24, LTIP units had been granted to eligible employees for recognizing performance for the financial years FY21, FY22 and FY23.</i></p>	Particulars	No. of units (March 31, 2025)	No. of units (March 31, 2024)	Opening balance of LTIP units	5,371,049	-	Add: Units granted during the year	3,521,176	53,71,049#	Less : Units lapsed during the year	(167,443)	-	Closing balance of LTIP units	8,724,782	5,371,049
Particulars	No. of units (March 31, 2025)	No. of units (March 31, 2024)														
Opening balance of LTIP units	5,371,049	-														
Add: Units granted during the year	3,521,176	53,71,049#														
Less : Units lapsed during the year	(167,443)	-														
Closing balance of LTIP units	8,724,782	5,371,049														
Settlement Method	Cash- Settled															

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Vesting period	2-4 years
Method used to estimate the fair value of outstanding units granted to employees	Black- Scholes Option Pricing model. The said model considers parameters such as current value of share price, settlement price, expected date of settlement, etc. The number of units outstanding as at 31 st March, 2025 is 55,57,467 and the fair value is Rs.21.95 per unit.
Total expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	The expense has been calculated using the fair value method of accounting for LTIP units issued under the LTIP Plan. The employee benefits expense as per fair value method accounted during the financial year 2024-25 is Rs.697.98 lakhs (Refer Note 26). The amount carried in the Balance sheet as Provision for Long Term Incentive Plan is Rs.1,283.23 lakhs (Refer Note 17).

40 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled:

	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Assets						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	27,352.80	-	27,352.80	47,630.89	-	47,630.89
Loans	401,357.79	1,096,599.44	1,497,957.23	311,126.24	1,004,487.84	1,315,614.08
Investments	44,351.50	86,411.86	130,763.36	-	86,411.86	86,411.86
Other financial assets	161.58	264.54	426.12	40.30	225.67	265.97
Non-Financial assets						
Current tax assets (net)	-	5,166.58	5,166.58	-	4,732.34	4,732.34
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	5,181.69	5,181.69	-	4,319.22	4,319.22
Property, plant and equipment	-	482.83	482.83	-	588.28	588.28
Intangible assets	-	75.32	75.32	-	103.48	103.48
Right of use assets	451.56	771.41	1,222.97	451.56	1,222.96	1,674.52
Other non-financial assets	90.67	152.73	243.40	249.89	-	249.89
Total Assets	473,765.90	1,195,106.40	1,668,872.30	359,498.88	1,102,091.65	1,461,590.53
Liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	20.34	-	20.34	22.72	-	22.72
Debt securities	155,263.51	114,867.58	270,131.09	69,480.36	138,372.50	207,852.85
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	209,207.40	854,958.94	1,064,166.34	185,153.48	762,599.48	947,752.95
Lease liability	464.41	934.37	1,398.78	403.28	1,398.78	1,802.06
Other financial liabilities	4,219.96	24.33	4,244.29	2,271.21	-	2,271.21
Non Financial Liabilities						
Provisions	28.88	1,903.56	1,932.44	198.36	892.84	1,091.20
Other non-financial liabilities	275.40	-	275.40	271.18	-	271.18
Total Liabilities	369,479.90	972,688.78	1,342,168.68	257,800.59	903,263.59	1,161,064.18

41 Ind AS 116 - Leases:

As a lessee the Company classified property leases as operating leases under Ind AS 116. These include office premises taken on lease. The lease typically run for a period of one to five years. Lease include conditions such as non-cancellable period, notice period before terminating the lease or escalation of rent upon completion of part tenure of the lease in line with inflation in prices. The Company had entered into a long term lease of its office premises in the previous year.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Information about the lease for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

(I) Right-of-use assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,674.52	2,124.16
Additions during the year	-	2.03
Deletion during the year	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(451.56)	(451.67)
Balance at the end of the year	1,222.96	1,674.52

(II) Movement of Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,802.06	2,190.95
Additions during the year	-	2.03
Deletion during the year	-	-
Finance cost for the year	129.14	161.53
Payment of lease liabilities for the year	(532.42)	(552.45)
Balance at the end of the year	1,398.78	1,802.06

(III) Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease were payable as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Less than one month	50.03	47.64
Between one and three months	100.05	95.29
Between three months and one year	408.96	389.49
Between one and five years	1,000.64	1,559.68
More than 5 years	-	-

(IV) Amounts recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on lease liabilities	129.14	161.53
Depreciation on Right-of-use assets	451.56	451.67

(V) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Total cash outflow for leases	532.42	552.45

Company has considered entire lease term of 5 years for the purpose of determination of Right of Use assets and Lease liabilities.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

42 Capital Management

The Company maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business and is meeting capital adequacy requirements of the local banking supervisor, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) of India. The adequacy of the Company's capital is monitored using, amongst other measures, the regulations issued by RBI. Company has complied in full with all its externally imposed capital requirements over the reported year. The primary objectives of the Company's capital management policy are to ensure that the Company complies with its internal and externally imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous year. However, they are under constant review by the Board.

The following additional information is disclosed in terms of the RBI circular (Ref No. DNBR .PD. 008 / 03.10.119 / 2016-17 dated September 01, 2016) and RBI circular DNBR(PD) CC No. 053 / 03.10.119 / 2015-16 :

Items	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
i. CRAR (%)	17.73%*	20.64%
ii. CRAR- Tier I capital (%)	17.12%*	19.84%
ii. CRAR- Tier II capital (%)	0.61%*	0.79%

*The CRAR tabulated above for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, includes risk weighted amount of off-balance item aggregating to Rs. 1,496 crores viz., sanctioned but undisbursed loans, which have been determined after the application of the relevant credit conversion factor (CCF) as per the treatment of off-Balance sheet items for capital ratio as prescribed in the RBI regulations. If such risk weighted amount of off-balance sheet item is not considered as was hitherto computed, the CRAR would have been 19.61% (Tier - I Capital 18.93% and Tier - II Capital 0.68%).

As per RBI Prudential norms, the minimum CRAR requirement for NBFCs is 15% and the Company has maintained CRAR well above the regulatory norms throughout the year.

Regulatory capital-related information is presented as a part of the RBI mandated disclosures. The RBI norms require capital to be maintained at prescribed levels. In accordance with such norms, Tier I capital of the company comprises of share capital, share premium, reserves and Tier II capital comprises of provision on loans that are not credit-impaired. There were no changes in the capital management process during the years presented.

43 Details of loans transferred / acquired during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 under the RBI Master Direction on Transfer of Loan Exposures dated September 24, 2021 are given below:

- (i) The Company has not transferred any non-performing assets during both the years.
- (ii) The Company has not transferred any Special Mention Accounts (SMA) during both the years.
- (iii) The Company has not acquired any stressed assets during both the years.
- (iv) Details of Rupee term loans not in default acquired are given below:

Items	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Aggregate amount of loans acquired	64,869.00	189,955.00
Weighted average residual maturity (in years)	13.67	9.50
Retention of beneficial economic interest by originator	Nil	Nil
Security coverage	100%	100%
Rating wise distribution of rated loans	Unrated/BBB-/ BBB+/AA-/A-/A	BBB- to AA-

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

- (v) For details of loans not in default transferred by the Company are given below:

Items	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Aggregate amount of loans transferred	104,035.75	50,138.00
Weighted average residual maturity (in years)	15.94	7.05
Retention of beneficial economic interest by originator	Nil	Nil
Security coverage	100%	100%
Rating wise distribution of rated loans	BBB-/BBB+/AAA/ AA-/AA+/A-	A+/AA/BBB+

44 The following additional information (other than what is already disclosed elsewhere) is disclosed in terms of RBI Circular No. DOR. ACC.REC.No.20/21.04.018/2022-23 dated April 19, 2022

- (i) There are no intra-group exposures as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 except the strategic investment in the associate company NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited of ₹ 86,411.86 lakhs (previous year ₹ 86,411.86 lakhs).
- (ii) There is no foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2025 (previous year - Nil).
- (iii) There is no breach of covenant of loans availed or debt securities issued for year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.
- (iv) Sectoral exposure

Sectors	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure)	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure)	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Industry						
a. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts & Transport Equipment	3,120.52	-	-	3,645.39	-	-
b. Infrastructure		-				
i) Power	50,787.41	-	-	63,417.43	-	-
ii) Telecommunications	49,978.03	-	-	70,908.53	-	-
iii) Roads	374,097.82	-	-	423,140.95	-	-
iv) Airports	89,341.03	-	-	63,504.52	-	-
v) Electricity Transmission	85,079.55	-	-	37,867.53	-	-
vi) Solar Renewal Energy	674,020.26	-	-	554,476.42	-	-
vii) Wind Energy	71,368.92	-	-	98,178.13	-	-
viii) Other Infrastructure	144,018.58	-	-	42,302.20	-	-
Total of Industry	1,541,812.12	-	-	1,357,441.09	-	-
3. Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Personal Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Others, if any (please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(v) The following are the details of transactions and balances as at March 31,2025 with related parties

Related Party/Items	Parent (as per ownership) or control	Subsidiaries	Associates / Joint Ventures	Key Management Personnel ³	Relatives of key Management Personnel	Key Management Personnel Director	Others (Investing Party, Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures, Employee Benefit Companies of Investing Party and their Group Companies / Associates / Joint Ventures) ³	Total
Balances as at March 31								
Investment by Parent (Note 4)	140,563.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,563.79
	(140,563.79)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(140,563.79)
Investment in equity shares	-	-	86,411.86	-	-	-	-	86,411.86
	-	-	(86,411.86)	-	-	-	-	(86,411.86)
Other Liability (Note 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.21	4.21
	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10.80)	(10.80)
Transaction during the year								
Sale of loan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(47,832.97)	-	-	-	-	(47,832.97)
Funds received from Associate in its capacity as refinancing lender	-	-	35,845.53	-	-	-	-	35,845.53
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placement of Fixed Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.00	2,000.00
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income/ Expenditure								
Remuneration to KMPs	-	-	-	624.76	-	-	-	624.76
	-	-	-	(626.11)	-	-	-	(626.11)
Director sitting fee	-	-	-	-	-	46.80	-	46.80
	-	-	-	-	-	(36.60)	-	(36.60)
Dividend Income Received	-	-	635.90	-	-	-	-	635.90
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Receipts (Note 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.59	29.59
	-	-	(13.14)	-	-	-	-	(13.14)
Others Expenses (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.90	8.90
	-	-	(46.32)	-	-	-	(12.50)	(58.82)
Maximum outstanding during the year								
Investment by Parent (Note 4)	140,563.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,563.79
	(140,563.79)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(140,563.79)
Investment in equity shares	-	-	86,411.86	-	-	-	-	86,411.86
	-	-	(86,411.86)	-	-	-	-	(86,411.86)

Notes:

- Figures in bracket pertain to March 31, 2024.
- Nature of relationship with related party is defined at note 30.
- Key Management Personnel includes transactions pertaining to Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary.
- Parent is National Investment and Infrastructure Fund-II.
- Other Liability represents expenses payable to Associate Company and investment manager of holding entity
- Other receipts represents reimbursement of expenses paid on behalf of Associate Company and interest on fixed deposit received from SMBC.
- Other expenses represents reimbursement for shared service cost and other expenses.
- Others include SMBC and Group Company of investing party refers to National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited, Investment manager of holding entity.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(vi) Disclosure of complaints

- Summary information on complaints received by the NBFCs from customers and from the Offices of Ombudsman

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Complaints received by the NBFC from its customers			
1	Number of complaints pending at beginning of the year	-	-
2	Number of complaints received during the year	-	-
3	Number of complaints disposed during the year	-	-
3.1	Of which, number of complaints rejected by the NBFC	-	-
4	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-
Maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman			
5	Number of maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.1	Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the NBFC by Office of Ombud	-	-
5.2	Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation/mediation/advisories issued by Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.3	Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by Office of Ombudsman against the NBFC	-	-
6	Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	-	-

- Since the company has not received any complaints from customers or banking ombudsman, the disclosure regarding top five grounds of complaints is not applicable.

45 Disclosure Pursuant to RBI Notification no RBI/2019-20/170 DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20
Year ended March 31, 2025

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
1	2	3	4	(5=3-4)	6	(7=4-6)
Performing assets						
Standard	Stage 1	1,507,305.00	9,347.77	1,497,957.23	6,062.35	3,285.42
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		1,507,305.00	9,347.77	1,497,957.23	6,062.35	3,285.42
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful- up to 1 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for doubtful		-	-	-	-	-
Loss assets		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for NPA		-	-	-	-	-
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	34,507.12	212.83	34,294.29	-	212.83
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		34,507.12	212.83	34,294.29	-	212.83
Total	Stage 1	1,541,812.12	9,560.60	1,532,251.52	6,062.35	3,498.25
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,541,812.12	9,560.60	1,532,251.52	6,062.35	3,498.25

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

Year ended March 31, 2024

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
1	2	3	4	(5=3-4)	6	(7=4-6)
Performing assets						
Standard	Stage 1	1,324,947.22	9,333.14	1,315,614.08	5,333.23	3,999.91
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		1,324,947.22	9,333.14	1,315,614.08	5,333.23	3,999.91
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful- up to 1 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for doubtful		-	-	-	-	-
Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for NPA		-	-	-	-	-
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	32,493.87	227.46	32,266.41	-	227.46
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		32,493.87	227.46	32,266.41	-	227.46
Total	Stage 1	1,357,441.09	9,560.60	1,347,880.49	5,333.23	4,227.37
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,357,441.09	9,560.60	1,347,880.49	5,333.23	4,227.37

46A Additional Disclosures as per the circular issued by the Reserve Bank of India (Ref no. DNBR .PD. 008/ 03.10.119/ 2016-17 dated September 01,2016) & RBI circular DNBR(PD) CC no. 053/ 03.10.119 / 2015-16) in respect of Non Banking Financial (Non deposit accepting or holding) Systemically Important (NBFC-ND-SI) is as under:

a. Capital funds, risk assets/ exposure and risk asset ratio (CRAR)

S.No	Item	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
1	CRAR (%)	17.73%*	20.64%
2	CRAR- Tier I capital (%)	17.12%*	19.84%
3	CRAR- Tier II Capital (%)	0.61%*	0.79%
4	Amount of subordinated debt raised as Tier-II capital	-	-
5	Amount raised by issued of Perpetual Debt Instruments	-	-

* The CRAR tabulated above for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, includes risk weighted amount of off-balance item aggregating to Rs. 1,496 crores viz., sanctioned but undisbursed loans, which have been determined after the application of the relevant credit conversion factor (CCF) as per the treatment of off-Balance sheet items for capital ratio as prescribed in the RBI regulations. If such risk weighted amount of off-balance sheet item

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

is not considered as was hitherto computed, the CRAR would have been 19.61% (Tier - I Capital 18.93% and Tier - II Capital 0.68%).

b. Investments

S. No	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
1	Value of investments		
(i)	Gross value of investments		
(a)	in India	86,411.86	86,411.86
(a)	outside India	-	-
(ii)	Provision for depreciation		
(a)	in India	-	-
(a)	outside India	-	-
(iii)	Net value of investments		
(a)	in India	86,411.86	86,411.86
(a)	outside India	-	-
2	Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
(i)	Opening balance	-	-
(ii)	Add : Provisions made during the year	-	-
(iii)	Less : Write-off/ write-back of excess provision during the year	-	-
(iv)	Closing balance	-	-

c. Derivatives

There are no derivative transactions as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. Hence the related disclosures are not applicable to the Company.

d. Disclosures relating to Securitisation

The Company has not entered in securitisation transaction in the year ending March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. Hence the related disclosures are not applicable to the Company.

e. Details of Financial Assets sold to Securitisation / Reconstruction Company for Asset Reconstruction

The Company has not sold any financial asset to securitisation / reconstruction company for asset reconstruction in the year ending March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. Hence the related disclosures are not applicable to the Company.

f. Details of non-performing financial assets purchased / sold

The Company has not purchased / sold any non-performing financial assets in the year ending March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. Hence the related disclosures are not applicable to the Company.

g. Exposure

i. Exposure to Real Estate Sector

This disclosure is not applicable to the Company as there are no exposures, direct or indirect to real estate sector as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

ii. Exposure to Capital Market

This disclosure is not applicable to the Company as there are no exposures to capital market as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

h. Details of financing of parent company products

This disclosure is not applicable to the Company as there is no financing of Parent Company products.

i. Details of Single Borrower Limit (SGL) / Group Borrower Limit (GBL) exceeded by the NBFC

The Company has not lent/ invested or lent and invested in Single Borrower / Single Group of Borrowers in excess of limits prescribed by the RBI during the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

j. Unsecured Advances

The Company has not given any unsecured advances in the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

k. Registration obtained from other financial sector regulators

The Company is not registered with any financial sector regulators except with the RBI.

l. Disclosure of Penalties imposed by RBI and other regulators

No penalties were imposed by RBI and other regulators during the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, except one instance of delay in intimation of holding of Board Meeting in respect of which the Company received a notice from National Stock Exchange and paid a penalty amounting to INR 5,000/- during the year ended March 31,2024.

m. Provisions and contingencies (shown under the head expenditure in Statement of Profit and Loss):

S.No	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(i)	Provision made towards income tax	9,407.43	7,208.03
(ii)	Provision for employee benefits	806.44	532.55
(iii)	Provision for employee stock compensation cost	-	-
(iv)	Provision for long term incentive plan for employees	697.98	585.24
(v)	Provision for gratuity	57.24	31.30
(vi)	Provision for compensated absence cost	136.39	94.41
(vii)	Provision for impairment of financial assets	-	1,127.21
(viii)	Provisions for depreciation on Investment	-	-
(ix)	Provision towards NPA	-	-

n. Draw Down from Reserves

There has been no draw down from reserves during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. Hence the related disclosures are not applicable to the Company.

o. Concentration of Advances, Exposures and NPAs

i) Concentration of Advances

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers	489,615.00	413,201.62
Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances	62.92%	66.99%

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

ii) Concentration of Exposures

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Total Exposures to twenty largest borrowers / customers*	738,144.69	677,066.15
Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers / customers to Total Exposure on borrowers / customers	48.97%	51.10%

*Exposure does not include equity investment in Associate company.

iii) Concentration of NPAs

All loan accounts are standard assets as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Total of Exposures to top four NPA accounts*	-	-

* there are no account classified as NPA as on March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

iv) Sector-wise NPAs (% of NPA to Total Advances in that sector)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Agriculture & allied activities	-	-
MSME	-	-
Corporate borrowers	-	-
Services	-	-
Unsecured personal loans	-	-
Auto loans	-	-
Other personal loans	-	-

v) Movement of NPAs

S. No	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(i)	Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)	-	-
(ii)	Movement of NPAs (Gross):		
(a)	Opening balance	-	-
(b)	Additions during the year	-	-
(c)	Reductions during the year	-	-
(d)	Closing balance	-	-
(iii)	Movement of Net NPAs		
(a)	Opening balance	-	-
(b)	Additions during the year	-	-
(c)	Reductions during the year	-	-
(d)	Closing balance	-	-
(iv)	Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)		
(a)	Opening balance	-	-
(b)	Provisions made during the year	-	-
(c)	Write-off / write-back of excess provisions	-	-
(d)	Closing balance	-	-

