INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of NEXOME Wealth Management Limited
[CIN No. U66301WB2025PLC281213]

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **NEXOME WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026, 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 standalone financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2026, profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity for the year and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

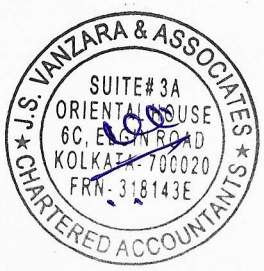
Our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total 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 Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) 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 judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "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, based on our audit we report that:

   i. 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.

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

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

   iv. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

   v. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   vi. 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

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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.

vii. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended we report that:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

viii. 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:

a. The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position in its standalone financial statements.

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

c. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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

(ii) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity

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("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(iii) 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 d(I) and d(II) above contain any material misstatement.

e. No dividend has been paid or declared by the company during the year.

f. The Company has maintained its books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility.

Based on our examination, which included test checks, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that:

(a) The audit trail feature has been enabled and operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software.

(b) During the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

(c) The audit trail records have been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention under applicable law.

For J. S. Vanzara & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN :318143E



Mayur Thacker
Partner
M No-308158
UDIN: 26308158NUYJCW6538

Place: Kolkata
Date: 25th May 2026

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 **NEXOME WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED** of even date).

(1) (a) (A) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment including Right to use Assets during the year under audit. Hence, the requirements to maintain the quantitative and situation of the same does not apply herein.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets in its books of accounts. Hence, the question of commenting on maintenance of proper records doesn't apply.

(b) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment including Right to use Assets during the year under audit. Hence, the requirements to physically verify the same by the management does not apply herein.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, we report that, the company does not have immovable properties held as Property, Plant and Equipment. Hence, the question of commenting on title deed becomes not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment (including right- of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year hence the question of revaluation of the same does not arisen herein.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any physical inventories. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not granted any loan secured or unsecured to companies and other parties covered in the register-maintained u/s 189 of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, clause (iii)(a) to clause (iii) (f) of the Order are not applicable.

iv. The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees, and securities provided, as applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the year. Accordingly, clause (v) of paragraph 3 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 bythe Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. In respect of statutory and other dues:

(a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Duty of Customs, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at 31st March, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at 31st March, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.

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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) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

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

(c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes 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) The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary.

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

x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public officer and further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

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

xi. (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) To the best of our knowledge, 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 Companies

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(Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and up to the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xii. The company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. Transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements, as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

xiv. (a) The requirements of internal audit system is not applicable on the company for the year under consideration as per the governing provisions.

(b) Since internal audit is not applicable for the year under audit, hence the requirements to consider the internal audit report does not arise herein.

xv. In our opinion that the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with the directors or persons as per section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) To the best of our knowledge, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii. The company has incurred cash losses in current financial year of Rs. 3.40 Lakhs. However, the year under audit being the first year of incorporation of the company the question of incurring cash losses in the preceding financial year does not arise herein.

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xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of 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 Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. To the best of our knowledge, section 135 of the said Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For J. S. Vanzara & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN :318143E



Mayur Thacker
Partner
M No-308158
UDIN: 26308158NUYJCW6538

Place: Kolkata
Date: 25th May 2026

Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(vi) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of NEXOME WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of NEXOME WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED ('the Company') as of 31st March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2026, 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.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors 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. 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 respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing

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

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

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls 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

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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 J. S. Vanzara & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN :318143E



Mayur Thacker
Partner
M No-308158p
UDIN: 26308158NUYJCW6538

Place: Kolkata
Date: 25th May 2026

NEXOME WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

CIN NO. U66301WB2025PLC281213

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2026

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Note no.	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment		-	-
b) Financial assets			
i) Investments		-	-
ii) Loans		-	-
iii) Other financial assets	2	0.10	-
c) Deferred tax assets (Net)		-	-
		0.10	-
Current assets			
a) Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables		-	-
ii) Cash and Cash equivalents	3	21.60	-
iii) Other financial assets		-	-
b) Current tax asset (Net)		-	-
c) Other current assets	4	0.04	-
		21.64	-
Total Assets		**21.74**	-
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
a) Equity Share capital	5	25.00	-
b) Other equity	6	(3.41)	-
		21.59	-
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial Liability		-	-
i) Borrowing		-	-
b) Other non-current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities		-	-
i) Borrowings		-	-
b) Other current liabilities	7	0.16	-
c) Provisions		-	-
		0.16	-
Total Equity and liabilities		**21.74**	-

