LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER INDIA LIMITED

A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF THE CLEARING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2024 - 2025

LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER INDIA LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024 - 2025

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Siddhartha Sengupta

Mr. N. S. Venkatesh

Mr. Hare Krishna Jena

Mr. Deepak Chande

AUDITORS

M/s. G.M. Kapadia & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Registered & Corporate Office

CCIL Bhavan, S. K. Bole Road, Dadar (West), Mumbai-400 028,

Tel: +91 22 61546200/41546200

Website: www.ccilindia-lei.co.in CIN-U74900MH2015PLC268921

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024 - 2025

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To the Members of Legal Entity Identifier India Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Legal Entity Identifier India 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 then ended, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act ("Ind AS"), of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and its profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OUR REPORT THEREON

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The Other Information comprises the information included in Director's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Other Information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the Other

Information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that if there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity, cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies, making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent, and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless 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 also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 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 the 'Annexure A', a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

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

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

   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 is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B'.

g) With respect to the other matter to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, we state that no managerial remuneration has been paid or provided by the Company to its directors for the year ended March 31, 2025;

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements (Refer Note No. 40 to the financial statement);

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

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

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. (Refer note 34)

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; (Refer note 34) and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

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

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

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No. 048243
UDIN:25048243BMJKAM9734

Place: Mumbai
Dated this 7th day of May, 2025

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirements' of our report on even date to the members of the Company on financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records of Intangible assets showing full particulars of such assets.

(b) As informed to us, the property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the period according to a phased programme. In our opinion, such programme is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. We have been further informed that no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification by the management between the book records and physical verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not hold any immovable property. Therefore Clause 3(i)(c) of the order regarding title deeds of immovable property is not applicable to the company.

(d) The Company not has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(d), of the Order are not applicable;

(e) As represented by the management there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company's business does not involve inventories and accordingly, the provision of the clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during the year and accordingly, the provision of the clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) The Company has not made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year, and accordingly, the provision of the clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not advanced any loans or given guarantee or provided any security to parties covered under section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has not given any loans or guarantees nor has it made any investments.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under, to the extent applicable. We are informed by the Management that no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other Tribunal in this regard.

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

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and according to the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Income-tax and Goods and Services Tax. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than 6 months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no disputed statutory dues as at March 31, 2025 except

Name of the Statute	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Gross Amount Involved(in lakhs)	Amount Paid under Protest	Amount unpaid
The Income Tax Act,1961	CPC/AO	AY 21-22	2.21	-	2.21
The Income Tax Act,1961	CIT(A)	AY 22-23	0.77	0.77	-

(viii) ccording to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) The Company has not borrowed any loans during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3 (ix) (a), (c) and (d) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix)(e) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix)(f) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) nor any term loan during the period under audit. Accordingly, clause 3 (x) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material frauds have been noticed or reported during the period by the Company.

(xii) The Company is not a chit fund or a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provision of the clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures

(c) There are no whistle-blower complaints received by the management during the year,

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him covered under the provisions of section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, the provision of the clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanation given to us, in the group (in accordance with Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) there are no companies forming part of the promoter/promoter group of the Company which are CICs

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

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditor 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) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act.

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No. 048243
UDIN:25048243BMJKAM9734

Place: Mumbai
Dated this 7th day of May, 2025

Annexure B - referred to in paragraph 3(g) under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

Report on the Internal Financial Control with reference to financial statements 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 with reference financial statements of Legal Entity Identifier India Limited as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial statements 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 (ICAI).

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

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

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

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No. 048243
UDIN:25048243BMJKAM9734

Place: Mumbai
Dated this 7th day of May, 2025

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	NOTE	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
I. ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	-	2
Intangible Assets	4	2	18
Intangible Assets Under Development	5	-	11
Financial Assets			
Other Non Current Financial Assets	6	2,109	1,108
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	7	21	16
Other Non Current Assets	8	2	3
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	9	1
Total Non Current Assets		**2,143**	**1,159**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	10	0 *	0
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11a	78	72
Other Bank Balances	11b	4,387	3,516
Other Current Financial Assets	12	237	155
Other Current Assets	13	12	17
Total Current Assets		**4,714**	**3,760**
TOTAL ASSETS		**6,857**	**4,919**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	14	450	450
Other Equity	15	3,585	2,457
Total Equity		**4,035**	**2,907**
Non Current Liabilities			
Non Current Provisions	16	61	47
Total Non Current Liabilities		**61**	**47**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables Due to :	17		
- Micro and Small Enterprises		2	1
- Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		560	388
Other Current Financial Liabilities	18	36	29
Other Current Liabilities	19	2,117	1,494
Current Provisions	20	46	43
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	21	-	10
Total Current Liabilities		**2,761**	**1,965**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**6,857**	**4,919**

