

Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited
Annual Accounts
for the year ended 31st March, 2025

JAYESH DADIA & ASSOCIATES LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion:

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of M/s. **Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information (hereunder referred to as the "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair value in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and its Profit, Total Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and its Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion:

We have conducted our Audit of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our Audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the Audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our Audit on the Financial Statements.



Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon:

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Company's annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not 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 and based on the work done/audit reports of other auditors, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

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, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of this Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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



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

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements 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 based on these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the Audit to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our Audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company in so far as it appears from our examination of those books *except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(i)(v) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rule, 2014.*
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit & Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with Books of Accounts.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the Directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the Directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) The modifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate



Report in "Annexure B". Our Report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

- b) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided for any remuneration payable to its directors during the current year. Therefore, comments required u/s 197(16) have not been given.

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

- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements. Refer note 27 to the standalone financial statements.
- ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts as such the question of commenting on any material foreseeable losses thereon does not arise.
- iii. There has not been any occasion in case of the Company during the year under report to transfer any sums to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. Thus, the question of delay in transferring such sums does not arise.
- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note no. 43 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities 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, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note no. 43 to the standalone financial statements, 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, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

- v. The company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year. Hence comments as required under Clause 11(f) of the Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules, 2014 have not been given.
- vi. The reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023

Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances as mentioned below, the company has used 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.

- (a) The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled in the accounting software for the period from April 1, 2024 to May 31, 2024.

Further, for the periods after the audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the accounting software, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with once it was implemented.



Since the Company did not use an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which had a feature of recording audit trail /edit log facility in the previous financial year, compliance with regards to preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for the previous financial year has not been done.

For Jayesh Dadia & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No: 121/42W/W100122



Jayesh Dadia

Partner

Membership No. 033973



Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 30, 2025

UDIN: 2503973HMLCBG6884

"Annexure-A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' Section of our Report to the Members of Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited of even date)

The Annexure referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone IND-AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the Books of Accounts and records examined by us in the normal course of Audit, we state that:

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
 - (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company does not own any intangible assets.
 - (b) A substantial portion of the Property, Plant & Equipment has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) The Company does not own any immovable property at any time during the year under audit.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its the Property, Plant & Equipment and intangible assets during the year.
 - (e) As informed to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and Rules made thereunder.
- ii. As informed to us:
 - (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under Clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.



- (b) The Company had not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crore, in aggregate, at any point of time during the year, from Banks or Financial Institutions on the basis of security of Current Assets and hence reporting under Clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii. During the year under audit, the Company has not made any investments, given any loans or advances in the nature of loans or provided any guarantees or securities to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties during the year. Hence reporting under clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- iv. The Company has not granted any loans, have not made any investments or given any guarantees or have provided any security and accordingly reporting under Clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted any Deposit or amounts which are deemed to be Deposits and accordingly comment under Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under Sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company and accordingly comment under Clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- vii. In respect of Statutory dues:
- (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there were no undisputed statutory dues as mentioned above in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information given to us there are no Statutory dues, including Goods & Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Duty of Custom, Cess and other material Statutory dues applicable to the Company outstanding on account of any dispute.



- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans for other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to banks or financial institutions. The company does not have any borrowings from the government. Further, short term borrowings and inter corporate deposits, other than those from banks & financial institutions, as at March 31, 2023 are repayable on demand and terms & conditions for payment of interest have not been stipulated. The management has represented to us that the Company has repaid the principal & paid interest as and when demanded by the lender during the year. Accordingly, in our opinion the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or on the payment of interest thereon during the year.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loans during the year. In respect of term loans outstanding at the beginning of the year, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management they were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company does not hold investments in any subsidiary, associate or joint ventures as defined under Companies Act, 2013. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company does not hold investments in any subsidiary, associate or joint ventures as defined under Companies Act, 2013. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and accordingly reporting under Clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi.



- x. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India and to the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees noticed or reported during the year nor have we been informed of such case by the management.
- (b) No report under Sub Section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government during the year and upto the date of this Report.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly reporting, under Clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the Related Parties and details of Related Party Transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. In our opinion, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system as per the of section 138 of the Act. Therefore, comment under Clause 3 (xiv) (a) & (b) have not been given.
- xv. According to the information & explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected to its directors and hence the provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) & (b) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-1(A) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence reporting, under clause 3(xvi)(a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) & (d) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) & (d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit as well as during the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the Statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

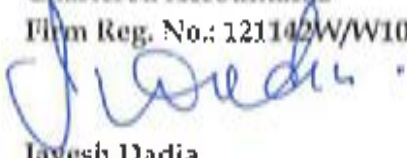


- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the Financial Ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Financial Statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors 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 indicating that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of the Balance Sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year for 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.

Also refer to the **Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon** paragraph of our main audit report which explains that the other information comprising of the information included in the Company's annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

- xx. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company during the year under audit. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For Jayesh Dadia & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 121142W/W100122


Jayesh Dadia
Partner
Membership No. 033973



Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 30, 2025
UDIN: 25033973BMLCBG6884

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") referred to in paragraph 2 (g) on Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report.

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of M/s. Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited (the "Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in general, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were found operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company. However, the same needs to be formally documented in view of the size of the company and nature of its business and regulatory requirements, 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.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.



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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

For Jayesh Dadia & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No.: 121142W/W100722


Jayesh Dadia

Partner

Membership No. 033973

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: May 30, 2025

UDIN: 25033973BMLCBC:6884



Infiniti Securities Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash & Cash Equivalents	3	348.10	16.02
Bank Balances other than current	3	9,22.27	1,07.35
Investments	4	5,000.00	2,007.24
Investments	5	0.00	0.00
Other Financial Assets	6	0.00	172.47
Total Financial Assets	"A"	4,969.44	4,002.23
Non-Financial Assets			
Current Tax Assets (Net)	7	-	2.52
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	8	11.04	10.43
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible	9	40.23	21.04
Other Non-Financial Assets	10	2.11	7.00
Total Non-Financial Assets	"B"	53.38	41.03
Total Assets	"A" + "B"	4,966.43	4,092.04
Liabilities and Equities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	11	-	-
Trade Receivables due from related parties & small enterprises		-	-
Trade Receivables due from related parties other than small enterprises & small enterprises		9,143.29	229.11
Other Payables	12	200.20	200.00
Provisions (Other than current tax liability)	13	0.00	22.55
Other Payables (Liabilities)	14	20.00	33.50
Total Financial Liabilities	"A"	1,418.27	285.16
Non-Financial Liabilities			
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	7	18.54	-
Provisions	15	111.30	60.24
Other Non-Financial Liabilities	16	7.11	7.35
Total Non-Financial Liabilities	"B"	125.95	116.49
Total Liabilities	"A" + "B"	1,544.22	401.65
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	17(a)	1,000.00	1,000.00
Other Equity	17(b)	1,466.11	1,500.39
Total Equity & Liabilities	"A" + "B"	4,966.43	4,092.04

Approved accounting practices: I & 2
 The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements (if any)

as per Report of Even Only Attached

Chartered Accountants
 Firm Reg. No. 101142W/100122

For and on behalf of the Company

(Signature)
 Jayesh Dattila
 Partner
 Mem. No. 033873
 Place: Mumbai
 Date: May 30, 2025