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

p. Overseas Assets (for those with Joint Ventures and Subsidiaries abroad)

The Company has not invested/ no exposure in overseas assets in the years ending March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

q. Off-balance Sheet SPVs sponsored by the Company

The Company has not sponsored off-balance sheet SPV in the years ending March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

r. Disclosure of Complaints

There were no customer complaints received during the years ending March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

s. Ratings assigned by credit rating agencies and migration of ratings during the year

S. No.	Instruments	Credit Rating Agency	As on 31 st March 2025	As on 31 st March 2024
1	Long Term Instrument- Non convertible debentures	CARE	AA+ Positive	AA+ Positive
2	Long Term Instrument- Non convertible debentures	CRISIL	AA+ Stable	AA+ Stable
3	Long Term Instrument- Non convertible debentures	ICRA Ltd	AA+ Stable	AA+ Stable
4	Long Term Instrument- Non convertible debentures	India Ratings & Research Private Limited	AA+ Stable	AA+ Stable
5	Short Term Instrument- Commercial Paper	CARE	A1+	A1+
6	Short Term Instrument- Commercial Paper	CRISIL	A1+	A1+
7	Short Term Instrument- Commercial Paper	India Ratings & Research Private Limited	A1+	-
8	Long Term Instrument- Bank Lines	CARE	AA+ Positive	-
9	Long Term Instrument- Bank Lines	ICRA Ltd	AA+ Stable	AA+ Stable
10	Short Term Instrument- Bank Lines	CARE	A1+	-
11	Short Term Instrument- Bank Lines	ICRA Ltd	A1+	A1+
12	Long Term Instrument- Principal Protected Market Linked Debenture	ICRA Ltd	AA+ PP-MLD (Stable)	AA+ PP-MLD (Stable)

t. Statement on Asset Liability Management

Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities as at 31st March 2025

Item	0 day to 7 days	8 days to 14 days	15 days to 30 / 31 days	Over one month to two months	Over two months upto three months	Over three months to six months	Over six months to one year	Over one year to three years	Over three years to five years	Over five years	Total
Liabilities											
Debt Securities	-	-	-	76,820.47	59,118.65	19,324.39	-	100,000.00	14,867.58	-	270,131.09
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	15.31	-	14,331.50	11,006.94	10,381.94	39,526.68	133,945.03	489,719.44	279,874.76	85,364.74	1,064,166.34
Assets											
Investments	28,448.10	-	-	15,903.40	-	-	-	-	-	86,411.86	130,763.36
Loans	43,440.71	50.97	83,993.05	129.88	44,222.84	53,230.66	176,289.68	265,422.53	157,453.41	673,723.50	1,497,957.23

Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities as at 31st March 2024

Item	0 day to 7 days	8 days to 14 days	15 days to 30 / 31 days	Over one month to two months	Over two months upto three months	Over three months to six months	Over six months to one year	Over one year to three years	Over three years to five years	Over five years	Total
Liabilities											
Debt Securities	-	-	-	10,000.00	3,082.08	1,476.43	54,921.85	33,697.84	104,674.65	-	207,852.85
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	4,998.55	-	6,149.04	1,631.94	16,006.94	25,937.72	130,429.28	439,126.06	203,093.45	120,379.97	947,752.95
Assets											
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,411.86	86,411.86
Loans	1,433.99	-	2,569.79	313.32	9,252.87	31,906.41	265,649.86	120,262.75	250,350.57	633,874.52	1,315,614.08

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

u. Restructured advances

There are no restructured advances as on 31st March 2025, hence disclosure of information as required in terms of Para 24 of Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (RBI guidelines) is not required.

v. Fraud Reporting

As required by the Chapter II paragraph 5 for Monitoring of frauds in NBFCs (RBI guidelines), the details of frauds noticed / reported are as below:

Particulars	Year ended 31 st March 2025	Year ended 31 st March 2024
Amount Involved	-	-
Amount Recovered	-	-
Amount written off/provided	-	-
Balance	-	-

46B (a) Public disclosure on liquidity risk as of March 31, 2025

The disclosure in terms of RBI circular ref. DOR.NBFC(PD)CC.NO.102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated November 04, 2019 on liquidity risk management framework for NBFCs is provided below :

(i) Funding concentration based on significant counterparty

Sr no	No of significant counterparties	Amount (₹ in lakhs)	% of Total deposits	% of Total Liabilities
1	19	1,256,512.22	-	93.62%

(ii) Top 20 large deposits - Nil

(iii) Top 10 borrowings: ₹ 10,62,913.16 lakhs (represent 79.61% of total borrowings)

(iv) Funding concentration based on significant instrument/product

Sr. No.	Name of instrument	Amount (₹ in lakhs)	% of Total Liabilities
1	Term loans from Banks	752,291.04	56.05%
2	Term loans from Financial Institution	262,000.00	19.52%
3	Non-Convertible Debentures	146,780.56	10.94%
4	Commercial Paper	123,482.95	9.20%
5	Working Capital facilities	50,515.25	3.76%

(v) Stock ratios:

Sr no	Instrument	As a % of total public funds	As a % of total liabilities	As a % of total assets
(a)	Commercial papers	9.25%	9.20%	7.40%
(b)	Non Convertible Debentures (original maturity <1 year)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c)	Other short term liabilities #	1.11%	1.11%	0.89%

Other short term liabilities include all contractual obligation payable within a period of 1 year excluding commercial paper

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(vi) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management

The Company has instituted Asset Liability Management Policy (Policy) under which the Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) has been set up for oversight of Asset Liability Management (ALM), including liquidity risk management. The overall ALM framework as well as liquidity risk is managed by :

- (i) **Board**-which provides the overall direction for the Policy and framework.
- (ii) **Risk Management Committee** - comprises of two Independent Directors, one Non - Executive, Nominee Director, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). It monitors and evaluates risks associated with the business of the Company and measures for risk mitigation.
- (iii) **ALCO**- comprises of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and Chief Business Officer (CBO). It is a decision making body responsible for strategic management of interest rate and liquidity risks.
- (iv) **Asset Liability Management Support Group**- which consists of operating staff from Risk, Accounts and Treasury group, who analyse/monitor liquidity profile, limits & report to ALCO.
- (v) **Finance Committee** - comprises of CEO, CFO and CRO which is authorised to borrow monies through various instruments permitted by RBI, and it monitors treasury related operations of the Company.
- (vi) **Treasury Group**- which is ALM support group and is responsible for fund raising, maintain appropriate liquidity buffers, provide market related inputs and actively implement ALM strategy.

46B (b) Disclosure on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) under RBI circular no. RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated November 04, 2019 on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies

Particulars	Total Unweighted Value (average)*	Total Weighted Value (average)#	Total Unweighted Value (average)*	Total Weighted Value (average)#	Total Unweighted Value (average)*	Total Weighted Value (average)#	Total Unweighted Value (average)*	Total Weighted Value (average)#
	31-Mar-25		31-Dec-24		30-Sep-24		30-Jun-24	
High Quality Liquid Assets								
1 Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)1	115,318	107,068	92,731	84,481	88,752	80,502	58,780	50,530
Cash Outflows								
2 Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Unsecured wholesale funding	20,000	23,000	9,783	11,250	4,891	5,625	-	-
4 Secured wholesale funding	67,077	77,138	79,211	91,092	32,068	36,878	28,900	33,236
5 Additional requirements, of which	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Other contractual funding obligations	101,804	117,075	110,301	126,847	93,127	107,096	94,330	108,479
7 Other contingent funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Total Cash Outflows	188,881	217,213	199,295	229,189	130,086	149,599	123,230	141,715
Cash Inflows								
9 Secured lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Inflows from fully performing exposures	76,384	57,288	89,283	66,962	55,578	41,683	34,026	25,519
11 Other cash inflows	111,231	83,423	120,031	90,023	78,454	58,841	94,546	70,909
12 Total Cash Inflows	187,615	140,711	209,314	156,985	134,032	100,524	128,571	96,428
	Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value	
13 Total HQLA	107,068		84,481		80,502		50,530	
14 Total Net Cash Outflows (Higher of inflow less outflows or 25% of outflows)	76,502		72,204		49,075		45,287	
15 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)	140%		117%		164%		112%	

*Unweighted values calculated as daily average outstanding balances maturing or callable within 30 days (for inflows and outflows).

Weighted values calculated after the application of respective stress factors on inflow (75%) and outflow (115%).

Notes :

- HQLA includes unencumbered portion of current account balance, Investment in T-Bill, Reverse repo and only considers AAA rated corporate bonds in the credit book.
- Undrawn borrowing lines have not been considered as potential inflows above.

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

47 Schedule to the Balance Sheet of a Non Banking Financial Company as required in terms of paragraph 18 of Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016

LIABILITIES SIDE

1	Loans and advances availed by the NBFC inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
		Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue
a.	Debentures (other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)				
-	Secured	146,648.14	-	207,852.85	-
-	Unsecured	-	-	-	-
b.	Deferred Credits	-	-	-	-
c.	Term Loans	1,064,166.34	-	947,752.95	-
d.	Inter-corporate loans and borrowings	-	-	-	-
e.	Commercial Paper	123,482.95	-	-	-
f.	Public Deposits (Refer note 1 below)	-	-	-	-
g.	Other Loans	-	-	-	-

ASSET SIDE

2	Break up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in(4) below]:	Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2025	Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2024
a.	Secured	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08
b.	Unsecured	-	-

3	Break up of Leased Assets and stocks on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities	Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2025	Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2024
i.	Lease Assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors:		
a.	Finance Lease	-	-
b.	Operating Lease	-	-
ii.	Stocks on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors:		
a.	Assets on hire	-	-
b.	Repossessed Assets	-	-
iii.	Other Loans counting towards AFC activities:		
a.	Loans where assets have been repossessed	-	-
b.	Loans other than (a) above	-	-
4	Break up of Investments:		
	Current Investments		
1.	Quoted		
i.	Shares- Equity	-	-
-	Preference	-	-
ii.	Debentures and Bonds	15,903.40	-
iii.	Units of mutual funds	-	-
iv.	Government Securities	-	-
v.	Others	285,448.10	-
2.	Unquoted		
i.	Shares- Equity	-	-
-	Preference	-	-
ii.	Debentures and Bonds	-	-
iii.	Units of mutual funds	-	-
iv.	Government Securities	-	-
v.	Others	-	-

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

4 Break up of Investments:	Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2025	Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2024
Long Term Investments		
1. Quoted		
i. Shares- Equity	-	-
- Preference	-	-
ii. Debentures and Bonds	-	-
iii. Units of mutual funds	-	-
iv. Government Securities	-	-
v. Others	-	-
2. Unquoted		
i. Shares- Equity	86,411.86	86,411.86
- Preference	-	-
ii. Debentures and Bonds	-	-
iii. Units of mutual funds	-	-
iv. Government Securities	-	-
v. Others	-	-

5 Borrower group-wise classification of asset financed:

Category	Amount net of provision as at March 31, 2025			Amount net of provision as at March 31, 2024		
	Secured	Unsecured	Total	Secured	Unsecured	Total
1. Related Parties**						
a. Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Companies in the same group	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Other related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Other than related parties	1,497,957.23	-	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08	-	1,315,614.08
Total	1,497,957.23	-	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08	-	1,315,614.08

6 Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted): (Refer note 3 below)

Category	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Market Value/ Break up of fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provisions)	Market Value/ Break up of fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provisions)
1 Related Parties**				
a. Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
b. Companies in the same group	164,189.05	86,411.86	146,256.71	86,411.86
c. Other related parties	-	-	-	-
2 Other than related parties	44,351.50	44,351.50	-	-
Total	208,540.55	130,763.36	146,256.71	86,411.86

** As per Accounting Standard issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI').

Notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

7 Other information

	Amount as at March 31, 2025	Amount as at March 31, 2024
i. Gross Non-Performing Assets		
a. Related Parties	-	-
b. Other than related parties	-	-
ii. Net Non-Performing Assets		
a. Related Parties	-	-
b. Other than related parties	-	-
iii. Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt	-	-

Notes:

- As defined in paragraph 2(1)(xii) of the Non-Banking Financial Companies Acceptance of Public Deposits (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1998.
- All Accounting Standards and Guidance Notes issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') are applicable including for valuation of investments and other assets as also assets acquired in satisfaction of debts. However, market value in respect of quoted investments and break up/ fair value/ NAV in respect of unquoted investments should be disclosed irrespective of whether they are classified as long term or current in category 4 above.

48 In accordance with the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Company has maintained its books of account using accounting software that incorporates a feature of recording an audit trail (edit log) of each and every transaction. The audit trail functionality has been operated consistently throughout the financial year for all transactions recorded in the software and has also been enabled at the database level to capture direct modifications impacting the books of account. The audit trail has been maintained without any tampering and preserved by the Company in compliance with the applicable statutory requirements for record retention.

49 Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with those of the current year's classification/disclosure.

As per our report of even date.

For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants
(formerly known as Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Hasmukh B Dedhia

Partner
ICAI Membership No: 033494

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 9, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited

Nilesh Shrivastava

Director
DIN:09632942

Virender Pankaj
Chief Executive Officer

Saurabh Jain

Director
DIN:02052518

Nilesh Sampat
Chief Financial Officer

Naveen Manghani
Company Secretary

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of

below is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited

Report on the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

- We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited ('the Company') and its associate, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025 and the Consolidated Statement of Profit, including Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information and other explanatory information ('the Consolidated Financial Statements').
- In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements of such associate as were audited by the other auditors, the aforesaid Consolidated 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 Consolidated State of Affairs of the Company, its associate as at 31 March 2025, and its Consolidated Profit And Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Changes in Equity and its Consolidated Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

- We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company, its associate 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 Consolidated Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act, and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained along with the consideration of audit reports of the other auditors referred to in the 'Other Matters' paragraph

Other Information

- The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report but does not include the Consolidated Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.
- Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed and based on the work done / audit report of other auditors, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report.
- When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

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

- The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements, that give a true and fair view of the Consolidated State of Affairs, Consolidated Profit and Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Changes in Equity and Consolidated Cash Flows of the Company, including its associate, and are 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 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the Company and of its associate are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and of its

associate and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection of the appropriate accounting software for ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations including those related to retention of audit logs; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements by the Directors of the Company, as aforesaid.

- In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the respective Board of Directors of the company and of its associate are responsible for assessing the ability of each company 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.
- The respective Board of Directors of the Company and of its associate are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company and of its associate.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

- Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion,

forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company and its associate 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 Consolidated 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 and its associate to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company and its associate to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial statements of such entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company and such other entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

14. 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.
15. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

16. The Consolidated Financial Statements also include the Company's share of net profit of Rs. 15,018.05 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2025, as considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements, in respect of 1 (One) associate, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this associate, and our report in terms of section 143(3) of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid associate, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.
17. The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024 were audited by erstwhile Statutory Auditors whose reports dated 8 May 2024 expressed an unmodified opinion on those Consolidated Financial Statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter
18. Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

19. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of audit reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of such associate as were audited by other auditors, as noted in the 'Other Matters' paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

19.1. 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 of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements.

19.2. In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

19.3. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

19.4. In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the relevant rules thereunder.

19.5. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on 31 March 2025, taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its associate incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Company, its associate incorporated in India are disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

19.6. With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company, its associate incorporated in India and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure A'.

19.7. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the reports of the statutory auditors of such associate company incorporated in India which were not audited by us, the remuneration paid during the current year by the Company, its associate company incorporated in India to its directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director by the Company, its associate company incorporated in India is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act.

20. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of audit reports of

the other auditors on separate financial statements of such associate, as noted in the 'Other Matters' paragraph:

20.1. The Company and its associate do not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

20.2. The Company, its associate did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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

20.4. The respective managements of the Company, its associate incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such associate respectively, to best of their knowledge and belief, that 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 or its associate to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('Intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or its associate ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

20.5. The respective managements of the Company, and its associate which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of its associate respectively, to best of their knowledge and belief, that no funds have been received by the Company or its associate from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company or its associate 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.

20.6. Based on such audit procedures, that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us and those performed by auditors of its associate incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that

has caused us or other auditors to believe that the representation under para 20.4 and 20.5 contain any material misstatement.

20.7. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year, accordingly compliance with section 123 of the Act by the Company is not applicable.

20.8. Based on our examination which included test checks and that performed by respective auditors of the associate company incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, the Company and associate have used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of accounts which have a feature of recording audit trail facility (edit log) and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit, we and respective auditors of the above referred associate did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company and above referred associate as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

21. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('CARO') issued by Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in Auditor's report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us for the Company and based on our consideration of CARO reports issued by respective auditors of the companies included in consolidated financial statements, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks in these CARO reports.

For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Hasmukh B Dedhia
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 033494
UDIN: 25033494BMJKEI6932

Place: Mumbai
Date: 09 May 2025

Annexure ‘[A]’ to the Independent Auditors’ report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Referred to in paragraph ‘19.6’ under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘the Act’)

Opinion

1. In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited as of and for the year ended 31 March 2025, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited (‘the Holding Company’) and its associate company which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.
2. In our opinion, the Holding Company, and its associate company which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the respective companies considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (‘the Guidance Note’).

Management’s responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

3. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its associate company, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor’s responsibility

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company, its associate which are companies incorporated in India, internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing (‘SA’), prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Those SAs and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
5. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.
6. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the ‘Other Matters’ paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements

7. A company’s internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Other Matters

9. Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls system with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements in so far as it relates to [1] associate company which is a company incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such associate incorporated in India.

For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Hasmukh B Dedhia
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 033494
UDIN: 25033494BMJKEJ1367

Place: Mumbai
Date: 09 May 2025

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025 (Audited)	As at March 31, 2024 (Audited)
I. ASSETS			
1 Financial assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	4	27,352.80	47,630.89
(b) Loans	5	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08
(c) Investments	6	179,343.10	120,617.38
(d) Other financial assets	7	426.12	265.97
Total financial assets (A)		1,705,079.25	1,484,128.32
2 Non-financial assets			
(a) Current tax assets (net)	8	5,166.58	4,732.34
(b) Property, plant and equipment	9A	482.83	588.28
(c) Intangible assets	9B	75.32	103.48
(d) Right of use assets	9C	1,222.97	1,674.52
(e) Other non-financial assets	10	243.40	249.89
Total non-financial assets (B)		7,191.10	7,348.51
Total Assets (A+B)		1,712,270.35	1,491,476.83
II. LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
1 Financial liabilities			
(a) Payables			
(i) Trade payables	11		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		15.79	2.09
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		4.55	20.63
(b) Debt Securities	12	270,131.09	207,852.85
(c) Borrowings (other than debt securities)	13	1,064,166.34	947,752.95
(d) Lease Liability	14	1,398.78	1,802.06
(e) Other financial liabilities	15	4,244.29	2,271.21
Total financial liabilities (A)		1,339,960.84	1,159,701.79
2 Non-financial liabilities			
(a) Provisions	16	1,932.44	1,091.20
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	7,044.86	4,289.63
(c) Other non-financial liabilities	18	275.40	271.18
Total financial liabilities (B)		9,252.70	5,652.01
3 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	19A	238,058.63	238,058.63
(b) Other equity	19B	124,998.18	88,064.40
Total equity (C)		363,056.81	326,123.03
Total Liabilities and Equity (A+B+C)		1,712,270.35	1,491,476.83

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

1-50

As per our report of even date.