* denotes amount less than ₹ 0.50 lakh

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	1-47		

As per our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104767W

Signatures to the Financial Statements and Notes thereon
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No.: 048243

Sd/-
Hare Krishna Jena
Director
(DIN : 07624556)

Sd/-
Deepak Chande
Director
(DIN : 10044024)

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 07, 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Income			
Revenue from Operations	22	2,676	2,024
Other Income	23	431	283
Total Income		**3,107**	**2,307**
Expenses			
License Fee to GLEIF	24	853	617
Employee Benefit Expenses	25	273	257
Finance Cost	26	-	3
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	27	18	27
Other Expenses	28	439	354
Total Expenses		**1,583**	**1,258**
Profit Before Tax		**1,524**	**1,049**
Tax Expense			
Current Tax		391	271
Deferred Tax Expense /(Income)		(2)	(2)
Tax Adjustments Relating to Earlier Years		-	(2)
Total Tax Expenses		**389**	**267**
Profit After Tax		**1,135**	**782**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss			
- Remeasurements of the Defined Benefit Plans		(10)	(3)
- Income Tax on above		3	1
Other Comprehensive Income for the year,{Net of Income Tax}		**(7)**	**(2)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**1,128**	**780**
Earnings Per Equity Share			
Basic & Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹)		25.22	17.37
(Equity Share of Face Value of ₹ 10 each)			
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	1-47		

As per our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No.: 048243

Signatures to the Financial Statements and Notes thereon
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Hare Krishna Jena
Director
(DIN : 07624556)

Sd/-
Deepak Chande
Director
(DIN : 10044024)

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 07, 2025

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit Before Tax	1,524	1,049
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	19	27
Unrealised (Gain)/Loss on Foreign Exchange	9	4
Interest on Taxes	-	3
Interest Income on Investments made out of Own Funds	(417)	(274)
Provision Written Back	-	1
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation	(10)	(3)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**1,125**	**805**
Net Change in :		
(Increase) / Decrease Trade Receivables	0*	(0)*
(Increase) / Decrease Other Non Current Financial Assets	-	(3)
(Increase) / Decrease Other Non Current Assets	1	-
(Increase) / Decrease Other Current Financial Assets	(11)	12
(Increase) / Decrease Other Current Assets	5	(2)
Increase / (Decrease) Other Current Financial Liabilities	6	(15)
Increase / (Decrease) Trade Payables	165	85
Increase / (Decrease) Other Current Liabilities	622	710
Increase / (Decrease) Current Provisions	4	(14)
Increase / (Decrease) Non Current Provisions	13	6
Cash Generated from / (Used in) Operating Activities	**1,930**	**1,584**
Less : Taxes Paid (Net of Refund)	409	264
Net Cash Generated from / (Used in) Operating Activities (A)	**1,521**	**1,320**
B. Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Expenses on Intangible Assets under Development	11	(11)
Placement of Bank Deposits made out of Own Funds	(5,955)	(4,358)
Redemption of Bank Deposits made out of Own Funds	4,126	2,904
Interest Income	303	191
Net Cash Generated from / (Used in) Investing Activities (B)	**(1,515)**	**(1,274)**
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities	-	-
Net Cash Generated from / (Used in) Financing Activities (C)	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A) + (B) + (C)	**6**	**46**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	72	26
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	**78**	**72**

* denotes amount less than ₹ 0.50 Lakh

Note: The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) - Statement of Cash Flow.

As per our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No.: 048243

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 07, 2025

Signatures to the Financial Statements and Notes thereon
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Hare Krishna Jena
Director
(DIN : 07624556)

Sd/-
Deepak Chande
Director
(DIN : 10044024)

(a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Note	₹ in lakhs
Balance as at 1 April 2023	14	450
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors		-
Restated Balance as at 1 April 2023		450
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year		-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	14	450
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors		-
Restated Balance as at 1 April 2024		450
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year		-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**14**	**450**

(b) Other Equity

(₹ in lakhs)

	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2024	**2,470**	**(13)**	**2,457**
Profit for the year	1,135	-	1,135
Gain / (Loss) on Re-measurement of Defined Benefit Plans	-	(7)	(7)
Total Comprehensive Income	**1,135**	**(7)**	**1,128**
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**3,605**	**(20)**	**3,585**