(Signature)
 Hemant Gaudhi
 Director
 CIN: 60000120
(Signature)
 Ketan Gaudhi
 Director
 CIN: 60002092



Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited
Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	31.03.2023	31.03.2024
Revenue			
Revenue From Operations			
- Fee & Brokerage Income	18	217.02	214.24
- Income / (Loss) from Arbitrage Transaction / Stock in Trade	19	189.87	385.42
- Net Gain on Fair Value Changes	20	0.18	0.12
Total Revenue from Operations		407.07	600.78
Other Income	21	32.11	26.84
Total Income		439.88	628.41
Expenses			
- Finance Cost	22	16.44	11.37
- Employee Benefit Expenses	23	260.73	267.57
- Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	8	24.46	23.10
- Other Expenses	24	73.97	75.63
Total Expenses		384.61	407.67
Profit before Tax		55.27	248.73
Tax Expense			
- Current Tax		(17.20)	
- Short / (Excess) Provision of Tax		-	(0.00)
- Deferred Tax		1.72	(122.41)
Profit After Tax	"A"	39.79	96.33
Other Comprehensive Income, not of tax			
Item that will not be reclassified to the statement of Profit & Loss			
- Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation		2.01	1.10
- Income tax relating to items that will not be classified as Profit & Loss		(0.51)	(0.28)
Other Comprehensive Income	"B"	1.50	0.82
Total Comprehensive Income	"A" + "B"	41.29	97.15
Earning Per Equity Share			
- Basic & Diluted	25	0.22	0.52

Significant accounting policies

1 & 2

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements (1- 65)

As per Report of even date Attached

For Jayesh Dadia & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No.: 121182W/W-100122

Jayesh Dadia

Partner

Mem. No.: 033973

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 30, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board

Hemant Gandhi

Director

DIN: 00008770

Ketan Gandhi

Director

DIN: 00002092



Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025		31.03.2024	
A. Cash flow from operating activities				
Profit before tax		55.27		210.73
And Adjusted for:				
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	24.48		23.10	
Finance costs	16.44		11.37	
Interest received	(26.54)		(26.84)	
- Gain on Fair Valuation of Investments	(6.10)	14.16	(6.12)	7.72
Operating Profit / (Loss) before working capital changes		69.24		228.43
- Changes in working capital:				
- Trade receivables	(852.32)		225.64	
- Other Financial & Non Financial Assets	22.81		(482.45)	
Trade Payable	(110.50)		(686.01)	
Other Financial & Non Financial Liabilities	(3.16)		(30.89)	
- Provisions	6.14	161.46	(6.45)	(987.98)
Cash generated from operations		290.80		(756.80)
Add: Direct Taxes (Paid) / Refunded		0.28		1.88
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)		291.08		(754.92)
B. Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities				
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment	(1.02)		(28.66)	
Dividends received / Realisation of long term equity	26.72		(16.31)	
- Interest received	27.11	61.62	26.64	(26.82)
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)		52.81		(28.82)
C. Cash flow from / (used in) financing activities				
borrowings - Net of Repayment	(4.50)		41.31	
Interest Paid	(13.00)	(12.66)	(6.28)	53.63
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)		(17.50)		33.63
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		205.14		(749.44)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		53.02		502.46
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		348.16		53.02
Cash and Cash equivalent as per above comprise of the following				
Cash and cash equivalent as per Note No.3				
Cash in hand		10.20		10.61
Deposited with Banks (in current accounts)		337.96		42.41
Balance as per statement of cash flows		348.16		53.02

Notes :

1. The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows.

As per Report of Even Date Attached

For Jayash Dadia & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 121143/W-100229

Jayash Dadia

Partner

Mem. No. 933573

Place, Mumbai

Dated: May 30, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board

Homang Gandhi

Director

DIN: 00068770

Ketan Gandhi

Director

DIN: 00082082



Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited
Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Statement of changes in Equity

A) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
As at 1st April 2023	1,85,00,000	1,850.00
Add: Issue of Share Capital	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	1,85,00,000	1,850.00
Add: Issue of Share Capital	-	-
As at 31st March 2025	1,85,00,000	1,850.00

B) Other Equity

Particulars	Capital (Amalgamation) Reserve Account	Security Premium	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
				Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefits obligations	
Balance at 1st April, 2023	300.00	1,000.00	26.74	17.77	1,425.57
Impact of Actuarial Gain/Loss during the Year	-	-	-	0.82	0.82
Profit for the period	-	-	36.07	-	36.07
Any other change	-	-	-	-	-
- Transfer from Retained Earnings to Capital Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
- Reversal of Deferred Tax Asset on account of Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31st March, 2024	300.00	1,000.00	198.81	18.59	1,527.40
Impact of Actuarial Gain/Loss during the Year	-	-	-	1.50	1.50
Profit for the period	-	-	36.76	-	36.76
Any other change	-	-	-	-	-
- Transfer from Retained Earnings to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
- Reversal of Deferred Tax Asset on account of Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31st March, 2025	300.00	1,000.00	234.18	20.09	1,554.27

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1 & 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements (1- 65)

As per Report of Even Date Attached

For Jayesh Dada & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 121542WVV-000222

Jayesh Dada
Partner
Mem. No.: 022973
Place: Mumbai
Dated: May 30, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board

Hemang Gandhi
Director
DIN: 00608770

Katun Gandhi
Director
DIN: 00962082



Infiniti Care Financial Services Limited
Notes Form part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note No. 38

Warrant Issuance

The Company does not have any outstanding warrants by any issue or financial institution or other bodies during the year.

Note No. 39

Insurance at various company level

There is no any contract (Note No.35) in place or pending against the company for either any financial property under the Insurance Company Policy (including Act, 1964 (46 of 1964)) and other under Insurance during the year.

Note No. 40

Compliance with SEBI Act 1992

The Company does not have any transactions or business with the concerned stock exchange (including Act, 1992) or the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992 during the year and the previous year.

Note No. 41

Compliance of Charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

During the year, there are no charges or any requirements, modifications or satisfaction of charges which are pending for registration, modification or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC) toward the statutory work.

Note No. 42

Compliance with Section 17(1)(b) of Companies Act

The Company is in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the financial statements prepared under section 17(1)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013 and was not companies (Financials in violation of Law) under 2017.

Note No. 43

Utilization of Borrowed Funds and Share Premium under Rule 112A

No funds (other than amounts under liability in the appropriate) have been borrowed or loaned or invested (other than the proceeds from the issue of shares premium in any other manner or kind of funds) by the Company for or to any other person or entity, including through any "intermediaries" or other person or entity (other than individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, for being brought into India ("under Indian").

Note No. 44

Compliance of Companies Act

The Company under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the financial statements prepared under section 17(1)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013 and was not companies (Financials in violation of Law) under 2017.

Note No. 45

There was no impairment loss on the Fixed Assets on the date of preparation of the financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed for the year ended March 31, 2022.

Note No. 46

The Company has not issued any financial statements regarding the financial statements under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies Act, 1956.

Note No. 47

In the opinion of the Board of Directors and in the best of their knowledge and belief, no material changes have taken place in the financial statements for all financial statements and the financial statements, respectively, under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies Act, 1956.