Material Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements 1 To 21

As Per Our Report Of Even Date attached

FOR J.S. VANZARA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Reg. No.: 318143E

CA. MAYUR THACKER
Partner
Membership No. : 308158

PLACE: KOLKATA
DATED: 25th May 2026

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For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

KISHOR SHAH
Director
(DIN No. 00170502)

SHREEMANTA BANERJEE
Director
(DIN No. 03019159)

NEXOME WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

CIN NO. U66301WB2025PLC281213

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

₹ in Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31st March, 2026	Year ended 31st March, 2025
	INCOME			
I	Revenue from operations		-	-
II	Other Income	8	0.08	-
	Total income(I+II)		**0.08**	**-**
III	**EXPENDITURE**			
	Employee Benefit Expenses		-	-
	Financial Costs		-	-
	Depreciation and amortization expense		-	-
	Other expenses	9	3.49	-
	Total Expense(III)		**3.49**	**-**
IV	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		**(3.41)**	**-**
V	Exceptional items		-	-
			(3.41)	**-**
VI	Profit/(loss) before tax		**(3.41)**	**-**
VII	Tax expense:			
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	(2) Tax adjustment for earlier years		-	-
	(3) Deferred tax		-	-
VIII	Profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations		**(3.41)**	**-**
IX	Profit/(Loss) from discontinuing operations		-	-
	Tax expense from discontinued operations		-	-
X	Profit/(loss) for the period from discontinued operations (after tax)		-	-
XI	Profit/(loss) for the period		**(3.41)**	**-**
XII	Other Comprehensive Income			
A	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeausurement of net defined benefit liability		-	-
	Gains and losses from investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income;			
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		-	-
XIII	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (XIII+XIV)(Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		**(3.41)**	**-**
XIV	Earning per equity share:			
	(1) Basic	10	(1.37)	-
	(2) Diluted		(1.37)	-

Material Accounting Policies & Notes to Financial Statements **1 To 21**

As Per Our Report Of Even Date attached

FOR J.S. VANZARA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Reg. No.: 318143E

Mayur Thacker

CA. MAYUR THACKER
Partner
Membership No. : 308158

PLACE: KOLKATA
DATED: 25th May 2026

J.S. VANZARA & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★
SUITE# 3A
ORIENTAL HOUSE
6C, ELGIN ROAD
KOLKATA - 700020
FRN- 318143E

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Kishor Shah

KISHOR SHAH
Director
(DIN No. 00170502)

Shreemanta Banerjee

SHREEMANTA BANERJEE
Director
(DIN No. 03019159)

NEXOME WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

STATEMENTS OF STANDALONE CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

Equity Share Capital

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	Change in equity share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes during the reporting year	Balance at the end of the reporting year
For the year ended 31st March 2026	-	-	-	25.00	25.00
For the year ended 31st March 2025	-	-	-	-	-

Other Equity

₹ in Lakhs

	Reserves and Surplus	Other Comprehensive Income		
	Retained Earnings	Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Liability	Total Other Equity
Balance at 1 April 2025	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	(3.41)	-	-	(3.41)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(3.41)	-	-	(3.41)
Balance at 31st March 2026	**(3.41)**	-	-	**(3.41)**
Balance at 1 April 2024	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31st March 2025	-	-	-	-

As Per Our Report Of Even Date attached

FOR J.S. VANZARA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Reg. No.: 318143E

Mayur Thacker

CA. MAYUR THACKER
Partner
Membership No. : 308158

PLACE: KOLKATA
DATED: 25th May, 2026

J.S. VANZARA & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★
SUITE# 3A
ORIENTAL HOUSE
6C, [illegible] ROAD
KOLKATA 700020
FRN: 318143E

Kishor Shah

KISHOR SHAH
Director
(DIN No. 00170502)

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Shreemanta Banerjee

SHREEMANTA BANERJEE
Director
(DIN No. 03019159)