(₹ in lakhs)

	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**1,688**	**(11)**	**1,677**
Profit for the year	782	-	782
Gain / (Loss) on Re-measurement of Defined Benefit Plans	-	(2)	(2)
Total Comprehensive Income	**782**	**(2)**	**780**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**2,470**	**(13)**	**2,457**

As per our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No.: 048243

Place : Mumbai
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Signatures to the Financial Statements and Notes thereon
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Hare Krishna Jena
Director
(DIN : 07624556)

Sd/-
Deepak Chande
Director
(DIN : 10044024)

Note 1

Background of the Company and Nature of Operations

Legal Entity Identifier India Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on October 05, 2015 having CIN U74900MH2015PLC268921. It is the Local Operating Unit (LOU) for the issuance, maintenance and provision of Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) services in India. The LEI is a global reference number that uniquely identifies every legal entity or structure that is party to a financial transaction, in any jurisdiction. The Company has been recognized by the Reserve Bank of India as an "Issuer" of Legal Entity Identifiers under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, and accredited by the Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation (GLEIF) as a LOU for issuance and management of LEI's.

Legal Entity Identifier India Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary company of The Clearing Corporation of India Limited and incorporated and domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is CCIL Bhavan, S .K.Bole Road,Dadar (West), Mumbai 400028, Maharashtra.

Note 2

Basis of Preparation, Key Estimates and Assumptions, Measurement and Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Measurement

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

The financial statement have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statement.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time taken between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of the classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non current assets and liabilities.

These standalone Ind AS financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 07, 2025.

(b) Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)
- Defined benefit plans measured at present value of defined benefit obligations"

2.2 Key Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, Management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are :

i. Determination of the estimated useful lives of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalized; (Note 2.4(a))

ii. Determination of the estimated useful lives of intangible assets and determining intangible assets having an indefinite useful life; (Note 2.4(b))

iii. Recognition of deferred tax assets, availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used; (Note 2.4(i))

iv. Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies, key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources; (Note 2.4(d))

v. Fair value of financial instruments (Note 2.4(e))

vi. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations, key actuarial assumptions; (Note 2.4(h))

2.3 Measurement of Fair Values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require financial instruments to be measured at fair values.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values 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.

The Management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows :

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2.4 Material Accounting Policies

a) Property Plant and Equipments

Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost which comprises of purchase price, freight, duties, taxes except for recoverable taxes, cost of installation and other incidental expenses incurred towards acquisition and installation of such assets.

Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognized.

Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and that the cost of the item can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repair and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, is provided on Straight Line Method (SLM) prescribed under Schedule II of the Act.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

The Estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment considered for providing depreciation is as under :

Asset	:	Computer Systems - Hardware
Estimated Useful Life(in Years)	:	3 to 6
Estimated Scrap Value (% of Cost)	:	Nil

b) Intangible Assets

Expenses incurred towards acquisition or development of software by an external vendor is capitalized as Computer Software.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite and are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life.

Amortization

Amortization of Intangible Assets is based on Internal technical assessment/advice. Residual value, is estimated to be immaterial by Management. The Estimated useful life of intangible assets comprising of computer software considered for providing depreciation is 3 years.

c) Impairment of Non financial Assets

The carrying amount of assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an individual asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

d) Financial Instruments:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as forward contracts, futures and currency options.

1. Financial Assets

(i) Recognition and Initial Measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated and are measured at transaction price. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset, except for an item measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(ii) Classification and Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their respective classification.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- FVOCI – debt investment;
- FVOCI – equity investment; or
- FVTPL

The classification of debt investment as amortised cost or FVOCI is based on the business model and cash flow characteristics of such instrument.

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

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

– the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

– the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain and loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Equity Investments:

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend Income on equity investments is recognized when the right to receive is established.

Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost

A debt instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met: The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

(i) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or

(ii) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

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

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

The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

(iv) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following financial assets :

i. Trade Receivables measured at amortized cost

ii. Financial assets measured at amortized cost (other than trade receivables)

iii. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

iv. Settlement Guarantee extended by CCIL to its members as a Central Counter Party (CCP)

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows Simplified approach for recognising ECL on Trade Receivables i.e. no distinction is made between 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses considering the fact that all Trade Receivables are realised within 12 months. In case of other financial assets (listed as (ii) and (iii) above), the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition.