Note No. 48

The Company does not have any transactions and no funds of any kind that have been deposited or invested in any manner during the year and previous year by the Company (including Act, 1992).

Note No. 49

The Company has not issued or invested in any equity shares or valued securities during the year and previous year.

Note No. 50

There has been no loan by the Company or in the Company during the year and previous year.

Note No. 51

There is no change in the financial statements of the Company in terms of section 206 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year and previous year, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies Act, 1956.

Note No. 52

The Company has not issued any financial statements during the year, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies Act, 1956.

Note No. 53

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements are in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated.

Note No. 54

No adjustment or adjustment has been made between the financial statements of the Company.

Note No. 55

Financial statements have been prepared following the Indian Accounting Standards and other applicable provisions.

Signature in Form 1 to 88

For Jayant Datta & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 191429W/140122

Jayant Datta
Partner
Mem. No. 140122
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 01, 2022



For Infiniti Care Financial Services Limited

(Signature)

Manoj Gandhi
Director
CIN: 00000176



NOTE - 1

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited ("the Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pioneer Investcorp Limited having its registered office at 1216, Maker Chambers V, 12th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400021 and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is SEBI Registered Clearing and Trading Member of The National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange. The Financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 30, 2025.

NOTE - 2

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.01 Basis of preparation and presentation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, and on the basis of accounting principle of a going concern in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements have been presented in accordance with schedule III-Division III General Instructions for Preparation of financial statements of a Non Banking Financial Company (NBFC) that is required to comply with Ind AS.

2.02 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency). Indian rupee is the functional currency of the Company.

2.03 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity of Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements, income and expenses during the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected.



Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates and assumption having the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are:

- Valuation of financial instruments
- Measurement of defined employee benefit obligation
- Useful life of property, plant and equipment
- Useful life of investment property
- Provisions

2.04 Fair value measurement

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

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 -Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.



The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management varies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.05 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with Customers" provides a control-based revenue recognition model and provides a five step application approach to be followed for revenue recognition.

- A) Identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- B) Identify the performance obligations;
- C) Determine the transaction price;
- D) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations;
- E) Recognise revenue when or as an entity satisfies performance obligation.

Revenue from operations

Sale of Services

Merchant banking fees

Revenue from merchant banking fees includes arranger fees, advisory fees, lead manager fees are recognized when the Company satisfies performance obligation. Lead manager fees are recognized over a point of time. The Company measures its progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation based on output method i.e. milestone basis. Revenue from arranger services and advisory services are recognized point in time.

Brokerage

Revenue from brokerage is recognized point in time.



Interest Income

Under Ind AS 109, Interest income is recognized by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets and financial assets classified as measured at fair value through Profit and loss (FVTPL).

The EIR in case of a financial asset is computed

- a) As the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.
- b) By considering all the contractual terms of the financial instruments in estimating the cash flows
- c) Including all fees received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premium or discounts.

Any subsequent changes in the estimation of the future cash flows is recognized in interest income with the corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets.

Net gain on Fair value changes

Any differences between the fair values of financial assets classified as fair value through the profit or loss held by Company on the balance sheet date is recognized as an unrealized gain / loss. In cases there is a net gain in the aggregate, the same is recognized in "Net gains on fair value changes" under revenue from operations and if there is a net loss the same is disclosed under "Expenses" in the statement of Profit and Loss.

Similarly, any realized gain or loss on sale of financial instruments measured at FVTPL and debt instruments measured at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVTOCI") is recognized in net gain/loss on fair value changes. However, net gain / loss on derecognition of financial instruments classified as amortized is presented separately under the respective head in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized

- a) When the right to receive the payment is established.
- b) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and
- c) the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably

2.06 Taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized in the other comprehensive income or equity. In which case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity



Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

Current income taxes are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognized outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates position taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subjected to interpretation and establishes provisions, where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

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 utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

2.07 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Subsequent Cost

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated as per the estimated useful life of assets prescribed by the Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013.



Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lease period

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 appropriate.

Asset	Useful life (in Years)
Computers	3 years

Derecognition

An item of property plant & equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

Upon first time adoption of IND-AS, the Company has elected to measure all its property, plant and equipment at the Previous GAAP carrying amount at its deemed cost on the date of transition to IND-AS i.e. April 01, 2018.

2.08 Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes less accumulated amortization and impairment loss, if any.

The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets.

The Company has elected to continue with the previous GAAP carrying amount of all intangible assets as deemed cost at the date of transition i.e. April 01, 2018.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Derecognition

An item of intangible asset and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

Intangible assets comprising of Software are amortized on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life or maximum 3 years, whichever is shorter.



2.09 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

2.10 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The contingent liability is not recognized in books of account but its existence is disclosed in financial statements.

A contingent asset, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, an entity shall disclose a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period, and, where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect, measured using the principles set out for provisions in Ind AS 37.

2.11 Impairment of assets

a) Financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The Company applies a simplified approach in calculating Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on trade receivables. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The



Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 months ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of profit or loss.

b) Non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

2.12 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 assets

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognized at fair value. In case of Financial assets which are recognized at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

Financial assets are subsequently classified as measured at



Amortized cost:

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method less impairment, if any. The amortization of EIR and loss arising from impairment, if any is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL):

A financial asset not classified as either amortized cost or FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, except interest income and dividend income if any, recognized as "Net gain on fair value changes" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their recognition, except if and in the period, the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Trade Receivables and Loans:

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method net of any expected credit losses. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

Debt Instruments:

Debt instruments are initially measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") till derecognition on the basis of (i) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and (ii) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

a) Measured at amortized cost:

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method less impairment, if any. The amortization of EIR and loss arising from impairment, if any is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



b) Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to "other income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Measured at fair value through profit or loss:

A financial asset not classified as either amortized cost or FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, except interest income and dividend income if any, recognized as "Net gain on fair value changes" in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income /dividend income on financial assets measured at FVTPL is recognized separately from "net gain on fair value changes" in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity Instruments:

All investments in equity instruments other than investments in subsidiary companies classified under financial assets are initially measured at fair value, the Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVTOCI or FVTPL.

The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVTOCI. Fair value changes excluding dividends, on an equity instrument measured at FVTOCI are recognized in OCI. Amounts recognized in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset.

Financial Liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of borrowings trade payables and other financial liabilities, net of



directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade payables, deposits and other financial liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(a) Borrowings:

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the EIR method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(b) Trade and Other Payables:

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(c) Deposits:

They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(d) Financial guarantee contracts:

The Company on case to case basis elects to account for financial guarantee contracts as a financial instruments or insurance contracts, as specified in Ind AS 109 on financial instruments or Ind AS 104 on Insurance contracts. The Company has regarded its financial guarantee contracts as insurance contracts. At the end of each reporting period the Company performs liability liquidity test (i.e. it assesses the likelihood of a payout based on current undiscounted estimates of future cash flows), and any deficiency is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by



another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Offsetting of financial Instruments

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

2.13 Segment Reporting:

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments.

Segment Policies:

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole. Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment on an appropriate basis.