For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

(formerly known as Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Hasmukh B Dedhia

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 033494

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 9, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited

Nilesh Shrivastava

Director

DIN:09632942

Virender Pankaj

Chief Executive Officer

Saurabh Jain

Director

DIN:02052518

Nilesh Sampat

Chief Financial Officer

Naveen Manghani

Company Secretary

Statement of Consolidated Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (Audited)	For the year ended March 31, 2024 (Audited)
Revenue from operations			
Interest income	20	142,248.66	114,931.59
Fees and commission income	21	2,700.40	2,854.63
Net gain/(losses) on fair value changes	22	613.87	1,088.98
Net gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost		393.24	699.95
Other Income	23	0.80	-
Total Income (A)		145,956.97	119,575.15
Expenses			
Finance costs	24	105,089.55	86,000.87
Impairment on financial instruments	25	-	1,127.21
Employee benefits expenses	26	4,447.93	3,282.48
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	27	645.08	585.91
Other expenses	28	1,677.92	1,836.41
Total expenses (B)		111,860.48	92,832.88
Profit before tax (C = A - B)		34,096.49	26,742.27
Share of net profit of associate accounted using equity method (D)		15,018.05	12,961.10
Tax expense			
Current tax		9,407.43	7,208.03
Deferred tax		2,759.79	2,263.24
Total tax expenses (E)		12,167.22	9,471.27
Net profit after tax (F = C + D - E)		36,947.32	30,232.10
Other Comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Share of OCI of associate accounted using Equity method		(7.93)	(16.13)
- Actuarial gain/(loss) on remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans		(10.17)	8.62
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		4.56	1.89
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Other comprehensive income/(loss) (G)		(13.54)	(5.62)
Total comprehensive income (H =F + G)		36,933.78	30,226.48
Earnings per equity share:	29		
Basic earnings per share (in ₹)		1.55	1.27
Diluted earnings per share (in ₹)		1.55	1.27

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

1-50

As per our report of even date.

For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

(formerly known as Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Hasmukh B Dedhia

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 033494

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 9, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited

Nilesh Shrivastava

Director

DIN:09632942

Virender Pankaj

Chief Executive Officer

Saurabh Jain

Director

DIN:02052518

Nilesh Sampat

Chief Financial Officer

Naveen Manghani

Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (Audited)	For the year ended March 31, 2024 (Audited)
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	34,096.49	26,742.27
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	645.08	585.91
Interest income on financial assets- EIR adjustment	(2,894.61)	(1,588.69)
Interest expense on financial liabilities- EIR adjustment	574.22	569.70
Discount on commercial paper	3,311.31	-
Interest on Lease Liabilities	129.14	161.53
Unwinding of discount on security deposits	(16.37)	(15.20)
Financial guarantee obligation	(116.39)	(577.71)
Impairment on financial instruments	-	1,127.21
Income in Mutual Funds Gain/loss	(613.87)	(1,088.98)
Interest income from Investments in Reverse Repo	(1,695.71)	-
Interest income from Investments in T-Bill	(253.39)	-
Interest Income on Investment in Debt Securities	(17.68)	-
Interest on Income Tax Refund	(205.42)	-
Net gain/ (loss) on de-recognition of property, plant and equipment	(0.80)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	32,942.00	25,916.04
Changes in working capital:		
Increase in provisions	845.70	647.74
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables	(2.38)	8.59
Increase in other financial liabilities	2,089.47	1,316.90
Increase in other non financial liabilities	4.22	64.77
Increase / (Decrease) in interest accrual on borrowings	69.56	(19.08)
(Decrease) / Increase in interest accrual on debt securities	(3,897.94)	3,493.76
(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets	(143.78)	139.70
Decrease /(Increase) in non-financial assets	6.48	(118.94)
(Increase) in loans	(179,463.17)	(168,933.82)
Cash used in operations	(147,549.84)	(137,484.34)
Interest received on Income Tax Refund	205.42	-
Payment of tax (net)	(9,841.67)	(11,576.68)
Net Cash used in operations (A)	(157,186.09)	(149,061.02)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(61.39)	(652.71)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2.28	1.71
Purchase of intangible assets	-	(16.46)
Dividend income	635.90	-
Purchase of Mutual Fund	(250,387.48)	(442,077.90)
Proceeds from redemption/sale of investment in Mutual Fund	251,001.35	443,166.88
Investment in T-Bill	(17,746.61)	-
Proceeds from redemption/sale of investment in T-Bill	18,000.00	-
Investment in Reverse Repo	(5,952,065.16)	-
Proceeds from redemption/sale of investment in Reverse Repo	5,925,312.77	-
Investment in debt securities	(15,885.72)	-
Net cash (used)/generated in investing activities (B)	(41,194.06)	421.52
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings, net of transaction cost	530,942.49	407,634.62
Repayment of borrowings	(414,979.65)	(247,725.74)
Proceeds from issue of Debt Securities, net of transaction cost	225,171.64	14,908.46
Repayment of debt securities	(162,500.00)	(27,500.00)
Repayment of lease liability	(532.42)	(550.41)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025 (Audited)	For the year ended March 31, 2024 (Audited)
Net cash generated in financing activities (C)	178,102.06	146,766.93
Net Decrease in cash and cash equivalents (D) = (A + B + C)	(20,278.09)	(1,872.57)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (E)	47,630.89	49,503.46
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (F) = (D) + (E)	27,352.80	47,630.89
Cash and cash equivalents include the following		
Balances with banks in current account	22,431.97	17,610.81
Fixed deposits with maturity less than 3 months	4,920.83	30,020.08
Total cash and cash equivalents	27,352.80	47,630.89

Change in liabilities arising from financing activities	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Debt Securities (Secured, Non-convertible)		
Opening balance	207,852.85	216,664.24
Issued during the year	225,171.64	15,000.00
Finance cost	13,405.17	15,414.48
Discount on commercial paper	3,311.31	-
Repayments of borrowings during the year	(162,500.00)	(27,500.00)
Payment of interest during the year	(17,303.12)	(11,920.72)
IndAS EIR adjustments	193.24	194.85
Closing balance	270,131.09	207,852.85
Borrowings (other than debt securities)		
Opening balance	947,752.95	787,579.85
Borrowings availed during the year	531,000.60	408,047.20
Finance cost	87,705.97	70,079.84
Repayments of borrowings during the year	(414,979.65)	(247,725.74)
Payment of interest during the year	(87,636.41)	(70,060.75)
IndAS EIR adjustments	322.88	(167.45)
Closing balance	1,064,166.34	947,752.95

Notes:

- Figures in brackets represent cash outflow.
- The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows', as specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

1-50

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date

As per our report of even date.

For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants
(formerly known as Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Hasmukh B Dedhia

Partner
ICAI Membership No: 033494

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 9, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited

Nilesh Shrivastava

Director
DIN:09632942

Virender Pankaj
Chief Executive Officer

Saurabh Jain

Director
DIN:02052518

Nilesh Sampat
Chief Financial Officer

Naveen Manghani
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at March 31, 2023	2,380,586,256	238,058.63
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	2,380,586,256	238,058.63
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	2,380,586,256	238,058.63

B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus						Total
	Statutory reserve u/s. 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934	Special Reserve u/s. 36(1)(viii) of IT Act, 1961	Securities premium	Impairment reserve	Retained earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
Closing balance as at March 31, 2023	5,043.91	-	16,872.55	54.42	35,891.10	(24.06)	57,837.92
Net profit after tax for the year	-	-	-	-	30,232.10	-	30,232.10
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(5.62)	(5.62)
Add/(Less): Transferred to Statutory reserve	4,106.61	-	-	-	(4,106.61)	-	-
Add/(Less): Transferred to Special reserve	-	2,590.64	-	-	(2,590.64)	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31, 2024	9,150.52	2,590.64	16,872.55	54.42	59,425.95	(29.68)	88,064.40
As at April 1, 2024	9,150.52	2,590.64	16,872.55	54.42	59,425.95	(29.68)	88,064.40
Net profit after tax for the year	-	-	-	-	36,947.32	(13.54)	36,933.78
Add/(Less): Transferred to Statutory reserve	5,236.98	-	-	-	(5,236.98)	-	-
Add/(Less): Transferred to Special reserve	-	1,614.98	-	-	(1,614.98)	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31, 2025	14,387.50	4,205.62	16,872.55	54.42	89,521.31	(43.22)	124,998.18

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

(formerly known as Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Hasmukh B Dedhia

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 033494

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 9, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited

Nilesh Shrivastava

Director

DIN:09632942

Virender Pankaj

Chief Executive Officer

Saurabh Jain

Director

DIN:02052518

Nilesh Sampat

Chief Financial Officer

Naveen Manghani

Company Secretary

Notes forming part of Consolidated financial statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Corporate Information

Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited (CIN:U65990DL2019PLC437821) (the “Company”) is a public limited company, incorporated in India on May 23, 2019 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the “Act”) and is a Non-Banking Finance Company (“NBFC”), a Systemically Important Non-Deposit Taking Non-Banking Finance Institution regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (“RBI”). The registered office of the Company is located at Hindustan Times House, 3rd Floor, 18-20, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Connaught Place, New Delhi – 110001.

The Company received its NBFC license certificate no. N-13.02382 from RBI on January 28, 2020. The object of the Company is to undertake infrastructure financing activities. It is registered with RBI as an Infrastructure Finance Company (IFC).

The Company is a subsidiary of National Investment and Infrastructure Fund-II (the ‘Fund’) which has been organised as a Trust by The Department of Economic Affairs. The Trust has been organised as a contributory umbrella trust and settled in India by the Settlor under the provisions of the Indian Trust Act, 1882 by way of an Indenture of trust dated March 01, 2018. The Fund is registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (“SEBI”) as a Category II Alternative Investment Fund under SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012 (“AIF Regulations”).

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 09, 2025.

2. Basis of Preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the ‘Act’) and other relevant provisions of the Act. Also, any directions issued by the RBI or other regulators applicable to the Company are implemented as and when they become applicable.

The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies for all the periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Changes in Equity are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Division III of Schedule III to the Act. The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 - “Statement of Cash Flows”.

Further, consolidated financial statements have been prepared on accrual, going concern and historical cost convention basis.

These consolidated financial statements comprise of the standalone financial statements of the Company and its associate company NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited (NIIF IFL), in which the Company holds 30.83% stake as at March 31, 2025 (previous year: 30.83% on a fully diluted basis) in its capacity as regulatory Sponsor.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments and plan assets of defined benefit plans, which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period as explained in the accounting policies below.

(iii) Order of Liquidity

The Company is covered in the definition of Non-Banking Financial Company as defined in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016. Pursuant to Ind AS 1 and amendment to Division III of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 on October 11, 2018, the Company presents its balance sheet in the order of liquidity. This is since the Company does not supply goods or services within a clearly identifiable operating cycle, therefore making such presentation more relevant. A maturity analysis of recovery or settlement of assets and liabilities within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date is presented in note 41.

3. Accounting policies

a. Functional and Presentation Currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in India Rupees (INR) which is also the Company’s functional currency. All the amounts are rounded to the nearest lakhs with two decimals, except when otherwise indicated.

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b. Investments in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost. Wherever necessary, adjustments are made to consolidated financial statements of associates to bring their accounting policies in line with those used by the parent.

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Company's share of post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit and loss, and the Company's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates or joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associate. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

c. Revenue recognition

Effective Interest Rate ("EIR")

Under Ind AS 109 – "Financial Instruments", interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instrument measured at 'fair value through other comprehensive income' ("FVOCI") and debt instruments designated at 'fair value through profit or loss' ("FVTPL"). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. No changes to carrying value are recognised through EIR except in case of modification of financial asset or liability

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk,

the adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortised through interest income in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is, therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', the Company calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial asset cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Company reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

Interest Income on fixed deposits is recognised on accrual basis at the interest rates agreed upon with the banks for such fixed deposits.

d. Income tax

(i) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years 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, by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Currently, the Company has operations only in India. Hence, the current tax assets and liabilities are determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Company has created tax provision under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and has complied with the provisions of that Section.

Current tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except when it relates to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, it is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

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Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of recognition.

Deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that sufficient taxable profit will be available in future against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities

and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and levied by the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments associate except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

e. Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company's leased assets primarily consist of commercial leases of office premises. The Company assesses whether a contract contains 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:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset (ROU) and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements

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in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a lease term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases, wherein, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

For long term leases, the cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be fully or partly recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payment made. The carrying amount of lease liability is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

f. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet and for the purpose of the statement of cash flows, comprise cash at banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

g. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before 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 based on the available information.

h. 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. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency forward contracts. Financial instruments also cover contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments, as if the contracts were financial instruments, with the exception of contracts that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements.

Financial Assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Loans are recognised when funds are transferred to the customers' account. At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset, such as fees and commissions.

(ii) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value based on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held such that it best reflects the way the business

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is managed and is consistent with the way in which business is managed and information provided to the management. The information considered in conjunction with objectives of business model includes:

- the objectives for the portfolio, in particular, management's strategy of focusing on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model, the financial assets held within that business model and how those risks are managed.
- The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortized cost that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Based on the Company policy, it can sell financial assets out of Amortized cost business model under following scenarios:
 - If such financial assets no longer meet the credit criteria in Company's investment policy;
 - Credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly;
 - To meet liquidity needs in 'stress case scenarios' and does not anticipate selling these assets except in scenarios such as to fund unexpected outflow;
 - Sales are infrequent or insignificant in value both individually or in aggregate
 - If sales are made close to the maturity of the financial assets and the proceeds from the sales approximate the collection of the remaining contractual cash flows.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of assessing contractual cash flows, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest'

is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Company considers:

- reset terms
- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- prepayment and extension terms; and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised 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 amortisation is included in interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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(iii) Impairment of financial assets

Methodology for computation of Expected Credit Losses (ECL):

The financial instruments covered within the scope of ECL include financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVOCI, such as loans, trade receivables, security deposits and other financial assets. ECL has not been determined on financial assets measured at FVTPL.

The loss allowance has been measured using lifetime ECL except for financial assets on which there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. In such cases, loss allowance has been measured at 12 month ECL.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred since initial recognition. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the Company, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, has granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the Company would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or another financial re-organisation;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, measured as follows:

- **Financial assets that are not credit impaired at the reporting date:**

ECL has been estimated by determining the probability of default ('PD'), Exposure at Default ('EAD') and loss given default ('LGD').

PD has been computed using observed history of default for long term rated loans by leading credit rating agencies and converted into forward looking PD's considering suitable macro-economic variables and other observable inputs.

- **Financial assets that are credit impaired at the reporting date:**

ECL to be estimated as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach. It recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date.

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognized:

- If the expected restructuring will not result in de-recognition of the existing asset, expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating cash shortfalls from the existing asset.
- If the expected restructuring will result in de-recognition of the existing asset and the recognition of modified asset, the modified

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asset is considered as a new financial asset. The date of the modification is treated as the date of initial recognition of that financial asset when applying the impairment requirements to the modified financial asset. The impairment loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses until there is a significant increase in credit risk. If modified financial asset is credit-impaired at initial recognition, the financial asset is recognized as originated credit impaired asset.

Criteria used for determination of movement from stage 1 (12 month ECL) to stage 2 (lifetime ECL) and stage 3 (Lifetime ECL):

The Company applies a three-stage approach to measure ECL on financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVOCI. The assets migrate through the following three stages based on an assessment of qualitative and quantitative considerations:

Stage 1: 12 month ECL

For exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit impaired upon origination, the portion of the lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the next 12 months is recognized. Interest income is accrued using the effective interest rate on the gross carrying amount.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL (not credit impaired):

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets since initial recognition. In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company uses days past due (DPD) information, deterioration in internal/external ratings and other qualitative factors to assess deterioration in credit quality of a financial asset.

For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial

recognition but that are not credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognized. Interest income is accrued using the effective interest rate on the gross carrying amount.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL (credit impaired):

Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset have occurred. For financial assets that have become credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognized and interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost (net of loss allowance).

If, in a subsequent period, credit quality improves and reverses any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination, then the Expected Credit Loss reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-months ECL.

For financial instruments whose significant payment obligations are only after next 12 months, lifetime ECL is applied.

Method used to compute lifetime ECL:

The Company calculates ECLs based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the present value of cash flows that the entity expects to receive. The Company estimates 12 month ECL and lifetime ECL using number of variable inputs such as historical default rate, macroeconomic scenarios, contractual life of financial assets and estimated recovery from collateral.

Manner in which forward looking assumptions have been incorporated in ECL estimates:

The Company considers historical observed default rates and adjusts it for current observable data. In addition, the Company uses reasonable forecasts of future economic conditions including expert judgement to estimate the amount of expected

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credit losses. The methodology and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are periodically reviewed and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively. The Company's ECL calculations are output of number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies such as macroeconomic scenarios and collateral values.

(iv) Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to statement of profit and loss. However, financial assets that are written off may be subject to enforcement activities to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(v) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients, or
- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially

all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognized) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in OCI is recognized in statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value less transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method except when

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designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Derivative Financial Instruments & Hedge Accounting

The Company makes use of derivative instruments to manage exposures to foreign currency. To manage risks, the Company applies hedge accounting for transactions that meet specific criteria. At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging / economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the Company would assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an on-going basis to determine that they have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Cash Flow Hedges

A cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability (such as all or some future interest payments on variable rate debt) or a highly

probable forecast transaction and could affect profit and loss.

For designated and qualifying cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument is initially recognised directly in OCI within equity (cash flow hedge reserve).

The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. When the hedged cash flow affects the statement of profit and loss, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recorded in the corresponding income or expense line of the statement of profit and loss.

When a hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, exercised, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in OCI at that time remains in OCI and is recognised when the hedged forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in OCI is immediately transferred to the statement of profit and loss.

The Company's hedging policy only allows for effective hedging relationships to be considered as hedges as per the relevant Ind-AS. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

The Company enters hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match with the terms of the hedged item, and so a qualitative and quantitative assessment of effectiveness is performed.

i. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the consolidated financial statements (within 'other financial

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liabilities') at fair value, being the premium received/receivable. Further, a financial asset is recognised for the present value of the expected future premiums.

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 recognised less cumulative amortisation. The ECLs related to financial guarantee contracts are recognised within Provisions.