If the credit risk of such financial assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

In case of financial asset mentioned at (iv) above, In a situation of a default by a member beyond its withheld assets, collaterals and Default Fund contribution, the Company is required to contribute to make good the losses to the extent prescribed under the Default Waterfall Mechanism in the Bye-laws, Rules and Regulations of respective settlement operations. These contribution to default waterfall mechanism may be recognised as ECL on occurrence of such event.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to measure ECL on its portfolio of financial assets. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of financial assets. Expect Credit Loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is accounted as expense / income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2. Financial Liabilities

(i) Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or it is a derivative (that does not meet hedge accounting requirements) or it is designated as such on initial recognition.

(ii) Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Loans and Borrowing :

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

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

(iv) Derecognition

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

3. 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, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet includes cash at bank and on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, with original maturities less than three months which are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to 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.

f) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence is confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

g) Revenue Recognition

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at transaction price allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of the services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers.

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115.

(i) LEI Registration charges are recognised as income as and when the LEI Number is issued to an entity.

(ii) Annual LEI renewal fees is recognised as income when the LEI Number is renewed.

(iii) Other revenue income is recognised as and when services are rendered and there is a reasonable certainty of ultimate realisation.

(iv) Interest income on financial assets is recognized on an accrual basis using effective interest method.

Revenue is reported excluding applicable taxes.

h) Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits are estimated and provided for. Post Employment Benefits and Other Long term Employee Benefits are treated as follows:

(i) Defined Contribution Plans:

(a) Provident Fund: The provident fund plan is operated by Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC) and the contribution thereof is paid/provided for.

(b) Superannuation Fund: Superannuation benefit for the eligible employees is covered by Superannuation Scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India and the contribution thereof is paid/provided for.

(c) National Pension Scheme: The National Pension Scheme is operated by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) and the contribution thereof in respect of eligible employees is paid/provided for.

Contributions to the defined contribution plans are charged to Statement of Profit & Loss for the respective financial year.

(ii) Defined Benefits Plans:

Gratuity: Gratuity for employees is covered by Gratuity Scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India and the contribution thereof is paid/provided for. Provision for Gratuity is made as per actuarial valuation as at the end of the year. Actuarial gains/losses at the end of the year accrued to the defined benefit plans are taken to the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the respective financial year and are not deferred.

(iii) Other Long Term Benefits:

Long Term Compensated Absences, Medical Leave and Long Term Incentive : Provision for Leave encashment, Medical Leave and Long Term Incentive is made on the basis of actuarial valuation as at the end of the year.

i) Income Tax:

Income tax expense /income comprises current tax expense/income and deferred tax expense/income. It is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income. In which case, the tax is recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, respectively.

Current Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or recoverable on the taxable profit or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretations and establishes provisions where appropriate.

- Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and

- intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred Tax

Deferred Income tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose and the amount considered for tax purpose.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized such reductions are reversed when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be recovered.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are offset only if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

j) **Foreign Currency Transactions**

Functional and Presentation Currency

The Company's financial statements are prepared and presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also Company's functional currency.

Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date the fair value is determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

k) **Dividend:**

Final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the equity shareholders, and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

l) Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted to take into account:

- The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- Weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Note 3

Property, Plant and Equipment

Changes in the Carrying Value of Property, Plant and Equipment for the year ended 31 March 2025:

(₹ in lakhs)

DESCRIPTION	Computer Systems - Hardware
Cost as at 1 April 2024	17
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Cost as at 31 March 2025 (A)	**17**
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1 April 2024	15
Depreciation charged for the year	2
Disposals	-
Accumulated depreciation up to 31 March 2025 (B)	**17**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2025 (A) - (B)	**-**

Changes in the Carrying Value of Property, Plant and Equipment for the year ended 31 March 2024:

(₹ in lakhs)

DESCRIPTION	Computer Systems - Hardware
Cost as at 1 April 2023	**17**
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Cost as at 31 March 2024 (A)	**17**
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1 April 2023	12
Depreciation charged for the year	3
Disposals	-
Accumulated depreciation up to 31 March 2024 (B)	**15**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024 (A) - (B)	**2**

Note 4

Intangible Assets

Changes in the Carrying Value of Intangible Assets for the year ended 31 March 2025 :

(₹ in lakhs)

DESCRIPTION	Computer Software
Cost as at 1 April 2024	217
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Cost as at 31 March 2025 (A)	**217**
Accumulated amortisation as at 1 April 2024	199
Amortisation recognised for the year	16
Disposals	-
Accumulated Amortisation up to 31 March 2025 (B)	**215**
Net Carrying Amount as at 31 March 2025 (A) - (B)	**2**