Segment information:

Companies whole business is being considered as one segment.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.15 Retirement benefits

i. Defined contribution plans (Provident fund)

In accordance with Indian Law, eligible employees receive benefits from Provident Fund and Labour welfare fund which is defined contribution plan. In case of Provident fund, both the employee and employer make monthly contributions to the plan, which is administrated by the Government authorities, each equal to the specific percentage of employee's basic salary. The Company has no further obligation under the plan beyond its monthly contributions.



Obligation for contributions to the plan is recognized as an employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

ii. Defined benefit plans (Gratuity)

In accordance with applicable Indian Law, the Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (the Gratuity Plan) covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lumpsum payment to vested employees, at retirement or termination of employment, and amount based on respective last drawn salary and the years of employment with the Company. The Company's net obligation in respect of the Gratuity Plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefits that the employees have earned in return of their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service cost and the fair value of plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is yield at reporting date on risk free government bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligation. The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the total of any unrecognized past service cost and the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reduction in future contribution to the plan.

The Company recognizes all re-measurements of net defined benefit liability/asset directly in other comprehensive income and presented within equity.

iii. Short term benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as a related service provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

iv. Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to leave as per the leave policy of the Company. The liability in respect of unutilized leave balances is provided at the end of year and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.16 Lease

Company as a Lessee

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to



extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Right of use assets

The Company as a lessee: The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset

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

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sale and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.



The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

2.17 Earnings per share

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

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.18 Recent accounting developments

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable to the Company from 1 April 2025.



Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Note No.: 3		
Cash & Cash Equivalents		
- Cash on Hand	16.20	10.61
- Balance with Banks		
- in Current Accounts	331.66	42.41
	348.16	53.02
Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents		
- Fixed Deposits with Banks*	352.47	378.19
	352.47	378.19
* Held as Margin Money against Bank Guarantees with Exchanges		
Note No.: 4		
Trade Receivables		
- Considered Good, Unsecured	3,489.56	2,837.24
	3,489.56	2,837.24
(Refer Note No.: 4(a))		



Infinity Com Financial Securities Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount in Lakh)

Note No. - 43a

Trade Receivables

Trade Receivables aging schedule (Amount in Rs.) as on 31.03.2025

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment:

Particulars	Trade Receivables aging schedule (Amount in Rs.) as on 31.03.2025						Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	More than 3 years		
- Unsecured Trade Receivables - Considered Good	3,457.52	0.41	3.09	1.52	26.46	3,489.55	
- Unsecured Trade Receivables - Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Secured Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Secured Trade Receivables - Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3,457.52	0.41	3.09	1.52	26.46	3,489.55	

Trade Receivables aging schedule (Amount in Rs.) as on 31.03.2024

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment:

Particulars	Trade Receivables aging schedule (Amount in Rs.) as on 31.03.2024						Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	More than 3 years		
- Unsecured Trade Receivables - Considered Good	2,754.81	1.33	2.00	2.57	16.57	2,837.28	
- Unsecured Trade Receivables - Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Secured Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Secured Trade Receivables - Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2,754.81	1.33	2.00	2.57	16.57	2,837.28	



Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Note No.: 5
Investments

ISIN	Particulars	31.03.2025		31.03.2024	
		Qty	Rs.	Qty	Rs.
	<u>At Fair value through Profit & Loss</u>				
	<u>In Equity Shares - Quoted</u>				
INE611B01022	Divine Multimedia (India) Ltd	1,76,602		1,76,602	
INE546Y01022/540901	Praxis Home Retail Ltd	95	0.01	95	0.02
INE274G01010/532960	Dhani Services Ltd (Indiabulls Ventures Ltd)	1,000	0.57	1,000	0.38
			0.58		0.40



Note No.: 6		
Other Financial Assets		
- Security Deposits	575.54	595.43
- Loans & Advances		
- to Staff	2.56	12.39
- Accrued Interest	21.16	21.12
	709.87	732.47
Note No.: 7		
Current Tax Assets / (Liabilities) - Net		
- Advance Taxes / (Provision for Tax) Net	114.56	2.92
	114.56	2.92
Note No.: 8		
Deferred Tax (Assets)		
- On Account of Depreciation Diff	7.07	4.52
- On Account of 43B disallowances	25.03	27.24
- On Account of Bif Losses	-	2.38
- On Fair value impact of Financial Liability	(25.47)	(24.31)
	11.64	10.43



Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note no. - 9

Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Computers	Office Equipment	Software	Vehicles	Total
Gross Block (Deemed cost - refer note below)					
As at 1st April, 2023	9.22	2.24	*	175.79	187.25
- Addition	1.03	*	*	38.52	39.55
- Disposal	*	*	*	*	*
As at 31st March, 2024	10.26	2.24	*	214.30	226.80
As at 1st April, 2024	10.26	2.24	*	214.30	226.80
- Addition	0.37	*	1.25	*	1.62
- Disposal	*	*	*	*	*
As at 31st March, 2025	10.62	2.24	1.25	214.30	228.41
Accumulated Depreciation					
As at 1st April, 2023	7.39	1.26	*	124.16	132.81
- Addition	1.00	0.43	*	21.68	23.11
- Disposal	*	*	*	*	*
As at 31st March, 2024	8.39	1.48	*	145.83	155.71
- Addition	0.62	0.43	0.36	22.67	24.08
- Disposal	*	*	*	*	*
As at 31st March, 2025	9.22	1.51	0.36	168.70	180.19
Net Block					
As at 31st March, 2024	1.86	0.76	*	68.47	71.09
As at 31st March, 2025	1.41	0.73	0.89	45.60	48.23



Note No. 10		
Other Non-Financial Assets		
Balance with Govt. / Statutory Authorities	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	7.13	7.08
	7.13	7.08
Note No.: 11		
Payables		
- Trade Payable		
- Total outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises	1,113.09	284.11
	1,113.09	284.11
<i>(Refer Note No.: 11(a))</i>		
Note No.: 12		
Debt Securities		
At Amortised Cost		
- 6% Non-cumulative Non-participating Redeemable Preference	206.75	203.40
	206.75	203.40
Note No.: 13		
Borrowing other than Debt Securities		
At Amortised Cost		
Secured		
- Term Loans		
From Bank	28.20	35.15
<i>(Secured Against Hypothecation of Cars)</i>		
- Demand Loans		
Secured		
- From Bank	39.50	38.98
<i>(Secured Against Pledge of Fixed Deposits)</i>		
Unsecured		
- From Others	4.10	0.00
	68.95	73.53
Note No.: 14		
Other Financial Liabilities		
Liabilities		
- Prepaid Expenses	29.98	33.58
	29.98	33.58
Note No.: 15		
Provisions		
- Provision for Employees Benefit		
- Provision for gratuity	111.38	108.24
	111.38	108.24
Note No.: 18		
Other Non-Financial Liabilities		
- Liabilities		
- Liabilities for Taxes & Duties	7.71	7.25
	7.71	7.25



Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Note No. - 11(a)

Trade Payable

Particulars	Trade Payable ageing schedule (Amount in Rs.) as on 31.03.2025 Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less Than One year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
- Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	955.58	0.02	0.01	147.73	1,103.34
- Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Doubtful	*	*	*	*	*
- Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	*	*	*	*	*
- Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Doubtful	*	*	*	*	*
	955.58	0.02	0.01	147.73	1,103.34