-

NEXOME WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Regd. Office: "Vaibhav" (4F), 4, Lee Road,
Kolkata - 700 020
CIN NO. U66301WB2025PLC281213
Tel No: 033-2290-7400/7401/7402

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH,2026

(₹ In Lakhs)

	31st March, 2026		31st March, 2025	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net Profit before Tax		(3.41)		-
Less : (Profit) / Loss on sale of fixed assets		-		-
		(3.41)		-
Adjustment for				
Depreciation	-		-	
(Profit) / Loss on sale of Investments	-		-	
Dividend on Investment	-		-	
Financial Cost	-		-	
		-		-
Operating profit before Working Capital change		(3.41)		-
Adjustment for				
Trade & Other Receivables	(0.14)		-	
Trade & Other Payables	0.15		-	
Cash Generated from Operations		0.01		-
		(3.40)		-
Direct Tax paid	-		-	
Net Cash Flow from Operating activity		-		-
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(3.40)**		-
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-		-	
Sale of Fixed Assets (Net of advance received)	-		-	
Sale of Investments	-		-	
Dividend on Investment	-		-	
Net Cash flow from Investing Activities		-		-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Interest paid	-		-	
Proceeds from issue of Share Capital	25.00		-	
Net cash used in Financing Activities		**25.00**		-
Net increase in Cash & Cash Equivalents		21.60		-
Opening Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents		-		-
Closing Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents		**21.60**		-
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents				
Cash on Hand		0.15		-
Balances with Banks		21.45		-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents		**21.60**		-

As Per Our Report Of Even Date
FOR J.S VANZARA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 318143E

Mayur Thacker

CA MAYUR THACKER
Partner
Membership No. : 308158

PLACE: KOLKATA
DATED: 25th May 2026

J.S. VANZARA & ASSOCIATES
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6C, LEE ROAD
KOLKATA-700020
FRN-318143E
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Kishor shah
KISHOR SHAH
Director
(DIN No. 00170502)

Shreemanta Banerjee
SHREEMANTA BANERJEE
Director
(DIN No. 03019159)

Nexome Wealth Management Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

The Company Information

Nexome Wealth Management Limited (the "Company") is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Vaibhav, 4F, 4, Lee Road, Kolkata - 700 020, India.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 25th May, 2026.

Note: 1 Material Accounting Policy Information

a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016, the relevant provisions of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees except otherwise indicated.

b) Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared on historical cost convention under accrual method of accounting and as a going concern concept except for certain assets and liabilities which are measured at fair values as required by Ind AS.

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.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as per the Company's normal operating cycle and the other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

c) Use of estimates

In preparation of the financial statements, the Company makes judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

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d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment, if any. Freehold land is disclosed at cost less impairment, if any. Cost comprises of purchase price and directly attributable cost of acquisition/ bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use (net of credit availed, if any). Capital work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised 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 of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its Property Plant & Equipment (PPE) recognised as on April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date as per Para D7AA of Ind AS 101.

Depreciation

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of PPE over its useful life and is provided on a written down value basis over the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciable amount for PPE is the cost of PPE less its estimated residual value. The useful life of PPE is the period over which PPE is expected to be available for use by the Company, or the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the Company.

Depreciation on additions is provided on a pro-rata basis from the month of installation or acquisition. Depreciation on deductions/disposals is provided on a pro-rata basis up to the month preceding the month of deduction/disposal.

e) Impairment of Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets or group of assets, called cash generating unit may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount.

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f) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale and borrowing costs are being incurred. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

g) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at each Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the best current estimate.

A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non -occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

h) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised 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. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, discounts, volume rebates, and goods and service tax. The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered in net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the Contract.

(i) Interest Income

Income from interest on deposits, loan and interest bearing securities is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the underlying interest rate.