Any increase in the liability relating to financial guarantees is recorded in the statement of profit and loss in impairment on financial instruments. The premium received is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in net fees and commission income on an EIR basis over the life of the guarantee contract. Unwinding of discount on guarantee commission income receivable is recognised in other interest income.

j. Property plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any. Cost comprises acquisition cost, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met, and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation:

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, which are equal to the lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Act. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Assets	Useful life
Computer equipment	3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Server/networking equipment	6 years
Intangible assets including software	6 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Leasehold Improvements	Tenure of lease

The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if necessary. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Derecognition:

Property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in other income / expense in the statement of profit and loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

k. Intangible assets under development

Expenditure incurred which is eligible for capitalization under intangible assets is carried as 'Intangible assets under development' till they are ready for their intended use. Intangible assets under development primarily comprise of software under development.

l. Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication based on internal/external factors, that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or where annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount of an asset or a Cash-Generating Unit (CGU) is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the carrying amount of the asset or CGU exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognized for such excess amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss. All assets are subsequently reassessed

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for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the assets carrying amount would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognised. Reversals of impairment loss are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

m. Goods and services tax paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the goods and services tax paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included. The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.
- The Company expenses off 50% of eligible input tax credit in line with applicable Goods and Services Tax laws as applicable to the Company.

n. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the effect of the time value of money is material, the Company determines the level of provision by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate reflecting the current rates specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent Liabilities are not recognized but disclosed in the notes. However, contingent liabilities are not disclosed if the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent Assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed in the notes if an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

o. Finance costs

Finance costs include interest expense computed by applying the effective interest rate on respective financial instruments measured at amortized cost. Finance costs are charged to the Statement of profit and loss.

p. Employee Benefits

Compensated absences

The Company accrues the liability for compensated absences based on the actuarial valuation as at the Balance Sheet date conducted by an independent actuary, which includes assumptions about demographics, early retirement, salary increases, interest rates and leave utilization. The net present value of the Company's obligation as at the Balance Sheet date is determined based on the projected unit credit method.

Post-employment obligations:

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(i) Defined contribution plans:

These are plans in which the Company pays pre-defined amounts to separate funds and does not have any legal or constructive obligation to pay additional sums. These comprise of contributions to the employees provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the

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balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

(ii) Defined benefit plans:

Gratuity is post-employment benefit and is in the nature of defined benefit plan. The gratuity scheme is unfunded. The Company accounts for the liability for future gratuity benefits based on an independent actuarial valuation. The net present value of the Company's obligation as at the Balance Sheet date towards the same is actuarially determined based on the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurement of all defined benefit plans, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income in the year they are incurred. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period. Net interest expense on the net defined liability is computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the net defined liability, to the net defined liability at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Long Term Incentive Plan:

The Company has adopted a long term incentive plan as approved by the Board of Directors which is a cash settled LTIP. This "Aseem Long Term Incentive Plan – Scheme I" ("Scheme"/ "Plan") lays down the framework for long term incentive compensation that may be awarded to eligible employees basis the eligibility criteria defined therein. The Company pays long term incentives to eligible employees by allotment of LTIP units that are settled in cash on fulfilment of the prescribed criteria/conditions. The Company's liability towards LTIP is determined actuarially based on Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model using certain determining parameters like value of share price, settlement price as per the Plan, dividend yield of the underlying shares, if applicable, volatility in

prices of the underlying shares, expected date of settlement of the unit and accordingly accounted for in its financial statements. The expenses towards LTIP are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

q. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (excluding other comprehensive income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a right issue, shares split and reserve share splits (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss (excluding other comprehensive income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

r. Events after the reporting period

Where events occurring after the reporting period provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the consolidated financial statements. Otherwise, events occurring after the reporting period are only disclosed, if they are material in size or nature.

s. Segmental Reporting

The Company's operating segments are established on the basis of those components of the Company that are evaluated regularly by the Management Committee (the 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' as defined in Ind AS 108 – "Operating Segments"), in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. These have been identified taking into account the nature of products and services, the differing risks and returns and the internal business reporting systems. Basis evaluation, the Company concluded it operates in a single reportable segment.

Notes forming part of Consolidated financial statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

t. Foreign Currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognized in Statement of profit and loss.

u. Significant accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any changes to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

(i) Property, plant and equipment:

Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or are based on the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support.

(ii) Income tax:

The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The

factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to an adjustment to the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements.

(iii) Provision and contingencies:

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the reporting date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may, therefore, vary from the amount included in other provisions.

(iv) Defined benefit obligations:

The cost of post-employment benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, attrition rates and mortality rates. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations. Due to the long term nature of these plans such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

(v) Allowance for impairment of financial asset:

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Company's ECL calculations are outputs of detailed model with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL model that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Company's internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades

Notes forming part of Consolidated financial statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

- The Company’s criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL model, including the various formulae and the choice of inputs including PD, LGD variables.
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

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

(vi) Business model assessment:

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) and the business

model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognized prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held.

(vii) Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method:

The Company’s EIR methodology, recognises interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioural life of loans given / taken and recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle. This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, changes to benchmark rate and other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4: Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	22,431.97	17,610.81
- Fixed deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	4,920.83	30,020.08
Total	27,352.80	47,630.89

Note 5: Loans

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Measured at amortised cost		
Term Loans	1,086,928.97	1,009,736.21
Non Convertible Debentures	420,376.03	315,211.01
Total Gross	1,507,305.00	1,324,947.22
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(9,347.77)	(9,333.14)
Total Net	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08
Secured	1,507,305.00	1,324,947.22
Unsecured	-	-
Total Gross	1,507,305.00	1,324,947.22
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(9,347.77)	(9,333.14)
Total Net	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08
Loans in India		
Public sector	-	-
Others	1,507,305.00	1,324,947.22
Total Gross	1,507,305.00	1,324,947.22
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(9,347.77)	(9,333.14)
Total Net	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08
Total	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08

Note 6: Investments

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investment in equity shares of associate company at cost #	120,617.38	107,672.41
Share of profit of associate	15,018.05	12,961.10
Share of Other comprehensive Income of associate	(7.93)	(16.13)
Dividend received from associate	(635.90)	-
Total	134,991.60	120,617.38
Carried at amortised Cost- Unquoted		
Investment in Reverse Repo	28,448.10	-
Investment in Debt Securities	15,903.40	-
Total	179,343.10	120,617.38
Investments in India	164,968.88	107,672.41
Investments outside India	-	-
Total	179,343.10	120,617.38

The investment in equity shares of associate company represents a holding of 42,39,32,487 shares in NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited, constituting to 30.83% of its equity share capital.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 7: Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Measured at amortised cost		
Guarantee commission receivable	176.42	14.42
Security Deposits	242.05	251.40
Receivable from employees	7.65	0.15
Total	426.12	265.97

Note 8: Current tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance income tax (net of provision for income tax of ₹ 9,391.70 lakhs as at March 31, 2025; 13,021.82 lakhs as at March 31, 2024)	5,166.58	4,732.34
Total	5,166.58	4,732.34

Note 9A: Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Computers	Office equipment - Mobile phones	Office equipment - Others	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture & Fittings	Computer Server / networking equipment	Total
Gross block							
Balance as at March 31, 2023	44.17	12.27	-	-	-	5.27	61.71
Additions/Adjustments	23.90	7.94	45.97	471.04	93.07	14.13	656.04
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	68.07	20.21	45.97	471.04	93.07	19.40	717.75
Additions/Adjustments	19.53	16.35	1.49	16.14	6.92	0.96	61.39
Disposals/Adjustments	20.50	6.36	-	-	-	-	26.86
Balance as at March 31, 2025	67.10	30.20	47.46	487.18	99.99	20.36	752.28
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at March 31, 2023	18.25	4.29	-	-	-	2.31	24.85
Depreciation charge	16.08	5.10	8.83	68.60	5.84	2.37	106.82
Disposals/Adjustments	-	2.19	-	-	-	-	2.19
Balance as at March 31, 2024	34.33	7.20	8.83	68.60	5.84	4.68	129.48
Additions/Adjustments	20.26	7.69	15.53	108.98	9.62	3.28	165.36
Disposals/Adjustments	20.50	4.88	-	-	-	-	25.38
Balance as at March 31, 2025	34.09	10.01	24.36	177.58	15.46	7.96	269.46
Net block							
Balance as at March 31, 2024	33.74	13.01	37.14	402.44	87.23	14.72	588.28
Balance as at March 31, 2025	33.01	20.19	23.10	309.60	84.53	12.40	482.83

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 9B: Intangible assets

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross block		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	152.51	152.51
Additions/Adjustments	16.47	16.47
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	168.98	168.98
Additions/Adjustments	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	168.98	168.98
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	38.09	38.09
Depreciation charge	27.41	27.41
Balance as at March 31, 2024	65.50	65.50
Depreciation charge	28.16	28.16
Balance as at March 31, 2025	93.66	93.66
Net block		
Balance as at March 31, 2024	103.48	103.48
Balance as at March 31, 2025	75.32	75.32

Note 9C: Right of Use Asset

Particulars	Right of Use Asset	Total
Gross Block		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	2,255.75	2,255.75
Additions/(Disposals)	2.03	2.03
Balance as at March 31, 2024	2,257.78	2,257.78
Additions/(Disposals)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	2,257.78	2,257.78
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	131.59	131.59
Amortisation charge	451.67	451.67
Balance as at March 31, 2024	583.26	583.26
Amortisation charge	451.55	451.55
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,034.81	1,034.81
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1,674.52	1,674.52
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,222.97	1,222.97

- The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets during the current or previous year.
- There is no proceeding initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 10: Other non-financial assets

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance to vendors	90.67	163.42
Prepaid expenses	152.73	86.47
Total	243.40	249.89

Note 11: Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	15.79	2.09
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	4.55	20.63
Total	20.34	22.72

Trade payable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Not Due	Less than a year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
i. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	15.79	-	-	-
ii. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	4.55	-	-	-
iii. Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
iv. Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Not Due	Less than a year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
i. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	2.09	-	-	-
ii. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	20.63	-	-	-
iii. Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
iv. Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-

Note 12: Debt Securities

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
At Amortised cost		
Secured		
Debentures (Secured, non convertible)	137,367.58	194,674.35
Interest accrued but not due on debentures	9,280.56	13,178.50
Unsecured		
Commercial Paper	123,482.95	-
	270,131.09	207,852.85
Debt securities in India	270,131.09	207,852.85
Debt securities outside India	-	-
	270,131.09	207,852.85

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 13: Borrowings (other than debt securities)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
At Amortised Cost		
Borrowings - In India		
Secured		
Term loan from bank	751,665.01	625,914.30
Term Loan from Financial Institution	261,986.02	316,840.10
Working Capital Demand Loan / Cash Credit Facility availed from banks	50,515.31	4,998.55
Total	1,064,166.34	947,752.95

Note 14: Lease liability

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lease liability	1,398.78	1,802.06
	1,398.78	1,802.06

Note 15: Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Measured at amortised cost		
Payable to related parties	3.86	10.80
Staff incentives payable	899.86	516.70
Financial guarantee obligation	213.73	168.13
Processing fees received pending disbursement	2,998.24	1,241.97
Fees received in advance	-	80.23
Capital expenses payable	-	19.08
Other expenses payable	128.60	234.30
Total	4,244.29	2,271.21

Note 16: Provisions

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provisions for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity	147.56	80.14
Provision for leave benefits	288.82	198.36
Provision for long term Incentive Plan	1,283.23	585.24
Provision for Impairment loss on non-fund based facility	212.83	227.46
Total	1,932.44	1,091.20

Note 17: Deferred tax liabilities (net)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Temporary difference attributable to:		
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for gratuity payable	37.14	26.31
Provision for leave encashment payable	72.69	61.55
Provision in respect of Long Term Incentive Plan payable	322.96	147.29

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lease Liability	352.04	453.54
Right-of-use assets	(307.80)	(421.44)
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	2,278.23	1,648.38
Impairment allowance on financial assets	2,406.22	2,406.22
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	20.21	-
	5,181.69	4,321.85
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	-	(2.63)
Undistributed profit of associate	(12,226.55)	(8,608.85)
	(12,226.55)	(8,611.48)
Total Deferred tax liabilities (net)	7,044.86	4,289.63

Note 18: Other non-financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory dues	275.40	271.18
Total	275.40	271.18

Note 19A: Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorised capital				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (Previous year ₹ 10 each)	4,500,000,000	450,000.00	4,500,000,000	450,000.00
	4,500,000,000	450,000.00	4,500,000,000	450,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up				
(I) Equity Shares				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid (Previous year ₹ 10 each)	2,380,586,256	238,058.63	2,380,586,256	238,058.63
	2,380,586,256	238,058.63	2,380,586,256	238,058.63

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity Shares

Each holder of an equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends, if any, in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the 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.

Compulsorily Convertible Preference Share Capital ('CCPS')	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorised capital				
0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares ('CCPS') of ₹ 11 each	818,181,819	90,000.00	818,181,819	90,000.00
	818,181,819	90,000.00	818,181,819	90,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up				
0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares ('CCPS') of ₹ 11 each	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	2,380,586,256	238,058.63	2,380,586,256	238,058.63
Add : issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	2,380,586,256	238,058.63	2,380,586,256	238,058.63
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up Equity Shares	2,380,586,256	238,058.63	2,380,586,256	238,058.63

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs 10 each				
National Investment and Infrastructure Fund-II	1,405,637,939	59.05%	1,405,637,939	59.05%
Government of India	736,889,692	30.95%	736,889,692	30.95%
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	238,058,625	10.00%	238,058,625	10.00%
Total	2,380,586,256	100.00%	2,380,586,256	100.00%

Shareholding of Promoters in the company

As at March 31, 2025

Name of promoter	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% Change during the year
National Investment and Infrastructure Fund-II	1,405,637,939	-	1,405,637,939	59.05%	-
Total	1,405,637,939	-	1,405,637,939	59.05%	-

As at March 31, 2024

Name of promoter	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% Change during the year
National Investment and Infrastructure Fund-II	1,405,637,939	-	1,405,637,939	59.05%	-
Total	1,405,637,939	-	1,405,637,939	59.05%	-

Note 19B: Other equity

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Statutory reserve u/s. 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934	14,387.50	9,150.52
(b) Special Reserve u/s. 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961	4,205.62	2,590.64
(c) Securities premium	16,872.55	16,872.55
(d) Impairment reserve	54.42	54.42
(e) Retained earnings	89,521.31	59,425.95
(f) Other Comprehensive Income	(43.22)	(29.68)
Total	124,998.18	88,064.40

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Statutory reserve u/s. 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	9,150.52	5,043.91
Addition during the year	5,236.98	4,106.61
Closing balance	14,387.50	9,150.52

(b) Special Reserve u/s. 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	2,590.64	-
Addition during the year	1,614.98	2,590.64
Closing balance	4,205.62	2,590.64

(c) Securities premium

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	16,872.55	16,872.55
Addition during the year	-	-
Closing balance	16,872.55	16,872.55

(d) Impairment reserve

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	54.42	54.42
Addition during the year	-	-
Closing balance	54.42	54.42

(e) Retained earnings

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	59,425.95	35,891.10
Transaction during the year :		
Net profit for the year	36,947.32	30,232.10
Less: Transfer to Statutory reserve u/s. 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934	(5,236.98)	(4,106.61)
Less: Transfer to Special reserve u/s. 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961	(1,614.98)	(2,590.64)
Closing balance	89,521.31	59,425.95

(f) Other Comprehensive Income

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	(29.68)	(24.06)
Addition during the year	(13.54)	(5.62)
Closing balance	(43.22)	(29.68)

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Nature and purpose of reserves

Statutory reserve u/s. 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934 and Special reserve u/s. 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961

Appropriations to the Statutory Reserve under Section 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Special Reserve under Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 are carried out of distributable profits of the Company.

Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Impairment reserve

In terms of the requirement as per RBI Notification No. RBI/2019-20/170 DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.No. 109/22.10.106/2019-20 dated March 13, 2020, on implementation of Ind AS, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are required to create an Impairment Reserve for any shortfall in Impairment Allowances under Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments (Ind AS 109), as compared to the Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning ('IRACP') norms (including provision on standard assets). As at December 31, 2020, the total provision required under IRACP (including standard asset provisioning) exceeded the Impairment Allowance under Ind AS 109. Accordingly, the Company had transferred ₹ 54.42 lakhs from Retained Earnings to Impairment Reserve. The Impairment Allowance including the additional provision under Ind AS 109 as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is higher than the provision required under IRACP norms and accordingly, no additional transfer to the Impairment Reserve has been made.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to statutory reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Other Comprehensive Income

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liabilities comprise actuarial gain/ loss.

Note 19C: Dividend

The Board of Directors at its Meeting held on May 09, 2025, recommended dividend of Rs. 0.05/- per equity share having face value of Rs. 10/- each for the financial year 2024-25, subject to approval of the Members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Note 20 : Interest income

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
On financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on loans		
Interest on Rupee Term Loans	108,919.31	82,063.82
Interest on Non Convertible Debentures	30,671.74	31,166.92
Interest on bank deposits	463.58	1,676.63
Interest from Investments in Reverse Repo	1,695.71	-
Interest on Investment in Debt Securities	17.68	-
Interest on Income Tax Refund	205.42	-
Other interest income*	21.83	24.22
On financial assets measured at fair value:		
Interest from Investments in Treasury Bill	253.39	-
Total	142,248.66	114,931.59

*Represents unwinding of discount on commission income from financial guarantee contract and security deposit.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 21 : Fees and commission income

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
On financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
Prepayment premium on loans	1,054.30	860.07
Commission fees	307.69	906.72
Advisory fees	369.55	262.02
Others	968.86	825.82
Total	2,700.40	2,854.63

Note 22: Net gain/(losses) on fair value changes

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Income on Mutual Funds Gain/loss	613.87	1,088.98
Total	613.87	1,088.98

Note 23: Other Income

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Net gain/ (loss) on de-recognition of property, plant and equipment	0.80	-
Total	0.80	-

Note 24: Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
On Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Bank charges	37.19	15.27
Interest on Borrowings	87,705.97	70,039.52
Interest on Debt securities	13,405.17	15,403.60
Discount on commercial paper	3,311.31	-
Interest on Lease Liabilities	129.14	161.53
Fees and other borrowing costs	500.77	380.95
Total	105,089.55	86,000.87

Note 25: Impairment on financial instruments

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
On Financial instruments measured at amortised cost		
Loans		
Rupee Term Loans	(371.19)	1,812.71
Non Convertible Debentures	385.82	(597.34)
Non Fund Based Facility	(14.63)	(88.16)
Total	-	1,127.21

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 26: Employee benefits expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	3,274.90	2,370.07
Gratuity and leave encashment	193.63	125.71
Contribution to provident and other funds	129.00	94.90
Staff welfare expenses	152.42	106.56
Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) expense	697.98	585.24
Total	4,447.93	3,282.48

Note 27: Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	165.36	106.83
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	451.56	451.67
Amortisation of intangible assets	28.16	27.41
Total	645.08	585.91

Note 28: Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Legal and professional fees	313.30	311.05
Internal audit fees	30.29	18.72
Auditor's remuneration	46.08	33.65
Corporate social responsibility expenditure	376.00	215.54
Director sitting fees	51.01	39.79
Recruitment expenses	50.67	40.34
Information technology expenses	367.03	335.03
Office rent expenses	85.20	157.75
Insurance expenses	60.60	23.32
Foreign Exchange (Gain)/loss*	-	405.02
Travel and conveyance	115.02	96.33
Other expenses	182.72	159.87
Total	1,677.92	1,836.41

*During FY24, the Company had converted a part of its borrowing to FCNR loan for a period of 6 months as per the terms with the bank. As per the foreign currency hedging policy of the Company, this FCNR loan exposure was fully hedged for principal and interest over the outstanding period. The Company has adopted accounting practice under IndAS accounting framework including IndAS 109 - Financial Instruments for recording and disclosure in this regard.