Particulars	Trade Receivables ageing schedule (Amount in Rs.) as on 31.03.2024 Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less Than One year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
- Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	146.34	0.04	*	147.73	294.11
- Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Doubtful	*	*	*	*	*
- Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	*	*	*	*	*
- Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Doubtful	*	*	*	*	*
	146.34	0.04	*	147.73	294.11



Note No.: 17

Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
	No of Shares	Rs.	No of Shares	Rs.
(a) Share Capital				
- Authorised:				
Equity				
- Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Preference				
- 0% Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	6,00,000	600,000	6,00,000	600,000
- 6% Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	3,00,000	300,000	3,00,000	300,000
		2,800,000		2,800,000
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid Up Shares				
Equity				
- Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,85,00,000	1,85,00,000	1,85,00,000	1,85,00,000
		1,85,00,000		1,85,00,000

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity Shares

Equity Shares

- The Company has only one class of issued equity shares having a par value of ₹. 10 per share.
- Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share.
- The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees.
- In the event of Liquidation of the Company, the holders of Equity Shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.
- The Distribution will be in the proportion to the number of Equity Shares held by the Shareholders.

Shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares in the Company:

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31.03.2025		As at 31.03.2024	
	No of Shares	Percentage of Shareholding	No of Shares	Percentage of Shareholding
Pioneer Investment Ltd				
Equity				
- Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,85,00,000	100%	1,85,00,000	100%

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

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
	No of Shares	No of Shares
Shares at the beginning of the year	1,85,00,000	1,85,00,000
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
Shares at the end of the year	1,85,00,000	1,85,00,000

Shares held by Promoters at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
	Name of the Promoter	Pioneer Investment Ltd
No. of Shares	1,85,00,000	1,85,00,000
% of Shares	100%	100%
% Change during the year	-	-



Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(b) Other Equity

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
- Capital Redemption Reserve		
At the Beginning of the year	300.00	300.00
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Redemption during the year	-	-
At the Close of the year	300.00	300.00
- Securities Premium		
At the Beginning of the year	1,000.00	1,000.00
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
At the Close of the year	1,000.00	1,000.00
- Surplus / (Deficit) in Profit & Loss A/c		
Opening Balance	194.59	98.26
Add: Transfer from General Reserve	-	-
Less: Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the Year	39.79	96.33
At the Close of the year	234.38	194.59
- Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening Balance	28.13	27.31
Add: Other Comprehensive income for the year	1.50	0.82
	29.63	28.13
	1,564.01	1,522.72



Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Note No.: 18		
Fee & Brokerage Income:		
- Brokerage Income (Net)	213.84	210.47
- Depository Services	4.08	3.77
"A"	217.92	214.24
Note No.: 19		
Income from Trading in Securities		
- Income / (Loss) from Arbitrage Transaction / Stock in Trade		
- Government Securities & Bonds	189.67	385.42
"B"	189.67	385.42
Note No.: 20		
Net Gain on Fair Value Changes		
- Net Gain / (Loss) on Financial Instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss		
- Realised Gain	-	-
- Unrealised Gain / (Loss)	0.18	0.12
"C"	0.18	0.12
"A" + "B" + "C"	407.77	599.78
Note No.: 21		
Other Income		
- Interest		
- Interest - Fixed Deposits with Banks	26.40	25.14
- Interest - Income Tax Refund	0.18	0.49
"A"	26.58	25.63
- Miscellaneous Income	5.54	0.01
"B"	5.54	0.01
"A" + "B"	32.11	25.64



Infiniti Com Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amounts in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Note No : 22		
Finance Cost		
Interest on borrowings	8.06	8.60
Interest on Dividend (Agreed 11)	2.70	0.05
Interest on Debt Instruments	3.95	3.00
Other Financing Cost	3.83	4.13
	18.54	15.78
Note No : 23		
Employee Benefits Expense		
- Gratuity & Bonus	208.76	271.00
Contributions to Provident Fund & PFMS	7.02	0.00
- Shortly	11.25	11.60
- Staff Welfare	0.13	0.07
	227.16	282.67
Note No.: 24		
Other Expenses		
- Donations / Contributions / Expenses	-	0.01
- CPE / NPSL Charges	1.07	1.00
Corporate Maintenance Charges / Misc Charges	14.10	11.54
Donor Charges	1.11	0.00
Director's Charges	0.10	-
Insurance Charges	2.00	2.24
Goods Rent	0.07	0.07
Motor Car Expenses	0.87	2.20
Other Expenses	0.14	0.00
Printing & Transport	1.97	1.52
Printing & Conveyance Expenses	0.00	0.00
Professional Fees	10.00	12.20
- Professional Tax - Company	0.00	0.00
- Rent & Service Charges	4.20	4.20
- PFMS Fees	0.22	0.00
RD Fees	1.42	1.40
- Stamp Charges	0.17	0.30
- IT / GSTA & Clearing Charges	0.41	1.20
Bank Charges / Misc Charges	2.04	7.30
Subscription Charges	2.00	2.52
Telephone, Internet & Telex Line Charges	7.00	0.20
- Transaction Charges	0.00	1.01
Traveling & Conveyance	2.11	3.27
Market A/c	0.00	(0.00)
Stamp & Reserve Tax & Other Charges on		
- Debt Transaction	0.01	-
Minority Share / Credit Balance Written off	0.10	0.00
Reserving CB	(0.00)	(0.00)
Loan Loss / Provision / Interest	0.00	0.23
Auditor Remuneration		
- To statutory Auditor for		
Audit Fees	2.70	2.00
Tax Audit Fees	0.70	0.50
Tax Matters	-	-
GST (as allowed)	0.00	0.00
	73.97	76.03



Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Note No.: 25		
Earnings Per Share		
- Profit for the year as per Statement of Profit & Loss	39.79	96.33
- Weighted Average No of Equity Shares outstanding during the year for Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (No.)	* 85,00,000	1,85,00,000
- Basic & Diluted Earnings Per Share	0.22	0.52
- Nominal Value of Equity Shares	10.00	10.00
Note No.: 26		
Details of Income from Trading in Securities		
Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
- Income / (Loss) from arbitrage transaction / stock in trade		
Opening Stock	-	-
Purchases	* 9,790.09	19,951.33
	"a" 19,790.09	19,951.33
Sales	* 9,979.76	20,336.75
Closing Stock	-	-
	"b" 19,979.76	20,336.75
Total	189.67	365.42



Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

for the year ended 31st March, 2025

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Note No.: 27

Contigent Liabilites

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	Rs.	Rs.
- Bank Guarantees issued by bank	340.00	340.00
	340.00	340.00



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Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Note No.: 28

Disaggregated Revenue Information

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	Rs.	Rs.
Type of Goods or Service		
- Depository Services	4.08	3.77
- Brokerage	213.84	210.47
Total Revenue from contracts with the customers	217.92	214.24
Geographical Markets		
- India	217.92	214.24
- Outside India	-	-
Total Revenue from contracts with the customers	217.92	214.24
Relation with customer		
Non Related Parties	215.99	214.01
- Related Parties	1.93	0.23
Total Revenue from contracts with the customers	217.92	214.24
Timing of Revenue Recognition		
- Service transferred over a period of time	-	-
- Service transferred over a point of time	217.92	214.24
Total Revenue from contracts with the customers	217.92	214.24
Geographical Revenue is allocated based on the location of the services		

Note No.: 29

Segment Reporting

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) 108, the Company operates in a single operating system i.e. "Providing Financial Services" in India Accordingly no separate disclosure is required. The Board of Directors of the Company are collectively the Chief Operating Decision Makers (CODMs) of the Company.