Changes in the Carrying Value of Intangible Assets for the year ended 31 March 2024:

(₹ in lakhs)

DESCRIPTION	Computer Software
Cost as at 1 April 2023	217
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Cost as at 31 March 2024 (A)	**217**
Accumulated amortisation as at 1 April 2023	175
Amortisation recognised for the year	24
Disposals	-
Accumulated Amortisation up to 31 March 2024 (B)	**199**
Net Carrying Amount as at 31 March 2024 (A) - (B)	**18**

The estimated amortisation for years subsequent to March 31, 2025 is as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

Year ending		Amortisation Expense
March 31, 2026		2
		2

Note 5

Intangible Assets under Development

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2025	As At 31 March 2024
Intangible Assets under Development - Software	-	11
	-	11

Note:

a) Intangible Assets Under Development Ageing

i) There is no intangible assets under development as on 31 March 2025. Therefore, no ageing has been presented.

ii) Intangible Assets Under Development Ageing as on 31 March 2024 :

(₹ in lakhs)

Intangible Assets Under Development	Amount in Intangible Assets Under Development for a period of			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	more than 3 years	
Projects in Progress (Software Versions)				
LEI Web Portal	11	-	-	11
TOTAL	11	-	-	11

b) Intangible Assets Under Development whose completion is overdue or exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

i) There is no intangible assets under development as on 31 March 2025. Therefore, no cost/time overrun details is presented.

ii) Intangible Assets Under Development whose completion is overdue or exceeded its cost compared to its original plan during the year ended March 31, 2024 are as follows :

(₹ in lakhs)

Intangible Assets Under Development	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
Projects in Progress (Software Versions)					
1) Cost and Time Overrun Projects					
LEI Web Portal	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-
2) Time Overrun Projects					
LEI Web Portal	11	-	-	-	11
TOTAL	11	-	-	-	11

c) There are no projects whose activity has been suspended.

Note 6

Other Non Current Financial Assets
(Unsecured, Considered Good)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Bank Deposits with Residual Maturity of more than 12 Months	2,055	1,097
Interest Accrued on Bank Deposits	54	11
	2,109	**1,108**

Note 7

Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

Deferred Tax Assets

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Tax Disallowances	17	13
Difference between Book Base and Tax Base of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets	4	3
	21	**16**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	**-**	**-**
Deferred Tax Assets (Net) / (Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net))	**21**	**16**

Note 8

Other Non Current Assets

(Unsecured, Considered Good)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Prepaid Expenses	2	3
	2	**3**

Note 9

Non Current Tax Assets (Net)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Advance Taxes (Net of Provision for Taxes)	9	1
	9	**1**

Note 10

Trade Receivables

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Billed Revenue		
Secured, Considered Good	-	-
Unsecured, Considered Good	0	0
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
	0	0
Unbilled Revenue		
Secured, Considered Good	-	-
Unsecured, Considered Good	-	-
	-	-
	0	0

Trade Receivable Ageing as on 31 March 2025 :

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment/date of transaction					
	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
1) Undisputed Trade Receivables – *Considered Good*	0	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0**

Trade Receivable Ageing as on 31 March 2024 :

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment/date of transaction					
	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
1) Undisputed Trade Receivables – *Considered Good*	0	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0**

"0" denotes amount less than ₹ 0.50 lakh

Note 11a

Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Cash on Hand	0*	0*
Cheques on Hand	0*	-
Balances with Banks		
- in Current Accounts	78	72
	78	**72**

"*" denotes amount less than ₹ 0.50 lakh

Note 11b

Other Bank Balances

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Bank Deposits with Original Maturity of more than 3 Months but Residual Maturity upto 12 months	4,387	3,516
	4,387	**3,516**

Note 12

Other Current Financial Assets

(Unsecured, Considered Good)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Interest Accrued on Bank Deposits	221	150
Others	16	5
	237	**155**

Note 13

Other Current Financial Assets

(Unsecured, Considered Good)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Prepaid Expenses	7	14
Advance to Suppliers and Others	5	3
	12	**17**

Note 14

Equity Share Capital

a. Details of Authorised, Issued and Subscribed Share Capital

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorised Share Capital				
Equity shares of ₹10/- each	45,00,000	450	45,00,000	450
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up				
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each Fully Paid	45,00,000	450	45,00,000	450
	45,00,000	**450**	**45,00,000**	**450**

b. Reconciliation of number of Shares at the beginning and at the end of the year