Note 28(a): Break up of Auditors' remuneration**

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Statutory audit	29.00	18.53
Tax audit	1.09	1.91
In other capacity #		
Other services (including limited review, certification fees and Out-of-pocket expenses)	15.99	13.21
Total	46.08	33.65

** Above amount includes balance of indirect taxes after claiming input credit

For the year ended March 31,2025, the auditors remuneration paid in other capacity of Rs.4.15 lakhs represents amounts paid to erstwhile auditors.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 29: Earning per share (EPS)

a) The basic earnings per share has been calculated based on the following:

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Net Profit after tax available for equity shareholders	36,947.32	30,232.10
Weighted average number of Equity shares used in computing Basic EPS & Diluted EPS	2,380,586,256	2,380,586,256

b) The reconciliation between the basic and the diluted earnings per share is as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Basic earnings per share (in ₹)	1.55	1.27
Diluted earnings per share (in ₹)	1.55	1.27

30 Related party disclosures

Names of related parties identified in accordance with Ind AS -24 “Related Party Disclosures” (with whom there were transactions during the current /previous year)’ are as follows:

a. Name of related parties and related party relationship

i) Parties where control exists

Holding entity	National Investment and Infrastructure Fund-II
Investment manager of holding entity	National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited

ii) Shareholders holding atleast 10% shares in the company

Shareholder	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (“SMBC”)
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iii) Directors

Chairman & Non-Executive, Nominee Director	Mr. Surya Prakash Rao Pendyala until November 30, 2023
Non-Executive, Nominee Director	Mr. Saurabh Jain
Non-Executive, Nominee Director	Mr. Rajiv Dhar until March 31, 2024
Non-Executive, Nominee Director	Mr. Padmanabh Sinha w.e.f February 2, 2024 until March 31,2025
Non-Executive, Nominee Director	Mr. Nilesh Shrivastava w.e.f February 2, 2024
Independent Director	Ms. Rosemary Sebastian
Independent Director	Mr. V. Chandrasekaran
Independent Director	Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose w.e.f January 12, 2023

iv) Key management personnel

Chief executive officer	Mr. Virender Pankaj
Chief financial officer	Mr. Nilesh Sampat
Company Secretary	Ms. Karishma Pranav Jhaveri until August 09, 2024
Company Secretary	Mr. Naveen Manghani w.e.f August 22, 2024

v) Associate company

NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

b. Key management personnel compensation:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Short term employee benefits	600.17	604.63
Post-employment defined benefit #	24.59	21.48

#As gratuity, LTIP and other long term employee benefits are computed for all employees in aggregate, and the amounts relating to the Key Management Personnel cannot be consequently individually identified, the same are not included above.

Particulars of Director sitting fees	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Ms. Rosemary Sebastian- Independent Director	15.40	13.80
Mr. V. Chandrasekaran- Independent Director	16.00	13.80
Mr. Prashant Kumar Ghose- Independent Director	15.40	9.00
Total	46.80	36.60

c. Transactions with related parties during the period

Nature of transaction	Relationship	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Downsell / Assignment			
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	Associate company	-	47,832.97
Placement of Fixed Deposit			
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	Shareholder holding 10% shares in the company	2,000.00	-
Interest on Fixed Deposit received			
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	Shareholder holding 10% shares in the company	29.59	-
Funds received from Associate in its capacity as refinancing lender			
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	Associate company	35,845.53	-
Dividend income received			
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	Associate company	635.90	-
Fee / charges paid			
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	Associate company	-	20.00
National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited	Investment manager of holding entity	3.90	-
Expenses charged by Company			
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	Associate company	-	13.14
Expenses on Company’s behalf by			
National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited	Investment manager of holding entity	5.00	12.50
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	Associate company	-	26.32

d. Closing balance of the transactions with related parties

Nature of transaction	Relationship	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Equity shares			
National Investment and Infrastructure Fund-II	Holding company	140,563.79	140,563.79
Investment in equity shares			
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	Associate company	86,411.86	86,411.86
Fees/Charges Payable			
National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited	Investment manager of holding entity	4.21	-
Expenses on Company’s behalf payable			
National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited	Investment manager of holding entity	-	10.80

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

31 Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities.

- (a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year – ₹ 375.96 lakhs (previous year - ₹ 215.33 lakhs)
- (b) amount of expenditure incurred and shortfall at the end of the year

For the year ended March 31, 2025	Amount of expenditure incurred	Shortfall at the end of the year	Total of previous years shortfall
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	376.00	-	-

The Company’s CSR spend shall enable support to programs, namely – (1) Strengthening livelihood opportunities for tribal women of 35 forest villages in Kotra taluka (Udaipur Dist, Raj) simultaneously addressing environmental sustainability and challenges posed by climate change; (2) Integrated Village Development of Khadkhad and Hiradpada Gram Panchayats in Jawhar taluka of Palghar District in Maharashtra; (3) Youth Leadership Development Program to nurture young social change makers; (4) Provide quality support to 25 Visually Impaired college students of DSMNRU Lucknow, to enable them to compete in the open world with the sighted community; (5) Urban Road Safety Awareness Campaign through radio, digital, and print media channels across Mumbai and Delhi.

For the year ended March 31, 2024	Amount of expenditure incurred	Shortfall at the end of the year	Total of previous years shortfall
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	215.54	-	-

The Company’s CSR spend shall enable support to these specific programs – (1) Strengthen livelihood opportunities for tribal women of 20 forest villages in Kotra taluka (Udaipur Dist, Raj) simultaneously addressing environmental sustainability and challenges posed by climate change (2) Youth Leadership Development Program to nurture young social change makers (3) Provide quality support to 25 Visually Impaired college students of DSMNRU Lucknow, to enable them compete in the open world with the sighted community (4) Provide uninterrupted supply of drinking water to a remote village in Jawhar taluka (MH) and Value Education Programme for school children (5) Create awareness about menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls from schools in Mumbai, guide them and encourage them to follow hygienic practices, by reaching out to 2500 girls (6) Establish a new centre (Thakur Complex, Saidham, Mumbai) to serve as an educational & developmental hub for 25 underprivileged children currently not attending schools due to various socio-economic constraints (7) Mitigation / restoration activities in the event of natural calamities, or contingency funding for any untoward occurrence in Maharashtra

32 Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for as at the end of reporting year but not liable to be recognised as liabilities is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Intangible assets	16.83	11.23

Contingent liabilities as at the end of reporting year are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Letter of comfort facilities issued	34,507.12	32,493.87

33 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006:

The management has identified enterprises which qualify under the definition of micro enterprises and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at the year end has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company and has been relied upon by the statutory auditors.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	15.79	2.09
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-
	15.79	2.09

34 Tax expense recognised in P&L

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax	9,407.43	7,208.03
Deferred tax	2,759.79	2,263.24
	12,167.22	9,471.27

Tax expense/(benefits) recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax- remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	4.56	1.89
	4.56	1.89

34.1 Tax reconciliation (for profit and loss)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense	49,114.54	39,703.37
Tax at the rate of	25.168%	25.168%
Income tax expense calculated	12,361.15	9,992.54
Tax impact of not deductible/allowable expenses/income for tax purpose	200.85	129.13
Tax impact of deduction allowed separately under Income Tax Act, 1961	(406.46)	(652.01)
Others	7.12	(0.28)
Income tax expense	12,162.66	9,469.38

34.2 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Deferred tax on account of :		
Provision for gratuity payable	(37.14)	(26.31)
Provision for leave encashment payable	(72.69)	(61.55)
Provision in respect of Long Term Incentive Plan payable	(322.96)	(147.29)
Lease liability	(352.04)	(453.54)
Right-of-use assets	307.80	421.44
Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost	(2,278.23)	(1,648.38)
Impairment allowance on financial assets	(2,406.22)	(2,406.22)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(20.21)	2.63
Undistributed profit of associate	12,226.55	8,608.85
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	7,044.86	4,289.63

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Deferred tax related to the following:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	Recognised through profit & loss	Recognised through OCI	As at March 31, 2024	Recognised through profit & loss	Recognised through OCI
Preliminary expenses	-	-	-	-	15.10	-
Provision for gratuity payable	(37.14)	(13.39)	2.56	(26.31)	(8.87)	(2.17)
Provision for leave encashment payable	(72.69)	(11.14)	-	(61.55)	(20.28)	-
Provision of Long Term Incentive Plan payable	(322.96)	(175.67)	-	(147.29)	(147.29)	-
Lease liability	(352.04)	101.50	-	(453.54)	97.88	-
Right of use assets	307.80	(113.64)	-	421.44	(146.29)	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(2,278.23)	(629.85)	-	(1,648.38)	(495.67)	-
Impairment allowance on financial assets	(2,406.22)	-	-	(2,406.22)	(283.71)	-
Expenses disallowed for Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(20.21)	(22.84)	-	2.63	(5.33)	-
Undistributed profit of associate	12,226.55	3,624.82	(7.12)	8,608.85	3,257.71	0.28
Total deferred tax liabilities (net)	7,044.86	2,759.79	(4.56)	4,289.63	2,263.24	(1.89)

35 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	27,352.80	27,352.80
Loans	-	-	1,497,957.23	1,497,957.23
Investments	-	-	179,343.10	179,343.10
Other financial assets	-	-	426.12	426.12
Total financial assets	-	-	1,705,079.25	1,705,079.25
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	20.34	20.34
Debt Securities	-	-	270,131.09	270,131.09
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	-	1,064,166.34	1,064,166.34
Lease liability	-	-	1,398.78	1,398.78
Other financial liabilities	-	-	4,244.29	4,244.29
Total financial liabilities	-	-	1,339,960.84	1,339,960.84

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	47,630.89	47,630.89
Loans	-	-	1,315,614.08	1,315,614.08
Investments	-	-	120,617.38	120,617.38
Other financial assets	-	-	265.97	265.97
Total financial assets	-	-	1,484,128.32	1,484,128.32
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	22.72	22.72
Debt Securities	-	-	207,852.85	207,852.85
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	-	947,752.95	947,752.95
Lease Liability	-	-	1,802.06	1,802.06
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,271.21	2,271.21
Total financial liabilities	-	-	1,159,701.79	1,159,701.79

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

I. Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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. This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised 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 Indian Accounting standard. An explanation of each level is as follows:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. For example: listed equity instruments that have quoted market price.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset is included in level 3.

II. Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Significant valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

The carrying amounts of Cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be approximately equal to the fair value due to their short term maturities.

The fair value of floating rate financial assets and liabilities are deemed to be equivalent to the carrying value. The fair value of certain fixed rate financial assets are estimated using a discounted cash flow model based on contractual cash flows discounted using market rates incorporating the counterparties' credit risk. However, the fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

All the financial assets and liabilities are categorised into level 2 of fair value hierarchy.

III. Valuation Process

The finance department of the Company includes a team that performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team directly reports to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Audit Committee (AC).

IV. Fair value of financial instrument measured at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Loans	1,497,957.23	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08	1,315,614.08
Other financial assets (Guarantee Commission receivable)	176.42	176.42	14.42	14.42
Financial liabilities				
Debt Securities	270,131.09	270,131.09	207,852.85	207,852.85
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	1,064,166.34	1,064,166.34	947,752.95	947,752.95

Note:

During the years mentioned above, there have been no transfers amongst the levels of hierarchy.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

36 Capital Management

The Company’s objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity, operating cash flows generated and debt.

The Company is subject to the capital adequacy requirements of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Under RBI’s capital adequacy guidelines, the Company is required to maintain a capital adequacy ratio consisting of Tier I and Tier II Capital. The total of Tier II Capital at any point of time, shall not exceed 100 percent of Tier I Capital. The minimum capital ratio as prescribed by RBI guidelines and applicable to the Company, consisting of Tier I and Tier II capital, shall not be less than 15 percent of its aggregate risk weighted assets on-balance sheet and of risk adjusted value of off-balance sheet.

Regulatory capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Tier- I capital	264,228.18	239,242.28
Tier- II capital	9,560.60	9,560.60
Total Capital	273,788.78	248,802.89
Risk weighted assets	1,564,814.28	1,205,624.40
Tier- I capital ratio	16.89%*	19.69%
Tier- II capital ratio	0.61%*	0.79%
Total Capital ratio	17.50%*	20.48%

**The CRAR tabulated above for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, includes risk weighted amount of off-balance item aggregating to Rs. 1,496 crores viz., sanctioned but undisbursed loans, which have been determined after the application of the relevant credit conversion factor (CCF) as per the treatment of off-Balance sheet items for capital ratio as prescribed in the RBI regulations. If such risk weighted amount of off-balance sheet item is not considered as was hitherto computed, the CRAR would have been 19.35% (Tier - I Capital 18.67% and Tier - II Capital 0.68%).*

Financial risk management

The Company is exposed primarily to credit risk, liquidity, foreign currency and interest rate risk. The Company has a risk management policy which covers risk associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The risk management policy is approved by Board of Directors. The focus of the risk management is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effect on the financial performance of the Company. The Company’s principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, other financial liabilities and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company’s operations. The Company’s principal financial assets include loans, investments and cash and cash equivalents that it derives directly from its operations.

A. Credit risk

It is risk of financial loss that the Company will incur because its customer or counterparty to financial instruments fails to meet their contractual obligation.

The Company’s financial assets comprise of Cash and cash equivalents, Loans, Investments and Other financial assets.

The Company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties, and by monitoring exposure in relations to such limits. Deposits with banks are considered to have negligible risk or nil risk, as they are maintained with high rated banks as approved by the Board of Directors. Investments comprise of temporary deployments in liquid and overnight mutual funds, treasury bills, debt securities, reverse repo and include trade investment in equity shares of associate group company. The Company has a dedicated risk management team, which monitors the positions and exposures on a continuous basis.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Following provides exposure to credit risk for Financial Instruments:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial Assets at amortised cost- Loans (Gross)	1,515,587.55	1,333,306.48
Other financial assets at amortised cost	176.42	14.42
Non Fund Based Facility	34,507.12	32,493.87
Total Gross exposure	1,550,271.09	1,365,814.78
Less: Non Fund Based Facility	(34,507.12)	(32,493.87)
Less : Impairment loss allowances	(9,560.60)	(9,560.60)
Less: IndAS EIR adjustments	(8,282.55)	(8,359.26)
Total carrying value	1,497,920.82	1,315,401.04

Credit risk on Cash and Cash equivalents is considered to be Nil as these are generally held with leading banks.

The financial instruments covered within the scope of ECL include financial assets measured at amortised cost such as loans.

Loans

Loans comprise of Term Loans and credit provided by issuing NCDs to infrastructure companies for which a staged approach is followed for determination of ECL.

Non Fund Based Exposure (Letter of Comfort)

The Non-Fund Based limits i.e.Letter of Comfort issued for the issuance of Letter of Credit for which stage approach is considered for determination of ECL.

Stage 1: All Open positions in the loans and advances are considered as stage 1 assets for computation of expected credit loss. Exposure at default (EAD) for stage 1 assets is computed considering the specific underlying credit parameters and impact of relevant macro-economic environment indicators and their potential movements.

Stage 2: Exposures under stage 2 include dues upto 90 days pertaining to principal and interest on all positions of loans and advances.

Stage 3: Exposures under stage 3 include dues past 90 days pertaining to principal and interest on all positions of loans and advances.

Based on historical data, the Company assigns probability of default to stage 1 and stage 2 and applies it to the EAD to compute the ECL. For Stage 3 assets probability of default is considered as 100%.

Following table provides information about exposure to credit risk and ECL on loans and advances

Stage	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Carrying Amount	ECL	Carrying Amount	ECL
Stage 1*	1,550,094.67	9,560.60	1,365,800.35	9,560.60
Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Stage 3	-	-	-	-

** Carrying amount includes non-fund based exposure of ₹ 34,507.12 lakhs (previous year ₹ 32,493.87 lakhs)*

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The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	(9,333.14)	(8,117.76)
Impairment provision recognised	(14.63)	(1,215.38)
Derecognition	-	-
Closing balance	(9,347.77)	(9,333.14)

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of off balance sheet exposure

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	(227.46)	(315.61)
Impairment provision recognised	-	-
Derecognition	14.63	88.15
Closing balance	(212.83)	(227.46)

Credit Concentration

The Company's loan portfolio is concentrated on infrastructure, as detailed below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Infrastructure	1,494,819.72	1,311,781.28
Non-Infrastructure	3,101.10	3,619.76
Total	1,497,920.82	1,315,401.04

1) Credit risk measurement - loans and advances

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of loans and advances (including certain loan commitments) entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations with counterparties. The Company measures credit risk using probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD). This is similar to the approach used for the purpose of measuring expected credit loss (ECL) under Ind AS 109.

The Company's concentration risk is managed at the sector/sub-sector level. Sectoral limits have been laid down and reviewed every 6 months at the Risk Management Committee (RMC).

Sector/sub-sector	Exposure as % of total exposure	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Solar	37.71%	29.75%
Roads	24.32%	31.18%
Renewable Hybrid Energy	5.96%	11.07%
Airport	5.73%	4.67%
Transmission	5.53%	2.79%
Social and Commercial Infrastructure	5.41%	-
Wind	4.82%	7.45%
Telecom Tower	3.24%	5.22%
Power Distribution	3.14%	4.48%
Logistics	1.54%	1.04%
City Gas Distribution	0.95%	1.03%
Water & Sanitation	0.76%	0.81%
Data Centre	0.69%	0.25%
Urban Public Transport	0.20%	0.27%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

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a) Credit risk grading

The Company uses internal credit risk grading framework that reflects its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparty. The Company uses internal rating model tailored to various categories of counterparties. Borrower and loan specific information collected at the time of initial application and annual re-rating exercise is fed into risk rating model. This is supplemented by external data such as credit bureau scoring information.

The framework is robust and comparable to credit models used by credit rating bureaus. The credit rating model considers various parameters (such as promoter strength, operating risk, market risk, financial factors, etc.) and a score is assigned to each parameter between 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest). The internal rating grade is based on the final score derived from the credit rating model.

The Company's internal score scales and mapping of internal rating grades are set out below:

Internal score	Internal rating grades	Description of the grade
>4	iAAA	Highest Safety
3.91- 4.00	iAA+	High Safety
3.81- 3.90	iAA	
3.71- 3.80	iAA-	
3.61- 3.70	iA+	Adequate Safety
3.51- 3.60	iA	
3.41- 3.50	iA-	
3.11- 3.40	iBBB+	Moderate Safety
2.81- 3.10	iBBB	
2.61- 2.80	iBBB-	
2.25- 2.60	iBB+, iBB & iBB-	Moderate Risk
<2.25	iB, iC & iD	High Risk/ Very High Risk/ Default

As per risk rating policy, the Company does not finance the projects having internal rating grade below investment grade (iBBB-), arrived as per the above mentioned risk rating framework.