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(j) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised at the time when right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

(k) Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities (including MAT) attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose at reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. MAT is recognised as deferred tax assets in the Balance Sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

(l) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(m) Financial instruments

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

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction cost that are directly attributable

J.S. VANZARA & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ORIENTAL HOUSE 6C KRISHNA KOLKATA FRN 318146E

to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Assets

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") on the basis of following:

- entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Debt Instruments

Amortised Cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortise cost, if the financial asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flow and the contractual term of financial asset give rise on specified date to cash flow that are solely payment of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

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 recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Fair Value through Profit or Loss

A financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

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

Equity Instruments

All investments in equity instruments classified under financial assets are measured at fair value. The company in respect of equity investments, which are not held for trading made an irrevocable election based on its judgment to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value (FVOCI) of such equity instrument. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument is recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVOCI. Fair value changes excluding dividends, on an equity instrument measured at FVOCI are recognised in OCI. Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income

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on the investments in equity instruments are recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition

Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss. In case of trade payables, they are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently, these liabilities are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised 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 recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial asset. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset.
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(n) Fair value measurements

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

In the principal market for the asset or liability.

Or

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• 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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised 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 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.

(o) Employee benefits

Defined contributions plan

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as employees' state insurance, labour welfare fund, superannuation scheme, employee pension scheme etc. are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. Company's provident fund contribution, in respect of certain employees, is made to a government administered fund and charged as an expense to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further defined obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

Defined benefit plans

The Company's Liabilities on account of Gratuity and Earned Leave on retirement of employees are determined at the end of each financial year on the basis of actuarial valuation certificates obtained from Registered Actuary in accordance with the measurement procedure as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -19., 'Employee Benefits.' The costs of providing benefits under these plans are also determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year end. Actuarial gains and losses for defined benefit plans are recognized through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The Defined Benefit Plan can be short term or Long terms which are defined below:

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(i) Short term Employee benefit

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefits obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Long term Employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognized as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

(p) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

(q) 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 period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(r) Changes in Accounting Policies and disclosure:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

(s) Compliance with audit trail for accounting software:

The Company is using an ERP which is widely used. The ERP software is having an audit trail feature for maintaining its books of account. The Company enabled audit trail in all the tables throughout the year.

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NEXOME WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES ON STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH., 2026

₹ in Lakhs

Note : 2 Other non current financial assets

Sr. No	Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
1	Unsecured Considered Good	0.10	-
	Total	**0.10**	**-**

Note : 3 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Sr. No	Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
1	Balance with banks		
	Current Account Balances		
	FD With HDFC Bank	3.43	-
2	Cash in hand	18.01	-
		0.15	-
	Total	**21.60**	**-**

Note : 4 Other Current Assets

Sr. No	Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
1	Balance with Statutory Authorities	0.04	-
	Total	**0.04**	**-**

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NEXOME WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES ON STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

Note : 5 Equity Share Capital

₹ in Lakhs

Sr. No	Particulars	As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025	
1	AUTHORIZED 2,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each		25.00		-
			25.00		-
2	ISSUED , SUBSCRIBED & PAID UP 2,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	2,50,000	25.00	-	-
3	The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
	Nexome Capital Markets Limited	2,50,000	100.00	-	-

4	Detail of Promoter Shareholding						
Sr No.	Promoter name	As at 31st March 2026			As at 31st March 2025		
		No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Nexome Capital Markets Limited	2,50,000	100.00	-	-	-	-
	Total	**2,50,060**	**100**	-	-	-	-

Note : 6 Other Equity

Sr. No	Particulars	As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025	
1	Retained Earnings Balance brought forward from previous year Profit for the Year	- (3.41)		- -	
	Total		**(3.41)**		-

Note : 7 Other Current Liabilities

Sr. No	Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
1	**Other current liabilties** Liability for expenses	0.16	-
	Total	**0.16**	-

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FRN-348143E

NEXOME WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES ON STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

Note : 8 Other Income

₹ in Lakhs

Sr. No	Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March, 2025
1	Interest on Fixed Deposit	0.08	-
	Total	0.08	-

Note : 9 Other expenses

Sr. No	Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March, 2025
1	Professional, Legal & Consultancy Charges	0.69	-
2	Miscellaneous Expenses	0.16	-
3	Filing Fees	2.40	-
4	Rates & Taxes	0.05	-
5	Auditors' Remuneration	0.15	-
6	Printing & Stationery	0.03	-
	Total	3.49	-

As Per Our Report Of Even Date attached
FOR J.S. VANZARA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Reg. No.: 318143E

CA. MAYUR THACKER
Partner
Membership No. : 308158

PLACE: KOLKATA
DATED: 25th May 2026

J.S. VANZARA & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★
SUITE# 3A
ORIENTAL HOUSE
KOLKATA 700020
FRN- 318143E

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

KISHOR SHAH
Director
(DIN No. 00170502)

SHREEMANTA BANERJEE
Director
(DIN No. 03019159)

NEXOME WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

Note 10) Earnings per equity share

The Company's Earnings Per Share ('EPS') is determined based on the net profit / (loss) attributable to the shareholders' of the company . Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the year.