Infiniti Capital Securities Limited

Infiniti Capital Securities Limited

(Amount in Lakhs)

As at 31.03.2020

Details

	Valuation Basis as at	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
I	Guaranteed in grossed value of obligations		
	FAV at beginning of period	100.24	117.70
	Interest Credit	7.00	7.00
	General Reserve Credit	1.00	1.00
	Gain/loss on (2019-20) (2019-20) booked (booked)	-	-
	Profit Reserve Credit (vested benefits)	-	-
	Beneficial Fund	(2.00)	(20.00)
	Contributions by plan participants	-	-
	Beneficial Transfer to / from	(0.04)	-
	Actuarial Contributions	-	-
	Contributions	-	-
	Actual (Gain)/loss on obligations	(8.00)	(11.00)
	FAV at end of period	111.20	106.70
II	Interest Reserve		
	Interest Credit	7.00	7.00
III	Fair Value of Plan Assets		
	Fair value at beginning of period	-	-
	Interest Income	-	-
IV	Net Liability		
	FAV at beginning of period	100.24	117.70
	Fair Value of Net Assets at beginning of period	-	-
	Net Liability	100.24	117.70
V	Net Interest		
	Interest Income	7.00	7.00
	Interest Expense	-	-
	Net Interest	7.00	7.00
VI	Actual value on plan assets		
	Loss Income Income Income Income	-	-
	Value on plan assets including interest income	-	-
VII	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on obligation		
	Gain on assumption assumption	-	-
	Due to Financial Assumptions	8.47	1.00
	Gain on assumption	(4.40)	(2.14)
	Total Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	(2.00)	(1.14)
	<i>* this figure may not agree with the difference between demographic assumption and financial assumption when a limit is applied on the benefit, the effect will be shown as an approximation</i>		
VIII	Fair Value of Plan Assets		
	Equity Fair Value at beginning	-	-
	Adjusted to opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
	Interest on (2019-20) (2019-20) booked (booked)	-	-
	Interest Income	-	-
	Contributions by Employees	2.00	20.00
	Beneficial Fund	-	-
	Contributions by Employees	-	-
	Beneficial Fund	(2.00)	(20.00)
	Fair Value of Plan Assets at end	-	-
IX	Profit Reserve Credit requirement		
	Profit Reserve Credit (non-vested benefits)	-	-
	Gain/loss on (2019-20) (2019-20) booked (booked)	-	-
	Assume remaining future service till vesting of the benefit	-	-
	Intergovernmental transfer (2019-20) (2019-20) booked (booked)	-	-
	Revised Profit Reserve Credit - vested benefits	-	-
	Intergovernmental transfer (2019-20) (2019-20) booked (booked)	-	-



Note No.: 20

Gratuity

	Valuation Method as at	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
X	Amounts to be recognized in the balance sheet and statement of profit & loss P/L at the end of period		
	Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of period	111.38	108.24
	Funded Status	(111.38)	(108.24)
	Net Asset/(Liability) recognized in the balance sheet	(111.38)	(108.24)
XI	Expenses recognized in the statement of P&L A/c		
	Current Service Cost	3.94	3.89
	Net Interest	7.58	7.85
	Past Service Cost (non vested benefits)	-	-
	Past Service Cost (vested benefits)	-	-
	Settlement Effect	-	-
	Amortment Effect	-	-
	Unrecognized Past Service Cost - non vested benefits	-	-
	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized for the period	-	-
	Expense recognized in the statement of P&L A/c	11.23	11.74
XII	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized for the period	(2.01)	(1.10)
	Asset limit effect	-	-
	Return on Plan Assets excluding net interest	-	-
	Unrecognized Actuarial (Gain)/Loss from previous period	-	-
	Total Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized in (OCI)	(2.01)	(1.10)
XIII	Movements in the Liability recognized in Balance Sheet		
	Opening Net Liability	108.24	117.79
	Adjustment to opening balance	-	-
	Expenses as above	11.23	11.55
	Liability Transfer In / (Out)	(3.64)	-
	Contribution paid	(2.50)	(20.00)
	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(2.01)	(1.00)
	Closing Net Liability	111.38	108.24
XIV	Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013		
	Current Liability	49.80	14.41
	Non Current Liability	61.40	93.83
XV	Projected Service Cost at Mar 2025	3.94	-
XVI	Asset Information		Target Allocation
	Not applicable as the plan is unfunded		
XVII	Assumptions as at	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	Mortality	ALM (2012-14) LIB	ALM (2012-14) LIB
	Interest / Discount Rate	0.07	0.12
	Rate of increase in compensation	0.07	0.07
	Annual increase in healthcare costs	-	-
	Future changes in maximum state benefits and benefits	-	-
	Expected average remaining service	7.87	7.87
	Retirement Age	65 years	65 years
	Employee Attrition Rate	Age 0 to 65 - 5%	Age 0 to 65 - 5%



XVI	Sensitivity Analysis	UK Discount Rate		ER, Salary Escalation Rate	
		PVQ DR + 1%	PVQ - DR + 1%	PVQ ER + 1%	PVQ - ER + 1%
		PVQ	102.84	1,689	115.03

XVII	Expected Payout	Expected outgo First	Expected outgo Second	Expected outgo Third	Expected outgo Fourth	Expected outgo Fifth	Expected outgo Sixth
Year							
Periods		45.84	5.74	3.81	13.73	3.75	32.50

XVIII	Asset Liability Comparison	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2023	31.03.2024	31.03.2025
ITD of the end of period		109.12	128.15	117.79	108.24	111.83
Plan Assets		-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/Deficit		(109.12)	(128.15)	(117.79)	(108.24)	(111.83)
Expected contributions on plan assets		-	-	-	-	-

Why the surplus/deficit of surplus or deficit has increased

1.00

XIX

1. Analysis of Defined Benefit Obligation

The number of members covered by the DCPP has increased by 3.83%.

The low salary has increased by 1.70% during the accounting period.

The residual liability at the end of the period over the beginning of the period has decreased by 2.92%.

2. Expected rate of return basis

Scheme is not funded: DCPP is not applicable.

3. Issuance of Plan Assets and Reimbursement conditions

Not Applicable.

4. Investment / Interest Risk

Being the Company is not a financial institution, it is not exposed to investment / interest risk.

5. Longevity Risk

The Company is not exposed to risk of the employees living longer as the benefit under the scheme ceases on the employee separating from the employer for any reason.

6. Risk of Salary Increase

The Company is exposed to higher liability if the future salaries rise more than assumption of salary escalation.

7. Discount rate

The discount rate has increased from 7.00% to 8.00% and hence there will increase in liability owing to decrease in value of liability due to change in discount rate.