An annual review of the loans / debentures (credit substitutes) is conducted to determine the credit migration and rating of the portfolio. The analysis below summarises the credit quality of the Company's debt portfolio.

Internal rating grades	% of total customers		% of total outstanding	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
iAAA	0%	0%	0%	0%
iAA+, iAA, iAA-	22%	30%	25%	29%
iA+, iA, iA-	36%	34%	36%	33%
iBBB+	30%	23%	26%	33%
iBBB	8%	12%	12%	4%
iBBB-	4%	1%	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

b) Expected credit loss measurement

Ind AS 109 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Company.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ('SICR') since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired. Refer note 36(A)(b)(i) below for a description of how the Company determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.

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- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to ‘Stage 3’. Refer note 36(A)(b)(ii) below for a description of how the Company defines credit-impaired and default.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. Refer note 36(A)(b)(iii) below for a description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with Ind AS 109 is that it should consider forward-looking information.

The following diagram summarises the impairment requirements under Ind AS 109:

Change in credit quality since initial recognition		
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
(Initial recognition)	(Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition)	(Credit-impaired assets)
12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses

i) Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

The Company considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met.

Quantitative criteria:

The credit risk on a financial asset of the Company are assumed to have increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 61 days past due. Accordingly the financial assets shall be classified as Stage 2, if on the reporting date, it has been more than 61 days past due.

Qualitative criteria:

For all financial instruments held by the Company, if the borrower is on the watch list and/or the instrument meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Internal rating downgrade of two notches or more with significant deterioration in credit risk
- Any event/s of non-cooperation
- Evidence of diversion of funds

Backstop:

A backstop is applied and the financial instrument considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk if the borrower is more than 61 days past due on its contractual payments.

ii) Default and credit-impaired asset

The Company defines a financial asset as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria:

The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments to be considered in default.

Qualitative criteria:

The borrower meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. These are instances where:

- the borrower is in long-term forbearance

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- the borrower is insolvent
- The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Company and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD) throughout the Company’s expected credit loss calculations.

iii) Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is measured on either a 12-month (12M) or Lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD), and loss given default (LGD), defined as follows:

PD Estimation:

The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per “Definition of default and credit-impaired” above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.

The lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12M PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis.

The credit quality of the portfolio is assessed using internally developed credit rating model. The internal rating grade is determined for every initial application and annual re-rating is also performed for all existing counterparties. In the absence of default/SMA history and limited number of counterparties involved, credit rating data available in public domain has been used to assign PDs to Internal rating grades.

- For Stage 1, 12 month PD are calculated. CRISIL 1 year cumulative default rate data and GDP forecast estimates have been used to arrive at 12 month PD for base case, best case and worst case economic scenarios.
- For Stage 2, Lifetime PD are calculated by considering the survival rate of the counterparty for the remaining maturity. The PD is based on CRISIL average transition matrices based on corporates.
- For Stage 3, Lifetime PD is taken as 100%

Internal rating grades – 12 month PD Mapping:

Internal rating grades		PD% Base Case	PD% Best Case	PD% Worst Case
Highest Safety	iAAA	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
	iAA+	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%
	iAA	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%
	iAA-	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%
Adequate Safety	iA+	0.03%	0.03%	0.09%
	iA	0.03%	0.03%	0.09%
	iA-	0.03%	0.03%	0.09%
Moderate Safety	iBBB+	0.25%	0.07%	0.76%
	iBBB	0.25%	0.07%	0.76%
	iBBB-	0.25%	0.07%	0.76%
Moderate Risk	iBB+	2.22%	1.03%	4.41%
	iBB	2.22%	1.03%	4.41%
	iBB-	2.22%	1.03%	4.41%
High Risk	iB	6.46%	3.62%	10.79%
Very High Risk	iC	17.73%	11.45%	25.82%
Default	iD	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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Exposure at default:

EAD is based on the amounts the Company expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD).

For amortising products and bullet repayment loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12 month or lifetime basis. This will also be adjusted for any expected overpayments made by a borrower. Early repayment/refinance assumptions are also incorporated into the calculation.

Loss given default:

Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Company's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. These vary by product type - operational or underconstruction projects and security coverage.

- In case of infrastructure project loans, the primary credit support is cash flow control and additional comfort is taken from project assets as collateral. LGD for under-construction assets - In absence of actual instances of default and consequential recoveries, the LGD rates under "Foundation IRB approach" as prescribed by RBI, after considering the threshold level of collateralisation and required level of over collateralisation for full recognition of collateral have been taken as a proxy measure. LGD for Operational assets - The LGD rate determined by the expected loss in cashflows is used for LGD estimation.

ECL computation:

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month).

iv) Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL model

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The Company has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for portfolio.

Judgment has also been applied in this process. Forecasts of these economic variables (the "base economic scenario") are provided on a regular basis and provide the best estimate view of the economy over the next five years.

The assessment of SICR is performed using the Lifetime PD under each of the base, and the other scenarios, multiplied by the associated scenario weighting, along with qualitative and backstop indicators. This determines whether the whole financial instrument is in Stage 1, Stage 2, or Stage 3 and hence whether 12-month or lifetime ECL should be recorded. Following this assessment, the Company measures ECL as either a probability weighted 12 month ECL (Stage 1), or a probability weighted lifetime ECL (Stages 2 and 3). These probability-weighted ECLs are determined by running each scenario through the relevant ECL model and multiplying it by the appropriate scenario weighting (as opposed to weighting the inputs).

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As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Company considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities and asymmetries within the Company's different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

The following table sets out the assumptions used for base case, best case and worst case ECL scenarios, taking GDP growth rate as key driver for expected loss:

Year ended March 31, 2025

ECL Scenario	Assigned probabilities %	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Base case	50%	6.50%	6.47%	6.48%	6.49%	6.50%
Best case	20%	9.22%	9.19%	9.20%	9.21%	9.22%
Worst case	30%	3.78%	3.75%	3.76%	3.77%	3.78%

Year ended March 31, 2024

ECL Scenario	Assigned probabilities %	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Base case	50%	6.50%	6.20%	6.10%	6.00%	6.00%
Best case	20%	9.33%	9.03%	8.93%	8.83%	8.83%
Worst case	30%	3.67%	3.37%	3.27%	3.17%	3.17%

The GDP estimates are used to project the grade wise PD for base case, best case and worst case scenario. The final (weighted) ECL is arrived at by assigning 50%, 20% and 30% weights to the base case, best case and worst case ECL respectively.

The GDP estimates are presented for calendar years & not financials years.

	Year ended March 31, 2025			Year ended March 31, 2024		
	Base case	Best case	Worst case	Base case	Best case	Worst case
Assigned probabilities %	50%	20%	30%	50%	20%	30%
ECL (₹ in lakhs)	551.98	191.82	1,650.56	1,002.35	296.20	2,113.10

Scenario weighted ECL as on March 31, 2025 is ₹ 809.52 lakhs (March 31, 2024 ₹ 1,194.34 lakhs).

v) Financial assets measured on a collective basis

ECL is calculated on individual basis for all loan assets.

vi) Proposal appraisal

The Company collects relevant project/ corporate documents and initiates appraisal of the proposal. The evaluation process encompasses establishment of viability of proposal including borrower's ability to service the loan. The evaluation is undertaken through a combination of review of project/corporate documents, external rating rationales (if any), meetings with project promoters/key officials, site visits, etc.

Proposals shall be approved by the Credit Committee post recommendation by the Management Committee

Term loans /debentures can have fixed rate or floating rate of interest linked to the Company's benchmark rate or other agreed benchmark. There may be interest reset after defined intervals.

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Below is the mix of assets with interest reset dates falling within 1 year and more than 1 year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Less than 1 year	69%	74%
More than 1 year	31%	26%

vii) **Overview of modified and forborne loan**

All the loan assets of the Company are categorised under Stage 1 and there are no modified or forborne loans.

c) **Credit risk exposure**

i) **Maximum exposure to credit risk - Loans and debenture measured at amortised subject to impairment**

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the Company’s maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

Term loans and debentures	As at March 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Performing				
Highest Safety	-	-	-	-
High Safety	388,676.81	-	-	388,676.81
Adequate Safety	550,533.60	-	-	550,533.60
Moderate Safety	611,060.67	-	-	611,060.67
Non- performing				
Moderate Risk	-	-	-	-
High Risk/ Very High Risk/ Default	-	-	-	-
Total	1,550,271.08	-	-	1,550,271.08

Term loans and debentures	As at March 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Performing				
Highest Safety	-	-	-	-
High Safety	392,925.73	-	-	392,925.73
Adequate Safety	450,613.13	-	-	450,613.13
Moderate Safety	522,275.93	-	-	522,275.93
Non- performing				
Moderate Risk	-	-	-	-
High Risk/ Very High Risk/ Default	-	-	-	-
Total	1,365,814.79	-	-	1,365,814.79

ii) **Maximum exposure to credit risk - Financial instruments not subject to impairment**

The Company does not have any exposure to Financial instruments not subjected to impairment.

iii) **Collateral and other credit enhancement**

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are in place covering the acceptability and valuation of each type of collateral.

The Company employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most common of these is accepting collateral for funds advanced. The Company has internal policies on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation.

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The fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed on a regular basis.

Particulars	Gross Exposure	Impairment allowance	Non Fund Based Facility	EIR Adjustment	Carrying amount	Fair value of collateral held
As at March 31, 2025						
Loans to corporate entities/individuals:						
- Term loans	1,094,420.12	6,750.11	-	8,153.82	1,079,516.19	1,210,320.00
- Debentures and bonds	414,168.07	2,554.49	-	128.73	411,484.85	479,061.63
- Accrued interest on loans, debentures and bonds	6,999.36	43.17	-	-	6,956.19	6,999.36
- Other financial Asset	176.42	-	-	-	176.42	176.42
- Non-Fund Based facility	34,507.12	212.83	34,507.12	-	(212.83)	38,387.70
Total	1,550,271.09	9,560.60	34,507.12	8,282.55	1,497,920.82	1,734,945.11
As at March 31, 2024						
Loans to corporate entities/individuals:						
- Term loans	1,016,594.30	7,116.15	-	1,529.33	1,007,948.82	1,607,765.33
- Debentures and bonds	311,778.40	2,182.45	-	6,829.95	302,766.00	2,037,398.32
- Accrued interest on loans, debentures and bonds	4,933.80	34.54	-	-	4,899.26	4,933.80
- Other financial Asset	14.42	-	-	-	14.42	14.42
- Non-Fund Based facility	32,493.87	227.46	32,493.87	-	(227.46)	51,547.90
Total	1,365,814.79	9,560.60	32,493.87	8,359.28	1,315,401.05	3,701,659.78

At the beginning of the financial year FY 24-25, the Company has reviewed and re-validated its ECL Model by a renowned professional firm. Basis contemporary assumptions and input parameters in respect of PD, LGD, default and recovery rates and other sector specific and macro-economic factors affecting the variables in the model, the requirement of ECL provision stands reduced for the portfolio. The Company has however not written back to the statement of profit and loss the excess ECL provision on its balance sheet and continues to carry the provision of Rs. 9,560.60 lakhs. Consequently, there is no charge for the year as the Company holds excess provision as on the balance sheet date.

iv) **Loss allowance**

The loss allowance recognised in the year could have been impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- transfers between Stage 1 and Stages 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the year, and the consequent “step up” (or “step down”) between 12-month and Lifetime ECL;
- additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the year, as well as releases for financial instruments de-recognised in the year;
- impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the year, arising from regular refreshing of inputs to models;
- impacts on the measurement of ECL on account of due changes made to models and assumptions;
- financial assets derecognised during the period and write-offs, if any, of allowances related to assets that were written off during the year.

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An analysis of change in the gross carrying amount of the loan portfolio and corresponding loss allowance:

The following table further explains changes in the gross carrying amount of the loan portfolio to help explain their significance to the changes in the loss allowance for the same portfolio as discussed below:

Term loans and debentures	Year ended March 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Opening balance	1,324,947.22	-	-	1,324,947.22
New assets originated or purchased	780,326.23	-	-	780,326.23
Assets derecognised or repaid	(597,968.45)	-	-	(597,968.45)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	1,507,305.00	-	-	1,507,305.00

Term loans and debentures	As at March 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Opening balance	1,154,424.70	-	-	1,154,424.70
New assets originated or purchased	615,432.94	-	-	615,432.94
Assets derecognised or repaid	(444,910.42)	-	-	(444,910.42)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	1,324,947.22	-	-	1,324,947.22

The following table explains the changes in the loss allowance between the beginning and at the end of the annual year due to various factors:

Term loans and debentures	Year ended March 31, 2025			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Opening balance	9,333.14	-	-	9,333.14
New assets originated or purchased	3,722.03	-	-	3,722.03
Assets derecognised or repaid	(3,707.40)	-	-	(3,707.40)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	9,347.77	-	-	9,347.77

Term loans and debentures	As at March 31, 2024			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Opening balance	8,117.76	-	-	8,117.76
New assets originated or purchased	4,329.75	-	-	4,329.75
Assets derecognised or repaid	(3,114.37)	-	-	(3,114.37)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	9,333.14	-	-	9,333.14

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B. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk 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. For the Company, liquidity risk arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities viz. Trade payables, Borrowings and other financial liabilities.

Liquidity risk framework

The Company’s management is responsible for liquidity and 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.

Category	Limits
Limits on cumulative negative gaps, as a % of cumulative outflows [maximum]	"-10% of cumulative outflows for 0 to 14 days -20% of cumulative outflows for 15 days to 1 year"
Capital adequacy ratio (CRAR) [minimum]	15%
Capital Classification	Tier II Capital shall not exceed Tier I Capital
Earnings at Risk (EaR)	₹ 30 crore or 15% of the Annual Budgeted Net Interest Income; whichever is lower
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	1.00

Financing arrangements

The Company had access to following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Floating rate		
Borrowings		
Expiring within one year	122,500.00	245,500.00
Expiring beyond one year	-	-
Total	122,500.00	245,500.00

C. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: Foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company was exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions in respect of its borrowings, primarily with regard to the US Dollar in the year ended March 31, 2024 (no such transaction in FY25). During FY24, the Company had converted a part of its borrowing to FCNR loan for a period of 6 months as per the terms with the bank. As per the foreign currency hedging policy of the Company, this FCNR loan exposure had been fully hedged for principal and interest over the outstanding period and accordingly there was no risk in terms of the foreign currency movement.

The Company expends a non-material value of operating expenses in foreign currency, which in the opinion of the Company does not pose any foreign currency risk. The Company does not hedge these exposures since it relates only to a small value of foreign currency expense, not having a material impact on the Company.

The Company did not have any exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of reporting years ending March 31, 2025 and March 31,2024.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Sensitivity to foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity in USD with all other variables held constant. The below impact on the Company's profit before tax is based on changes in the fair value of unhedged foreign currency monetary liabilities and asset at balance sheet date:

Currencies	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%
USD	-	-	-	-

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the potential loss arising from fluctuations in market interest rates. In order to mitigate the interest rate risk, the Company periodically reviews its lending rates and the weighted average cost of borrowing, based on prevailing market rates. The Company is subject to interest rate risk, primarily on loans and borrowings at floating rate. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors beyond control, including the monetary policies of the Reserve Bank of India, deregulation of the financial sector in India, domestic and international economic and political conditions, inflation and other factors. The Company's policy is to minimize interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. The interest rate risk is managed by the analysis of interest rate sensitivity gap statements and by evaluating the creation of assets and liabilities with a mix of fixed and floating interest rates.

Below is the overall exposure of the Company to interest rate risk:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Variable rate liabilities		
Borrowings	1,019,754.33	942,127.20
Variable rate assets		
Loans	985,762.55	1,001,153.51

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of the statement of profit and loss is the effect of the changes in market interest rates on borrowings and loans given. Below is the impact on the Company's profit before tax due to interest rate sensitivity.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Interest rates – increase by 0.50%	(169.96)	295.13
Interest rates – decrease by 0.50%	169.96	(295.13)

The above assumes holding of all other variables constant

(iii) Price risk

The Company is not exposed to price risk as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

D Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or from external events. The operational risks of the Company are managed through comprehensive internal control systems and procedures and key back up processes. This enables the management to evaluate key areas of operational risks and the process to adequately mitigate them on an ongoing basis. The Internal Audit function also enables mitigation on an ongoing basis. The Company has put in place a robust Disaster Recovery (DR) plan, which is periodically tested. Business Continuity Plan (BCP) is further put in place to ensure seamless continuity of operations including services to customers, when confronted with adverse events such as natural disasters, technological failures, human errors, terrorism, etc. Periodic testing is carried out to address gaps in the framework, if any.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

37 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Company operates in a single reportable segment i.e. lending loans to infrastructure companies, since the nature of the loans are exposed to similar risk and return profiles. The Company operates in a single geographical segment i.e. India.

(a) Segment revenue

The Company operates as a single segment. The segment revenue is measured in the same way as in the statement of income and expenditure.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Segment revenue		
- India	145,956.97	119,575.15
- Outside India	-	-
Total	145,956.97	119,575.15

Revenue from major customers

For the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, no single customer of the company contributed more than 10% of the Company's total revenues.

(b) Segment assets and segment liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Segment assets		
- India	1,712,270.35	1,491,476.83
- Outside India	-	-
Segment liabilities		
- India	1,349,213.54	1,165,353.80
- Outside India	-	-

38 Collateral / security pledged

The carrying amount of assets pledged as security for borrowings availed by the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Pledged as security against borrowings		
Receivables and Loan Assets	1,508,588.19	1,328,372.70
Other financial assets	176.42	14.42
Total	1,508,764.61	1,328,387.12

39 Employee benefits

(A) Labour Law

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which subsumes the Provident Fund and the Gratuity Act and rules thereunder. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also released draft rules thereunder on November 13, 2020 and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will evaluate the rules, assess the impact, if any and account for the same once the rules are notified and become effective.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(B) Defined Contribution Plan: Following amount is recognized as an expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Provident fund and other fund	129.00	94.90

(C) Defined Benefit Plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is eligible for gratuity on cessation of employment and it is computed at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service subject to such limit as prescribed by The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 as amended from time to time. The company carries a provision in the financial statements based on actuarial valuation.