	₹ in Lakhs	
	31st March 2026	31st March 2025
Net Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders		
Profit / (Loss) after tax	(3.41)	-
Nominal value of equity share (₹')	10.00	-
Weighted-average number of equity shares for basic & Diluted EPS	2,50,000	-
Basic & Diluted earnings per share (₹)	(1.37)	-

Note 11) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using other valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

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NEXOME WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES ON STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

Note 12) Financial instruments by category

For amortised cost instruments, carrying value represents the best estimate of fair value.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	31st March 2026			31st March 2025		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	21.60	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	0.10	-	-	-
Total	-	-	21.70	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value and amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	31st March 2026			31st March 2025		
Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment in equity shares	-	-	-			-
Investment in preference shares	-	-	-			-
Total financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

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NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

Note 10) Earnings per equity share

The Company's Earnings Per Share ('EPS') is determined based on the net profit / (loss) attributable to the shareholders' of the company . Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the year.

	₹ in Lakhs	
	31st March 2026	31st March 2025
Net Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders		
Profit / (Loss) after tax	(3.41)	-
Nominal value of equity share (₹')	10.00	-
Weighted-average number of equity shares for basic & Diluted EPS	2,50,000	-
Basic & Diluted earnings per share (₹)	(1.37)	-

Note 11) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using other valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial

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NOTES ON STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

Note 12) Financial instruments by category

For amortised cost instruments, carrying value represents the best estimate of fair value.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	31st March 2026			31st March 2025		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	21.60	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	0.10	-	-	-
Total	-	-	21.70	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value and amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	31st March 2026			31st March 2025		
Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment in equity shares	-	-	-			-
Investment in preference shares	-	-	-			-
Total financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Level 1 : Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2 : The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is inlcuded in Level 2.

Level 3 : If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

(b) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost and FVTPL

Particulars	31st March 2026		31st March 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Carried at amortised cost				
Cash and Bank balances	21.60	21.60	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	0.10	0.10	-	-
Total financial assets	**21.70**	**21.70**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities				
Carried at ammortised cost				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	-	-	-	-
Security deposit	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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Level 1 : Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2 : The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is inlcuded in Level 2.

Level 3 : If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

(b) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost and FVTPL

Particulars	31st March 2026		31st March 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Carried at amortised cost				
Cash and Bank balances	21.60	21.60	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	0.10	0.10	-	-
Total financial assets	**21.70**	**21.70**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities				
Carried at ammortised cost				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	-	-	-	-
Security deposit	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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NEXOME WEALTH MANAGEMENT LIMITED

NOTES ON STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

Note 13) Financial risk management objectives and policies

In the Course of its business , the Company is exposed to a variety of financial risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company has a risk management policy to cover financial risk : Market risk, Credit risk and Liquidity risk associated with financial assets and liabilities. The risk management policies is reviewed by Board of Director periodically and required mitigation steps are taken.

(A) 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 risks. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, equity price fluctuations and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its financing activites, investment in mutual funds and other financial instruments.

(C) Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by estimating the future cash flows. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, cash credit facilities and bank loans. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low

Note 14) Related party disclosure (As per Ind AS-24 - Related Party Disclosures)

Relationships:

(a) Entities where Key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence

Nexome Capital Markets Limited (Holding Company)

Nexome Capital Services Limited ((Fellow Subsidiary Company))

(b) Key Management Personnel:

Mr. Kishor Shah - Director

Mr. Samarth Parekh - Director

Mr. Shreemanta Banerjee - Director

Mrs. Pushpa Mishra - Director

(c) Relatives to Key Management Personnel:

Disclosure of Related Party Transactions provides the information about the Company's structure. The following tables provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

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