Note No. 17

As per the Indian Accounting Standard 24 Related Party disclosures, the disclosures are defined as given below

Related Party Relationships:

- **Mother Company**
Parsons Investment Limited

Follow Subsidiaries

- **Parsons Wastel Management Services Limited**
- **Parsons Private Finance Limited**
- **Parsons Investment Private Limited**
- **Parsons Investment Advisory Services Limited**
- **Parsons Money Management Limited**
- **Family Resources (India) Private Limited**

Key Managerial Personnel

- **Mr. Anand Singh** - Chairman / Director
- **Mr. Hemant Chaudhri** - Director
- **Mr. Anand Chaudhri** - Director
- **Mr. Gauri Dhanraj** - Company Secretary

Enterprises in which Key Managerial Personnel have interest
Constituted

- **Parsons Investment Private Limited**
- **Parsons Investment & Management Services Private Limited**
- **Sharp Point Motors & Automobiles Private Limited**
- **Hydroways Integrated Solutions Private Limited**
- **Associated Capital Market Management Private Limited**
- **Midhi Parthiva Services Private Limited**
- **Parsons & Co. Consulting & Management Limited**
- **Parsons Multitech Private Limited**
- **Parsons Energy Management Private Limited**
- **Parsons Investment Private Limited**
- **Parsons Investment Private Limited**
- **Parsons Investment Private Limited**
- **Parsons Investment Private Limited**
- **Parsons Investment and Trading Company (A Private Company)**
- **Parsons Investment Private Limited**

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIPS

- **Parsons Advisory LLP**
- **Parsons Advisory LLP**
- **Parsons Advisory LLP**
- **Parsons Advisory LLP**
- **Parsons Advisory LLP**
- **Parsons Advisory LLP**
- **Parsons Advisory LLP**
- **Parsons Advisory LLP**

Partnership Firms

- **Parsons Investment & Management**

Notes

• This statement of related party disclosures has been determined on the basis of the requirements of the Indian Accounting Standard (IAS) - 24 'Related Party Disclosures' and the same have been noted upon by the auditor.

The related party as mentioned above pertains to financial related entities with whom transactions have taken place during the year, except where stated otherwise, in which case the related party have been consolidated irrespective of transaction with the relative.



B Details of Related Party Transactions as At Follows:			
Sl No	Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2024
A	Transactions with Related Parties		
1	Payables of Securities / Stocks		
	- Equity Securities (India) Private Limited	-	201.03
		-	201.03
2	Dividend Income		
	- Pioneer Investments Limited	-	0.11
	- Global Advisors LLP	1.02	-
	- Global Advisors LLP	0.00	-
	- Pioneer Advisors LLP	0.00	-
	- Global Advisors LLP	0.00	-
	- Pioneer Advisors	-	0.02
	- Pioneer Advisors	0.11	0.07
	- Global Advisors	-	0.00
		1.02	0.20
3	Reimbursement of Expenses (Net)		
	- Pioneer Investments Limited	-	0.02
		-	0.02
4	Interest Paid		
	- Pioneer Wealth Management Services Limited	2.22	0.17
		2.22	0.17
5	Depository Charges		
	- Pioneer Investments Limited	-	0.00
	- Pioneer Fundserv Private Limited	0.01	0.01
	- Pioneer Wealth Management Services Pvt Ltd	0.01	0.01
	- Equity Securities (India) Pvt Ltd	0.01	0.01
	- Global Portfolio Services Pvt Ltd	0.01	0.01
	- Global Multitrade Pvt Ltd	0.01	0.01
	- Global Advisors LLP	0.19	0.01
	- Global Advisors LLP	0.01	-
	- Global Advisors LLP	0.01	-
	- Pioneer Advisors LLP	0.01	-
	- Global Advisors LLP	0.01	-
	- Pioneer Advisors	0.10	0.10
	- Pioneer Advisors	0.00	0.00
		0.38	0.34
6	Loan Received		
	- Pioneer Investments Limited	7,701.04	2,007.00
	- Pioneer Wealth Management Services Limited	26.04	12.50
	- Equity Securities (India) Private Limited	300.00	-
	- Pioneer Fundserv Private Limited	0.00	-
	- Global Portfolio Services Private Limited	-	1.00
	- Global Multitrade Private Limited	0.00	-
	- Global Advisors LLP	00.00	-
		8,227.14	2,020.50
7	Loan Repaid		
	- Pioneer Investments Limited	7,701.04	2,007.00
	- Equity Securities (India) Pvt Ltd	300.00	-
	- Pioneer Investments Private Limited	0.00	-
	- Pioneer Wealth Management Services Pvt Ltd	-	12.50
	- Global Multitrade Private Limited	0.00	-
	- Global Advisors LLP	76.00	-
	- Global Portfolio Services Pvt Ltd	-	1.00
		8,256.80	2,020.50



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Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Note No.: 31

As per the Indian Accounting Standard 24 Related Party disclosures, the disclosures as defined as given below

B	Balances with Related Parties		
1	- Balance Payable		
	- Pioneer Wealth Management Services Limited	45.84	-
	- Gaurang Gandhi	-	1.21
		45.84	1.21
2	- Balance Receivable		
	- Pioneer Investcorp Limited	0.02	0.02
	- Pioneer Fundinvest Private Limited	0.01	0.07
	- Pioneer Wealth Management Services Limited	0.21	0.21
	- Cally Securities (India) Private Limited	0.01	1.33
	- Festive Multitrade Private Limited	0.28	0.01
	- Siddhi Portfolio Services Private Limited	0.11	0.10
	- Brahmi Advisors LLP	0.00	0.01
	- Comet Advisors LLP	0.01	
	- Dalvikah Advisors LLP	0.01	
	- Purnata Advisors LLP	0.01	
	- Shuchi Advisors LLP	0.01	
	- Gaurang Gandhi	0.01	
	- Hemang Gandhi	0.00	0.00
		0.70	1.74
3	- Other Financial Liability - Interest		
	- Pioneer Wealth Management Services Limited	3.98	0.17
		3.98	0.17
4	- Corporate Guarantee Received		
	- Holding Company		
	- Pioneer Investcorp Limited	400.00	400.00
		400.00	400.00

Corporate Guarantee availed in respect of Working Capital / Bank Guarantees



Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Note No.: 32

As per Indian Accounting Standard-17 'Leases', the disclosures as defined are given below:

- Where the Company is Lessee:

The Company has taken premises under operating lease that are renewable on a periodic basis at the option of both the Lessor and Lessee. The

The future minimum lease payments as per the Lease Agreement are as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
- Not later than one year	3.60	3.50
- Later than one year and not later than five years	-	1.80
- Later than five years	-	-



Infinity Com Financial Securities Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Notes No.: 33

Financial Instruments

Financial Risk Management

The risk management policies of the Company are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. In performing its operating, investing and financing activities, the Company is exposed to the Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk.