Contribution to Gratuity fund

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 19, actuarial valuation was done in respect of the aforesaid defined benefit plan of gratuity based on the following assumptions:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(i) Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate (per annum)	6.70%	7.20%
Salary escalation rate	9.90%	9.90%
Retirement age	60	60
(ii) Asset information		
The Company is responsible for the overall governance of the plan.		
(iii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation		
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of year	80.14	60.66
Current Service Cost	33.43	26.76
Past Service Cost	18.13	-
Benefit payments from plan	-	(3.20)
Interest cost	5.68	4.54
Actuarial losses on obligations	10.18	(8.62)
Defined benefit obligation at end of year	147.56	80.14
(iv) Changes in the Fair value of plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	-	-
Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	-	-
Employer contributions	-	3.20
Benefit payments from plan assets	-	(3.20)
Actuarial gains	-	-
Fair value of Plan assets at the end of the year	-	-

(v) Assets and liabilities recognised in the balance sheet

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Defined benefit obligation	147.56	80.14
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net defined benefit liability	147.56	80.14

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(vi) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current Service cost	33.43	26.76
Interest cost on net defined benefit obligation	5.68	4.54
Past Service cost	18.13	-
Total expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	57.24	31.30

Included in note 'Employee benefits expense'

(vii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Opening amount recognized in OCI outside P&L account	0.25	8.87
Effect of changes in actuarial assumptions	5.58	(3.67)
Experience adjustments	4.60	(4.95)
Total remeasurements included in OCI	10.42	0.25

(viii) Sensitivity Analysis:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Present value obligation		
Discount rate +50 basis points	141.98	76.94
Discount rate -50 basis points	153.52	83.57
Salary Increase Rate +50 basis points	153.31	82.69
Salary Increase Rate -50 basis points	142.11	77.68

(ix) Projected plan cash flow

Maturity Profile	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Expected total benefit payments		
Year 1	8.45	2.68
Year 2	10.09	5.73
Year 3	35.35	6.61
Year 4	11.26	19.27
Year 5	12.23	7.16
Next 5 years	202.33	125.32

(x) Provision for leave encashment

Maturity Profile	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Liability for compensated absences	288.82	198.36

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(xi) Information in respect of Long Term Incentive Plan:

Particulars	Details															
Nature and extent of Long Term Incentive Plan that existed as at the year end along with general terms and conditions	<p>Aseem Long Term Incentive Plan- Scheme I ("LTIP"/ "Plan")</p> <p>Under the LTIP Plan approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting dated February 14, 2024, eligible grantee employees will receive cash on settlement of vested LTIP units basis the fair market value of the equity share of the Company, subject to the terms and conditions specified in the Plan. This Plan envisages the grant of LTIP units to eligible employees for financial years FY21 to FY25.</p> <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>No. of units (March 31, 2025)</th><th>No. of units (March 31, 2024)</th></tr><tr><td>Opening balance of LTIP units</td><td>5,371,049</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Add: Units granted during the year</td><td>3,521,176</td><td>53,71,049#</td></tr><tr><td>Less : Units lapsed during the year</td><td>(167,443)</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Closing balance of LTIP units</td><td>8,724,782</td><td>5,371,049</td></tr></table> <p># During FY24, LTIP units had been granted to eligible employees for recognizing performance for the financial years FY21, FY22 and FY23.</p>	Particulars	No. of units (March 31, 2025)	No. of units (March 31, 2024)	Opening balance of LTIP units	5,371,049	-	Add: Units granted during the year	3,521,176	53,71,049#	Less : Units lapsed during the year	(167,443)	-	Closing balance of LTIP units	8,724,782	5,371,049
Particulars	No. of units (March 31, 2025)	No. of units (March 31, 2024)														
Opening balance of LTIP units	5,371,049	-														
Add: Units granted during the year	3,521,176	53,71,049#														
Less : Units lapsed during the year	(167,443)	-														
Closing balance of LTIP units	8,724,782	5,371,049														
Settlement Method	Cash- Settled															
Vesting period	2-4 years															
Method used to estimate the fair value of outstanding units granted to employees	Black- Scholes Option Pricing model. The said model considers parameters such as current value of share price, settlement price, expected date of settlement, etc. The number of units outstanding as at 31 st March, 2025 is 55,57,467 and the fair value is Rs.21.95 per unit.															
Total expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	The expense has been calculated using the fair value method of accounting for LTIP units issued under the LTIP Plan. The employee benefits expense as per fair value method accounted during the financial year 2024-25 is Rs.697.98 lakhs (Refer Note 26). The amount carried in the Balance sheet as Provision for Long Term Incentive Plan is Rs.1,283.23 lakhs (Refer Note 16).															

40 Interest in Associate

Assets	Carrying amount as at		% of ownership interest	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	134,991.60	120,617.38	30.83%	30.83%*

* As at March 31, 2023, the Company has considered its ownership interest on a fully diluted basis as a result of equitable rights of holders of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) of the associate Company to the dividends, if any, declared for equity shareholders. These CCPS of the Associate have been fully converted into equity shares during the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

The Company has acquired its interest in NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited initially on March 29, 2020 with three additional infusions on May 20, 2020, March 29, 2021 and March 28, 2022. The Company’s interest in Associate is accounted for using the equity method in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Equity shares of the Associate are not listed on any stock exchange. The following table illustrates the summarised financial information of the Associate:

Significant financial information of associate

Summarised Balance sheet as at:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial Assets	2,742,376.00	2,348,439.00
Non-financial Assets	38,821.00	26,359.00
Financial liabilities	2,345,458.00	1,986,599.00
Non-financial liabilities	3,141.00	2,234.00
Net assets	432,598.00	385,965.00

Summarised statement of profit and loss for the period ended:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total Income	218,303.00	184,702.00
Profit for the year	48,721.00	42,047.00
Other comprehensive income/ (expense)	(26.00)	(52.00)
Total comprehensive income	48,695.00	41,995.00

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The Particulars of investments in Associates as on March 31, 2025 are as follows:

Particulars	Amount
Original Cost of investment on 29 th March 2020	26,591.01
Additional Investment on 21 st May 2020	8,437.50
Additional Investment on 30 th March 2021	20,190.48
Additional Investment on 28 th March 2022	31,192.86
Share of Post Acquisition Profit/Loss	49,272.79
Share of Post Acquisition OCI	(47.35)
Share of share issue expenses	(9.79)
Dividend received	(635.90)
Goodwill/(Capital Reserve)	-
Impairment	-
Carrying amount of investment	134,991.60

40.1 Interest in Associate

Additional information as required by Paragraph 2 of the General Instructions for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

As at March 31, 2025

Name of the entity	Net assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share of profit or loss		Share of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		Share of Total Comprehensive Income (TCI)	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated TCI	Amount
Parent								
Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited	100.00%	363,056.81	59.35%	21,929.27	56.21%	(7.61)	59.35%	21,921.66
Associate (Investment as per the equity method)								
Indian								
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	0.00%	-	40.65%	15,018.05	43.79%	(5.93)	40.65%	15,012.12
Total	100.00%	363,056.81	100.00%	36,947.32	100.00%	(13.54)	100.00%	36,933.78

As at March 31, 2024

Name of the entity	Net assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share of profit or loss		Share of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		Share of Total Comprehensive Income (TCI)	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated TCI	Amount
Parent								
Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited	100.00%	326,123.03	57.13%	17,271.00	-114.78%	6.45	57.16%	17,277.45
Associate (Investment as per the equity method)								
Indian								
NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited	0.00%	-	42.87%	12,961.10	214.78%	(12.07)	42.84%	12,949.03
Total	100.00%	326,123.03	100.00%	30,232.10	100.00%	(5.62)	100.00%	30,226.48

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

41 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled:

	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Assets						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	27,352.80	-	27,352.80	47,630.89	-	47,630.89
Loans	401,357.79	1,096,599.44	1,497,957.23	311,126.24	1,004,487.84	1,315,614.08
Investments	44,351.50	134,991.60	179,343.10	-	120,617.38	120,617.38
Other financial assets	161.58	264.54	426.12	40.30	225.67	265.97
Non-Financial assets						
Current tax assets (net)	-	5,166.58	5,166.58	-	4,732.34	4,732.34
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	7,044.86	7,044.86	-	4,289.63	4,289.63
Property, plant and equipment	-	482.83	482.83	-	588.28	588.28
Intangible assets	-	75.32	75.32	-	103.48	103.48
Right of use assets	451.56	771.41	1,222.97	451.56	1,222.96	1,674.52
Other non-financial assets	90.67	152.73	243.40	249.89	-	249.89
Total Assets	473,765.90	1,245,549.31	1,719,315.21	359,498.88	1,136,267.57	1,495,766.45
Liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	20.34	-	20.34	22.72	-	22.72
Debt securities	155,263.51	114,867.58	270,131.09	69,480.36	138,372.50	207,852.85
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	209,207.40	854,958.94	1,064,166.34	185,153.48	762,599.48	947,752.95
Lease liability	464.41	934.37	1,398.78	403.28	1,398.78	1,802.06
Other financial liabilities	4,219.96	24.33	4,244.29	2,271.21	-	2,271.21
Non Financial Liabilities						
Provisions	28.88	1,903.56	1,932.44	198.36	892.84	1,091.20
Other non-financial liabilities	275.40	-	275.40	271.18	-	271.18
Total Liabilities	369,479.90	972,688.78	1,342,168.68	257,800.59	903,263.59	1,161,064.18

42 Ind AS 116 - Leases:

As a lessee the Company classified property leases as operating leases under Ind AS 116. These include office premises taken on lease. The lease typically run for a period of one to five years. Lease include conditions such as non-cancellable period, notice period before terminating the lease or escalation of rent upon completion of part tenure of the lease in line with inflation in prices. The Company had entered into a long term lease of its office premises in the previous year.

Information about the lease for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

(I) Right-of-use assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,674.52	2,124.16
Additions during the year	-	2.03
Deletion during the year	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(451.56)	(451.67)
Balance at the end of the year	1,222.96	1,674.52

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(II) Movement of Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,802.06	2,190.95
Additions during the year	-	2.03
Deletion during the year	-	-
Finance cost for the year	129.14	161.53
Payment of lease liabilities for the year	(532.42)	(552.45)
Balance at the end of the year	1,398.78	1,802.06

(III) Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease were payable as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Less than one month	50.03	47.64
Between one and three months	100.05	95.29
Between three months and one year	408.96	389.49
Between one and five years	1,000.64	1,559.68
More than 5 years	-	-

(IV) Amounts recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on lease liabilities	129.14	161.53
Depreciation on Right-of-use assets	451.56	451.67

(V) Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Total cash outflow for leases	532.42	552.45

Company has considered entire lease term of 5 years for the purpose of determination of Right of Use assets and Lease liabilities.

43 Capital Management

The Company maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business and is meeting capital adequacy requirements of the local banking supervisor, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) of India. The adequacy of the Company's capital is monitored using, amongst other measures, the regulations issued by RBI. Company has complied in full with all its externally imposed capital requirements over the reported year. The primary objectives of the Company's capital management policy are to ensure that the Company complies with its internal and externally imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous year. However, they are under constant review by the Board.

The following additional information is disclosed in terms of the RBI circular (Ref No. DNBR .PD. 008 / 03.10.119 / 2016-17 dated September 01, 2016) and RBI circular DNBR(PD) CC No. 053 / 03.10.119 / 2015-16 :

Items	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
i. CRAR (%)	17.50%*	20.48%
ii. CRAR- Tier I capital (%)	16.89%*	19.69%
ii. CRAR- Tier II capital (%)	0.61%*	0.79%

*The CRAR tabulated above for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, includes risk weighted amount of off-balance item aggregating to Rs. 1,496 crores viz., sanctioned but undisbursed loans, which have been determined after the application of the relevant credit conversion factor (CCF) as per the treatment of off-Balance sheet items for capital ratio as prescribed in the RBI regulations. If such risk weighted amount of off-balance sheet item is not considered as was hitherto computed, the CRAR would have been 19.35% (Tier - I Capital 18.67% and Tier - II Capital 0.68%).

As per RBI Prudential norms, the minimum CRAR requirement for NBFCs is 15% and the Company has maintained CRAR well above the regulatory norms throughout the year.

Regulatory capital-related information is presented as a part of the RBI mandated disclosures. The RBI norms require capital to be maintained at prescribed levels. In accordance with such norms, Tier I capital of the company comprises of share capital, share premium, reserves and Tier II capital comprises of provision on loans that are not credit-impaired. There were no changes in the capital management process during the years presented.

44 Details of loans transferred / acquired during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 under the RBI Master Direction on Transfer of Loan Exposures dated September 24, 2021 are given below:

- (i) The Company has not transferred any non-performing assets during both the years.
- (ii) The Company has not transferred any Special Mention Accounts (SMA) during both the years.
- (iii) The Company has not acquired any stressed assets during both the years.
- (iv) Details of Rupee term loans not in default acquired are given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Aggregate amount of loans acquired	64,869.00	189,955.00
Weighted average residual maturity (in years)	13.67	9.50
Retention of beneficial economic interest by originator	Nil	Nil
Security coverage	100%	100%
Rating wise distribution of rated loans	Unrated/BBB-/ BBB+/AA-/A-/A	BBB- to AA-

- (v) For details of loans not in default transferred by the Company are given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Aggregate amount of loans transferred	104,035.75	50,138.00
Weighted average residual maturity (in years)	15.94	7.05
Retention of beneficial economic interest by originator	Nil	Nil
Security coverage	100%	100%
Rating wise distribution of rated loans	BBB-/BBB+/AAA/ AA-/AA+/A-	A+/AA/BBB+

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

45 The following additional information (other than what is already disclosed elsewhere) is disclosed in terms of RBI Circular No. DOR. ACC.REC.No.20/21.04.018/2022-23 dated April 19, 2022

- (i) There are no intra-group exposures as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 except the strategic investment in the associate company NIIF Infrastructure Finance Limited of ₹ 86,411.86 lakhs (previous year ₹ 86,411.86 lakhs).
- (ii) There is no foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2025 (previous year - Nil).
- (iii) There is no breach of covenant of loans availed or debt securities issued for year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.
- (iv) Sectoral exposure

Sectors	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off- balance sheet exposure)	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector	Total Exposure (includes on balance sheet and off- balance sheet exposure)	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to total exposure in that sector
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Industry						
a. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts & Transport Equipment	3,120.52		-	3,645.39	-	-
b. Infrastructure						
i) Power	50,787.41		-	63,417.43	-	-
ii) Telecommunications	49,978.03		-	70,908.53	-	-
iii) Roads	374,097.82		-	423,140.95	-	-
iv) Airports	89,341.03		-	63,504.52	-	-
v) Electricity Transmission	85,079.55		-	37,867.53	-	-
vi) Solar Renewal Energy	674,020.26		-	554,476.42	-	-
vii) Wind Energy	71,368.92		-	98,178.13	-	-
viii) Other Infrastructure	144,018.58		-	42,302.20	-	-
Total of Industry	1,541,812.12	-	-	1,357,441.09	-	-
3. Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Personal Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Others, if any (please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-

- (v) The following are the details of transactions and balances as at March 31,2025 with related parties

Related Party/Items	Parent (as per ownership) or control	Subsidiaries	Associates / Joint Ventures	Key Management Personnel ³	Relatives of key Management Personnel	Key Management Personnel Director	Others (Investing Party, Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures, Employee Benefit Companies of Investing Party and their Group Companies / Associates / Joint Ventures) ⁸	Total
Balances as at March 31								
Investment by Parent (Note 4)	140,563.79 (140,563.79)	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,563.79 (140,563.79)

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Related Party/Items	Parent (as per ownership) or control	Subsidiaries	Associates / Joint Ventures	Key Management Personnel ³	Relatives of key Management Personnel	Key Management Personnel Director	Others (Investing Party, Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures, Employee Benefit Companies of Investing Party and their Group Companies / Associates / Joint Ventures) ⁸	Total
Investment in equity shares	-	-	86,411.86	-	-	-	-	86,411.86
	-	-	(86,411.86)	-	-	-	-	(86,411.86)
Other Liability (Note 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.21	4.21
	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10.80)	(10.80)
Transaction during the year								
Sale of loan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(47,832.97)	-	-	-	-	(47,832.97)
Funds received from Associate in its capacity as refinancing lender			35,845.53					
Placement of Fixed Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.00	2,000.00
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income/ Expenditure								
Remuneration to KMPs	-	-	-	624.76	-	-	-	624.76
	-	-	-	(626.11)	-	-	-	(626.11)
Director sitting fee	-	-	-	-	-	46.80	-	46.80
	-	-	-	-	-	(36.60)	-	(36.60)
Dividend Income Received			635.90					
			-					
Other Receipts (Note 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.59	29.59
	-	-	(13.14)	-	-	-	-	(13.14)
Others Expenses (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.90	8.90
	-	-	(46.32)	-	-	-	(12.50)	(58.82)
Maximum outstanding during the year								
Investment by Parent (Note 4)	140,563.79 (140,563.79)	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,563.79 (140,563.79)
Investment in equity shares	-	-	86,411.86 (86,411.86)	-	-	-	-	86,411.86 (86,411.86)

Notes:

- Figures in bracket pertain to March 31, 2024.
- Nature of relationship with related party is defined at note 30.
- Key Management Personnel includes transactions pertaining to Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary.
- Parent is National Investment and Infrastructure Fund-II.
- Other Liability represents expenses payable to Associate Company and investment manager of holding entity
- Other receipts represents reimbursement of expenses paid on behalf of Associate Company and interest on fixed deposit received from SMBC.
- Other expenses represents reimbursement for shared service cost and other expenses.
- Others include SMBC and Group Company of investing party refers to National Investment and Infrastructure Fund Limited, Investment manager of holding entity.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(vi) Disclosure of complaints

- Summary information on complaints received by the NBFCs from customers and from the Offices of Ombudsman

Sr.No	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Complaints received by the NBFC from its customers		
1	Number of complaints pending at beginning of the year	-	-
2	Number of complaints received during the year	-	-
3	Number of complaints disposed during the year	-	-
3.1	Of which, number of complaints rejected by the NBFC	-	-
4	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-
	Maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman		
5	Number of maintainable complaints received by the NBFC from Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.1	Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the NBFC by Office of Ombud	-	-
5.2	Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation/mediation/advisories issued by Office of Ombudsman	-	-
5.3	Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by Office of Ombudsman against the NBFC	-	-
6	Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	-	-

- Since the company has not received any complaints from customers or banking ombudsman, the disclosure regarding top five grounds of complaints is not applicable.

46 Disclosure Pursuant to RBI Notification no RBI/2019-20/170 DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20 Year ended March 31, 2025

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
1	2	3	4	(5=3-4)	6	(7=4-6)
Performing assets						
Standard	Stage 1	1,507,305.00	9,347.77	1,497,957.23	6,062.35	3,285.42
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		1,507,305.00	9,347.77	1,497,957.23	6,062.35	3,285.42
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful- up to 1 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for doubtful		-	-	-	-	-
Loss assets		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for NPA		-	-	-	-	-
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	34,507.12	212.83	34,294.29	-	212.83
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		34,507.12	212.83	34,294.29	-	212.83
Total	Stage 1	1,541,812.12	9,560.60	1,532,251.52	6,062.35	3,498.25
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,541,812.12	9,560.60	1,532,251.52	6,062.35	3,498.25

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Year ended March 31, 2024

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
1	2	3	4	(5=3-4)	6	(7=4-6)
Performing assets						
Standard	Stage 1	1,324,947.22	9,333.14	1,315,614.08	5,333.23	3,999.91
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		1,324,947.22	9,333.14	1,315,614.08	5,333.23	3,999.91
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful- up to 1 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for doubtful		-	-	-	-	-
Loss		-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for NPA		-	-	-	-	-
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	32,493.87	227.46	32,266.41	-	227.46
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		32,493.87	227.46	32,266.41	-	227.46
Total	Stage 1	1,357,441.09	9,560.60	1,347,880.49	5,333.23	4,227.37
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1,357,441.09	9,560.60	1,347,880.49	5,333.23	4,227.37

47A Additional Disclosures as per the circular issued by the Reserve Bank of India (Ref no. DNBR .PD. 008/ 03.10.119/ 2016-17 dated September 01,2016) & RBI circular DNBR(PD) CC no. 053/ 03.10.119 / 2015-16) in respect of Non Banking Financial (Non deposit accepting or holding) Systemically Important (NBFC-ND-SI) is as under:

a. Capital funds, risk assets/ exposure and risk asset ratio (CRAR)

S.No	Item	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
1	CRAR (%)	17.50%*	20.48%
2	CRAR- Tier I capital (%)	16.89%*	19.69%
3	CRAR- Tier II Capital (%)	0.61%*	0.79%
4	Amount of subordinated debt raised as Tier-II capital	-	-
5	Amount raised by issued of Perpetual Debt Instruments	-	-

* The CRAR tabulated above for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, includes risk weighted amount of off-balance item aggregating to Rs. 1,496 crores viz., sanctioned but undisbursed loans, which have been determined after the application of the relevant credit conversion factor (CCF) as per the treatment of off-Balance sheet items for capital ratio as prescribed in the RBI regulations. If such risk weighted amount of off-balance sheet item is not considered as was hitherto computed, the CRAR would have been 19.35% (Tier - I Capital 18.67% and Tier - II Capital 0.68%).