The carrying value and fair value of financial instrument by categories as of March 31, 2025 were as follows:

Particulars	At Amortized Cost	At Fair value through profit and loss	At Fair value through OCI	Total Carrying Value
Financial Assets				
- Cash and cash equivalents	348.16	-	-	348.16
- Bank Balances other than above	352.47	-	-	352.47
- Receivables	3,489.56	-	-	3,489.56
- Loans	-	-	-	-
- Investments	-	0.58	-	0.58
- Other financial assets	708.67	-	-	708.67
Total Financial Assets	4,898.86	0.58	-	4,899.44
Financial Liabilities				
- Trade Payables	1,113.09	-	-	1,113.09
- Debt Securities	206.75	-	-	206.75
- Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	68.95	-	-	68.95
- Other financial liabilities	29.98	-	-	29.98
Total Financial Liabilities	1,418.77	-	-	1,418.77

The carrying value and fair value of financial instrument by categories as of March 31, 2024 were as follows:

Particulars	At Amortized Cost	At Fair value through profit and loss	At Fair value through OCI	Total Carrying Value
Financial Assets				
- Cash and cash equivalents	53.07	-	-	53.07
- Bank Balances other than above	378.19	-	-	378.19
- Receivables	2,837.24	-	-	2,837.24
- Loans	-	-	-	-
- Investments	-	0.40	-	0.40
- Other financial assets	732.47	-	-	732.47
Total Financial Assets	4,000.92	0.40	-	4,001.32
Financial Liabilities				
- Trade Payables	294.11	-	-	294.11
- Debt Securities	203.40	-	-	203.40
- Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	73.53	-	-	73.53
- Other financial liabilities	33.59	-	-	33.59
Total Financial Liabilities	604.63	-	-	604.63



Infinity.Com Financial Securities Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Note No. 24

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: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial Instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments and derivatives financial instruments.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty, resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is from trade receivables amounting to Rs 3,488.56 Lakhs and Rs 2,837.24 Lakhs as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers located in India. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The Company applies a simplified approach in calculating Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on trade receivables. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. Based on the provision matrix, no provision is required to be made at the respective reporting date.

The Company has provided details of revenue from single largest customer, revenue from top 5 customer and ageing of trade receivables below.

(a) The following table gives details in respect of revenues generated from top customer and top 5 customers:

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Revenue from top customer	147.23	149.70
Revenue from top 5 customers	177.99	172.54

(b) Ageing Analysis of the age of trade receivable amounts that are not due as at the end of reporting year

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Within credit days	-	-

(c) Ageing Analysis of the age of trade receivable amounts that are past due as at the end of reporting year but not impaired

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Trade receivable not		
Less than 90 days	3,456.95	2,754.16
91 to 180 days	0.82	0.85
more than 180 days	31.78	82.43
Total	3,488.56	2,837.24

Balances with Banks and other financial assets:

The Company holds cash and cash equivalents with bank, which are having highest safety ratings based on ratings published by various credit rating agencies. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on external credit ratings of the counterparties.

For other financial assets, the Company assesses and manages credit risk based on periodic and supplementary forward looking information. The Company does not have significant credit exposure in these items.

Investments in debt securities measured at amortised cost

Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 months ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case these are measured at lifetime ECL. Since there was no significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, the management has applied 12 months ECL. An expected credit loss is required to be made based on the Company's management assessment considering the probability of default, loss given default, exposure at default and the discounting rate applied to the remaining cash flows.



Note No. - 38

Liquidity Risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including debt and overdraft from banks at an optimised cost. The Company's maximum exposure to liquidity risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 is the carrying amounts. The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The Company's major financial liabilities include term loans with maturity profile ranging between 0 to 5 years and short term borrowings are generally payable within one year. The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 90 days. The other payables are with short-term durations. The following table analysis undiscounted financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities:

Particulars	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2025						
Borrowings	43.05	0.05	2.90	21.38	-	68.05
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	206.75	206.75
Trade and other payables	1,113.09	-	-	-	-	1,113.09
Other financial liabilities	-	29.98	-	-	-	29.98
Total	1,156.75	30.92	2.96	21.38	206.75	1,418.78
As at 31 March 2024						
Borrowings	30.28	7.14	2.72	25.29	-	70.93
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	203.40	203.40
Trade and other payables	204.11	-	-	-	-	204.11
Other financial liabilities	-	33.50	-	-	-	33.50
Total	332.49	40.73	2.72	25.29	203.40	504.63

Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholders value. The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will continue as going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment in light of changes in business condition. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep optimum gearing ratio. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash, cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Borrowings	48.50	73.03
Trade and other payables	1,113.09	204.11
Debt Securities	206.75	203.40
Other financial liabilities	29.98	37.50
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(348.10)	(53.02)
Net debt (A)	1,070.60	665.64
Equity share capital	1,960.00	1,850.00
Other equity	1,864.01	1,822.72
Total resources capital (B)	3,414.01	3,372.72
Capital and net debt (C=A+B)	4,484.62	3,924.83
Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)	23.87%	14.08%

In order to achieve the overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the borrowings that define capital structure requirements. However, in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any borrowings in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or procedures for managing capital during the reported financial period.



InfinityCom Financial Securities Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount in Lakhs)

Note No. 25

Fair Value Hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Quoted prices (adjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or prices or values derived from prices or values of identical assets or liabilities.

Level 3 - Prices for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following disclosures for fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2025

Particulars	As At 31.03.2025	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equity Instruments FVTPL	100	100	-	-

The following disclosures for fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2025

Particulars	As At 31.03.2024	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equity Instruments FVTPL	100	100	-	-



Note 37: Financial Ratios

Sr No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	2024-25	2023-24	Variance %	Explanation for Variance
1	Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities	4,227.34	1,205.00	3.50	8.87	-60.59%	The reduced profitability & consequent increase in amount payable for trade securities has negatively impacted the Current Ratio.
2	Debt-Equity Ratio = Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity	275.70	3,414.01	0.08	0.08	1.70%	
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio = NPAT + Non-Cash Exp - Depr. + Int. / Debt Service	84.96	68.25	1.24	2.12	-41.15%	The reduced profitability during the year has negatively impacted the Debt Service Coverage Ratio.
4	Return on Equity Ratio = NPAT + Pref. Dividend / Avg Shareholder's Equity	39.79	3,393.37	1.17%	2.90%	-59.54%	The reduced profitability during the year has negatively impacted the Return on Equity Ratio.
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of Goods Sold / Avg. Inventory						The Company does not hold any inventory of securities. Therefore Inventory Turnover Ratio has not been computed.
6	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio = Credit Purchase / Avg. Trade Payable	12,790.09	733.00	28.13	31.32	-10.16%	
7	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio = Credit Sales / Avg. Receivable	20,197.68	3,163.40	6.38	6.97	8.35%	
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio = Net Sales / Avg. Working Capital	20,197.68	2,978.76	6.78	6.67	1.65%	
9	Net Profit Ratio = Net Profit / Net Sales (Revenue from Trading of Securities has been considered on a net basis to make the computed ratio more meaningful)	39.79	407.77	9.76%	16.06%	-39.25%	The reduced profitability due to reduction in income from trading activities during the year has negatively impacted the Net Profit Ratio.
10	Return on Capital Employed = EBIT / Capital Employed	79.75	3,678.38	2.17%	6.65%	-67.37%	The reduced profitability during the year has negatively impacted the Return on Capital Employed Ratio.
11	Return on Investment = Income generated from investments / Average Investments	The Company has not earned any income from investments during the year. Therefore, the Return on Investment ratio has not been provided.					