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

b. Investments

S.No	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
1	Value of investments		
(i)	Gross value of investments		
(a)	in India	120,617.38	107,672.41
(a)	outside India	-	-
(ii)	Provision for depreciation		
(a)	in India	-	-
(a)	outside India	-	-
(iii)	Net value of investments		
(a)	in India	120,617.38	107,672.41
(a)	outside India	-	-
2	Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
(i)	Opening balance	-	-
(ii)	Add : Provisions made during the year	-	-
(iii)	Less : Write-off/ write-back of excess provision during the year	-	-
(i)	Closing balance	-	-

c. Derivatives

There are no derivative transactions as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. Hence the related disclosures are not applicable to the Company.

d. Disclosures relating to Securitisation

The Company has not entered in securitisation transaction in the year ending March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. Hence the related disclosures are not applicable to the Company.

e. Details of Financial Assets sold to Securitisation / Reconstruction Company for Asset Reconstruction

The Company has not sold any financial asset to securitisation / reconstruction company for asset reconstruction in the year ending March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. Hence the related disclosures are not applicable to the Company.

f. Details of non-performing financial assets purchased / sold

The Company has not purchased / sold any non-performing financial assets in the year ending March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. Hence the related disclosures are not applicable to the Company.

g. Exposure

i. Exposure to Real Estate Sector

This disclosure is not applicable to the Company as there are no exposures, direct or indirect to real estate sector as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

ii. Exposure to Capital Market

This disclosure is not applicable to the Company as there are no exposures to capital market as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

h. Details of financing of parent company products

This disclosure is not applicable to the Company as there is no financing of Parent Company products.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

i. Details of Single Borrower Limit (SGL) / Group Borrower Limit (GBL) exceeded by the NBFC

The Company has not lent/ invested or lent and invested in Single Borrower / Single Group of Borrowers in excess of limits prescribed by the RBI during the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

j. Unsecured Advances

The Company has not given any unsecured advances in the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

k. Registration obtained from other financial sector regulators

The Company is not registered with any financial sector regulators except with the RBI.

l. Disclosure of Penalties imposed by RBI and other regulators

No penalties were imposed by RBI and other regulators during the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, except one instance of delay in intimation of holding of Board Meeting in respect of which the Company received a notice from National Stock Exchange and paid a penalty amounting to INR 5,000/- during the year ended March 31,2024.

m. Provisions and contingencies (shown under the head expenditure in Statement of Profit and Loss):

S.No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(i)	Provision made towards income tax	9,407.43	7,208.03
(ii)	Provision for employee benefits	806.44	532.55
(iii)	Provision for employee stock compensation cost	-	-
(iv)	Provision for long term incentive plan for employees	697.98	585.24
(v)	Provision for gratuity	57.24	31.30
(vi)	Provision for compensated absence cost	136.39	94.41
(vii)	Provision for impairment of financial assets	-	1,127.21
(viii)	Provisions for depreciation on Investment	-	-
(ix)	Provision towards NPA	-	-

n. Draw Down from Reserves

There has been no draw down from reserves during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. Hence the related disclosures are not applicable to the Company.

o. Concentration of Advances, Exposures and NPAs

i) Concentration of Advances

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers	489,615.00	413,201.62
Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances	62.92%	66.99%

ii) Concentration of Exposures

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Total Exposures to twenty largest borrowers / customers*	738,144.69	677,066.15
Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers / customers to Total Exposure on borrowers / customers	48.97%	51.10%

*Exposure does not include equity investment in Associate company.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

iii) Concentration of NPAs

All loan accunts are standard assets as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Total of Exposures to top four NPA accounts*	-	-

* there are no account classified as NPA as on March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

iv) Sector-wise NPAs (% of NPA to Total Advances in that sector)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Agriculture & allied activities	-	-
MSME	-	-
Corporate borrowers	-	-
Services	-	-
Unsecured personal loans	-	-
Auto loans	-	-
Other personal loans	-	-

v) Movement of NPAs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(i) Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)	-	-
(ii) Movement of NPAs (Gross):	-	-
(a) Opening balance	-	-
(b) Additions during the year	-	-
(c) Reductions during the year	-	-
(d) Closing balance	-	-
(iii) Movement of Net NPAs	-	-
(a) Opening balance	-	-
(b) Additions during the year	-	-
(c) Reductions during the year	-	-
(d) Closing balance	-	-
(iv) Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)	-	-
(a) Opening balance	-	-
(b) Provisions made during the year	-	-
(c) Write-off / write-back of excess provisions	-	-
(d) Closing balance	-	-

p. Overseas Assets (for those with Joint Ventures and Subsidiaries abroad)

The Company has not invested/ no exposure in overseas assets in the years ending March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

q. Off-balance Sheet SPVs sponsored by the Company

The Company has not sponsored off-balance sheet SPV in the years ending March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

r. Disclosure of Complaints

There were no customer complaints received during the years ending March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

s. Ratings assigned by credit rating agencies and migration of ratings during the year

S.No.	Instruments	Credit Rating Agency	As on 31 st March 2025	As on 31 st March 2024
1	Long Term Instrument- Non convertible debentures	CARE	AA+ Positive	AA+ Positive
2	Long Term Instrument- Non convertible debentures	CRISIL	AA+ Stable	AA+ Stable
3	Long Term Instrument- Non convertible debentures	ICRA Ltd	AA+ Stable	AA+ Stable
4	Long Term Instrument- Non convertible debentures	India Ratings & Research Private Limited	AA+ Stable	AA+ Stable
5	Short Term Instrument- Commercial Paper	CARE	A1+	A1+
6	Short Term Instrument- Commercial Paper	CRISIL	A1+	A1+
7	Short Term Instrument- Commercial Paper	India Ratings & Research Private Limited	A1+	-
8	Long Term Instrument- Bank Lines	CARE	AA+ Positive	-
9	Long Term Instrument- Bank Lines	ICRA Ltd	AA+ Stable	AA+ Stable
10	Short Term Instrument- Bank Lines	CARE	A1+	-
11	Short Term Instrument- Bank Lines	ICRA Ltd	A1+	A1+
12	Long Term Instrument- Principal Protected Market Linked Debenture	ICRA Ltd	AA+ PP-MLD (Stable)	AA+ PP-MLD (Stable)

t. Statement on Asset Liability Management

Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities as at 31st March 2025

Item	0 day to 7 days	8 days to 14 days	15 days to 30 / 31 days	Over one month to two months	Over two months upto three months	Over three months to six months	Over six months to one year	Over one year to three years	Over three years to five years	Over five years	Total
Liabilities											
Debt Securities	-	-	-	76,820.47	59,118.65	19,324.39	-	100,000.00	14,867.58	-	270,131.09
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	15.31	-	14,331.50	11,006.94	10,381.94	39,526.68	133,945.03	489,719.44	279,874.76	85,364.74	1,064,166.34
Assets											
Investments	28,448.10	-	-	15,903.40	-	-	-	-	-	134,991.60	179,343.10
Loans	43,440.71	50.97	83,993.05	129.88	44,222.84	53,230.66	176,289.68	265,422.53	157,453.41	673,723.50	1,497,957.23

Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities as at 31st March 2024

Item	0 day to 7 days	8 days to 14 days	15 days to 30 / 31 days	Over one month to two months	Over two months upto three months	Over three months to six months	Over six months to one year	Over one year to three years	Over three years to five years	Over five years	Total
Liabilities											
Debt Securities	-	-	-	10,000.00	3,082.08	1,476.43	54,921.85	33,697.84	104,674.65	-	207,852.85
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	4,998.55	-	6,149.04	1,631.94	16,006.94	25,937.72	130,429.28	439,126.06	203,093.45	120,379.97	947,752.95
Assets											
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,617.38	120,617.38
Loans	1,433.99	-	2,569.79	313.32	9,252.87	31,906.41	265,649.86	120,262.75	250,350.57	633,874.52	1,315,614.08

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

u. Restructured advances

There are no restructured advances as on 31st March 2025, hence disclosure of information as required in terms of Para 24 of Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (RBI guidelines) is not required.

v. Fraud Reporting

As required by the Chapter II paragraph 5 for Monitoring of frauds in NBFCs (RBI guidelines), the details of frauds noticed / reported are as below:

Particulars	Year ended 31 st March 2025	Year ended 31 st March 2024
Amount Involved	-	-
Amount Recovered	-	-
Amount written off/provided	-	-
Balance	-	-

47B (a) Public disclosure on liquidity risk as of March 31, 2025

The disclosure in terms of RBI circular ref. DOR.NBFC(PD)CC.NO.102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated November 04, 2019 on liquidity risk management framework for NBFCs is provided below:

(i) Funding concentration based on significant counterparty

Sr no	No of significant counterparties	Amount (₹ in lakhs)	% of Total deposits	% of Total Liabilities
1	19	1,256,512.22	-	93.13%

(ii) Top 20 large deposits - Nil

(iii) Top 10 borrowings: ₹ 10,62,913.16 lakhs (represent 79.61% of total borrowings)

(iv) Funding concentration based on significant instrument/product

Sr no	Name of instrument	Amount (₹ in lakhs)	% of Total Liabilities
1	Term loans from Banks	752,291.04	55.76%
2	Term loans from Financial Institution	262,000.00	19.42%
3	Non-Convertible Debentures	146,780.56	10.88%
4	Commercial Paper	123,482.95	9.15%
5	Working Capital facilities	50,515.25	3.74%

(v) Stock ratios:

Sr no	Instrument	As a % of total public funds	As a % of total liabilities	As a % of total assets
(a)	Commercial papers	9.25%	9.15%	7.21%
(b)	Non Convertible Debentures (original maturity <1 year)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c)	Other short term liabilities #	1.11%	1.10%	0.87%

Other short term liabilities include all contractual obligation payable within a period of 1 year excluding commercial paper

(vi) Institutional set-up for liquidity risk management

The Company has instituted Asset Liability Management Policy (Policy) under which the Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) has been set up for oversight of Asset Liability Management (ALM), including liquidity risk management. The overall ALM framework as well as liquidity risk is managed by :

(i) Board-which provides the overall direction for the Policy and framework.

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- (ii) **Risk Management Committee** - comprises of two Independent Directors, one Non - Executive, Nominee Director, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). It monitors and evaluates risks associated with the business of the Company and measures for risk mitigation.
- (iii) **ALCO**- comprises of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and Chief Business Officer (CBO). It is a decision making body responsible for strategic management of interest rate and liquidity risks.
- (iv) **Asset Liability Management Support Group**-which consists of operating staff from Risk, Accounts and Treasury group, who analyse/monitor liquidity profile, limits & report to ALCO.
- (v) **Finance Committee** - comprises of CEO, CFO and CRO which is authorised to borrow monies through various instruments permitted by RBI, and it monitors treasury related operations of the Company.
- (vi) **Treasury Group**-which is ALM support group and is responsible for fund raising, maintain appropriate liquidity buffers, provide market related inputs and actively implement ALM strategy.

47B (b) Disclosure on Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) under RBI circular no. RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated November 04, 2019 on Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies and Core Investment Companies

Particulars	Total Unweighted Value (average)*	Total Weighted Value (average)#	Total Unweighted Value (average)*	Total Weighted Value (average)#	Total Unweighted Value (average)*	Total Weighted Value (average)#	Total Unweighted Value (average)*	Total Weighted Value (average)#
High Quality Liquid Assets	31-Mar-25		31-Dec-24		30-Sep-24		30-Jun-24	
1 Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)1	115,318	107,068	92,731	84,481	88,752	80,502	58,780	50,530
Cash Outflows								
2 Deposits (for deposit taking companies)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Unsecured wholesale funding	20,000	23,000	9,783	11,250	4,891	5,625	-	-
4 Secured wholesale funding	67,077	77,138	79,211	91,092	32,068	36,878	28,900	33,236
5 Additional requirements, of which	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Other contractual funding obligations	101,804	117,075	110,301	126,847	93,127	107,096	94,330	108,479
7 Other contingent funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Total Cash Outflows	188,881	217,213	199,295	229,189	130,086	149,599	123,230	141,715
Cash Inflows								
9 Secured lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Inflows from fully performing exposures	76,384	57,288	89,283	66,962	55,578	41,683	34,026	25,519
11 Other cash inflows	111,231	83,423	120,031	90,023	78,454	58,841	94,546	70,909
12 Total Cash Inflows	187,615	140,711	209,314	156,985	134,032	100,524	128,571	96,428
		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value		Total Adjusted Value
13 Total HQLA		107,068		84,481		80,502		50,530
14 Total Net Cash Outflows (Higher of inflow less outflows or 25% of outflows)		76,502		72,204		49,075		45,287
15 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		140%		117%		164%		112%

“*Unweighted values calculated as daily average outstanding balances maturing or callable within 30 days (for inflows and outflows).
Weighted values calculated after the application of respective stress factors on inflow (75%) and outflow (115%).

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes :

1. HQLA includes unencumbered portion of current account balance, Investment in T-Bill, Reverse repo and only considers AAA rated corporate bonds in the credit book.
2. Undrawn borrowing lines have not been considered as potential inflows above.

48 Schedule to the Balance Sheet of a Non Banking Financial Company as required in terms of paragraph 18 of Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016

LIABILITIES SIDE

1 Loans and advances availed by the NBFC inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue
a. Debentures (other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)				
- Secured	146,648.14	-	207,852.85	-
- Unsecured	-	-	-	-
b. Deferred Credits	-	-	-	-
c. Term Loans	1,064,166.34	-	947,752.95	-
d. Inter-corporate loans and borrowings	-	-	-	-
e. Commercial Paper	123,482.95	-	-	-
f. Public Deposits (Refer note 1 below)	-	-	-	-
g. Other Loans	-	-	-	-

ASSET SIDE

2 Break up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in(4) below]:	Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2025	Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2024
a. Secured	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08
b. Unsecured	-	-

3 Break up of Leased Assets and stocks on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities	Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2025	Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2024
i. Lease Assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors:		
a. Finance Lease	-	-
b. Operating Lease	-	-
ii. Stocks on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors:		
a. Assets on hire	-	-
b. Repossessed Assets	-	-
iii. Other Loans counting towards AFC activities:		
a. Loans where assets have been repossessed	-	-
b. Loans other than (a) above	-	-
4 Break up of Investments:		
Current Investments		
1. Quoted		
i. Shares- Equity	-	-
- Preference	-	-
ii. Debentures and Bonds	15,903.40	-
iii. Units of mutual funds	-	-

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4 Breakup of Investments (continued)	Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2025	Amount Outstanding as at March 31, 2024
iv. Government Securities	-	-
v. Others	285,448.10	-
2. Unquoted		
i. Shares- Equity	-	-
- Preference	-	-
ii. Debentures and Bonds	-	-
iii. Units of mutual funds	-	-
iv. Government Securities	-	-
v. Others	-	-
Long Term Investments		
1. Quoted		
i. Shares- Equity	-	-
- Preference	-	-
ii. Debentures and Bonds	-	-
iii. Units of mutual funds	-	-
iv. Government Securities	-	-
v. Others	-	-
2. Unquoted		
i. Shares- Equity	134,991.60	120,617.38
- Preference	-	-
ii. Debentures and Bonds	-	-
iii. Units of mutual funds	-	-
iv. Government Securities	-	-
v. Others	-	-

5 Borrower group-wise classification of asset financed:

Category	Amount net of provision as at March 31, 2025			Amount net of provision as at March 31, 2024		
	Secured	Unsecured	Total	Secured	Unsecured	Total
1 Related Parties**						
a. Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Companies in the same group	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Other related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Other than related parties	1,497,957.23	-	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08	-	1,315,614.08
Total	1,497,957.23	-	1,497,957.23	1,315,614.08	-	1,315,614.08

6 Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted): (Refer note 3 below)

Category	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Market Value/ Break up of fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provisions)	Market Value/ Break up of fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provisions)
1 Related Parties**				
a. Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
b. Companies in the same group	164,189.05	134,991.60	146,256.71	120,617.38
c. Other related parties	-	-	-	-
2 Other than related parties	44,351.50	44,351.50	-	-
Total	208,540.55	179,343.10	146,256.71	120,617.38

**As per Accounting Standard issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI').

Notes forming part of Consolidated Financial Statements

as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

7 Other information

Other information	Amount as at March 31, 2025	Amount as at March 31, 2024
i. Gross Non-Performing Assets		
a. Related Parties	-	-
b. Other than related parties	-	-
ii. Net Non-Performing Assets		
a. Related Parties	-	-
b. Other than related parties	-	-
iii. Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt	-	-

Notes:

- As defined in paragraph 2(1)(xii) of the Non-Banking Financial Companies Acceptance of Public Deposits (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1998.
- All Accounting Standards and Guidance Notes issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') are applicable including for valuation of investments and other assets as also assets acquired in satisfaction of debts. However, market value in respect of quoted investments and break up/ fair value/ NAV in respect of unquoted investments should be disclosed irrespective of whether they are classified as long term or current in category 4 above.

49 In accordance with the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Company has maintained its books of account using accounting software that incorporates a feature of recording an audit trail (edit log) of each and every transaction. The audit trail functionality has been operated consistently throughout the financial year for all transactions recorded in the software and has also been enabled at the database level to capture direct modifications impacting the books of account. The audit trail has been maintained without any tampering and preserved by the Company in compliance with the applicable statutory requirements for record retention.

50 Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with those of the current year's classification/disclosure.

As per our report of even date.

For KKC & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

(formerly known as Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)

Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Hasmukh B Dedhia

Partner

ICAI Membership No: 033494

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 9, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited

Nilesh Shrivastava

Director

DIN:09632942

Virender Pankaj

Chief Executive Officer

Saurabh Jain

Director

DIN:02052518

Nilesh Sampat

Chief Financial Officer

Naveen Manghani

Company Secretary



<https://aseeminfra.in/>