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	45,00,000	450	45,00,000	450
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**45,00,000**	**450**	**45,00,000**	**450**

c. Particulars of Shareholders Holding more than 5% of Shares held

Name of Shareholder	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No of Equity Shares Held	Percentage	No of Equity Shares Held	Percentage
The Clearing Corporation of India Limited	45,00,000	100%	45,00,000	100%

d. Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Shares held by Promoters as at 31 March 2025 :

Promoter Name	31 March 2025		31 March 2024		% change during the Period
	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares	
i) The Clearing Corporation of India Limited	45,00,000	100%	45,00,000	100%	Nil

Shares held by Promoters as at 31 March 2024 :

Promoter Name	31 March 2024		31 March 2023		% change during the Period
	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares	
i) The Clearing Corporation of India Limited	45,00,000	100%	45,00,000	100%	Nil

e. Rights attached to equity shares

Voting rights :

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each equity shareholder is entitled to one vote per share.

Dividend :

The dividend recommended by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting and would be paid in proportion to the number of shares held by the shareholders.

Winding up:

If any assets are available for distribution upon liquidation in terms of the provisions of the Act, it will be distributed in proportion to the capital paid-up or which ought to have been paid up at the commencement of winding up.

f. There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments for sale of shares.

g. For the period of five years immediately preceding the date of the Balance Sheet, the Company has not

i) lotted any shares as fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash; or

ii) Allotted any shares as fully paid up bonus shares; or

iii) Bought back any of its Equity Shares.

h. There are no securities convertible into Equity / Preference Shares.

i. There are no calls unpaid.

j. No shares have been forfeited.

Note 15

Other Equity

(Refer Statement of Changes in Equity)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Other Comprehensive Income	(20)	(13)
Retained Earnings	3,605	2,470
	3,585	**2,457**

15.1Nature and Purpose of Reserves

Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income represents the actuarial gain or loss on fair valuation of defined benefit obligation and fair valuation gain or loss on investments classified as FVOCI.

Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings represents surplus/accumulated earnings of the Company and are available for distribution to shareholders.

Note 16

Non Current Provisions

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Provision for Employee Benefits	61	47
	61	**47**

Note 17

Trade Payables Due to :

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Micro and Small Enterprises		
Billed Creditors	-	0
Unbilled Creditors	2	1
	2	**1**
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		
Billed Creditors @	15	6
Unbilled Creditors	545	382
	560	**388**
	562	**389**

@ includes ₹ 9 lakhs (31 March 2024 : ₹ 4 lakhs) due to The Clearing Corporation of India Limited - Holding Company.

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule as on 31 March 2025 :

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment/date of transaction				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
Billed Creditors					
1) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
2) Other than MSME	15	-	-	-	15
3) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
4) Disputed dues - Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-
	15	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15**
Undisputed Unbilled Creditors					547
TOTAL					**562**

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule as on 31 March 2024 :

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment/date of transaction				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
Billed Creditors					
1) MSME	0	-	-	-	0
2) Other than MSME	6	-	-	-	6
3) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
4) Disputed dues - Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-
	6	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6**
Undisputed Unbilled Creditors					383
TOTAL					**389**

“0” denotes amount less than ₹ 0.50 lakh

Note 18

Other Current Financial Liabilities

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Due to The Clearing Corporation of India Limited (Holding Co.)	19	22
Other Liabilities ^	17	7
	36	29

^ Other liabilities includes ₹ 1 lakhs (31 March 2024: less than ₹ 1 lakhs) due to Micro and Small Enterprises {Refer Note 45}

Note 19

Other Current Liabilities

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Revenue Received in Advance	1,987	1,397
Statutory Dues	117	87
Others	13	10
	2,117	**1,494**

Note 20

Current Provisions

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Provision for Employee Benefits	46	43
	46	**43**

Note 21

Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Provision for Taxation (Net of Advance Tax)	-	10
	-	**10**

Note 22

Revenue from Operations

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
LEI Registration Charges	1,063	671
Annual LEI Renewal Fees	1,613	1,353
	2,676	**2,024**

Note 23

Other Income

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Interest on Bank Deposits	417	274
Miscellaneous Income	14	9
	431	**283**

Note 24

License Fee to GLEIF

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
License Fee to GLEIF	853	617
	853	**617**

Note 25

Employee Benefits Expenses

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Salaries	232	214
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	24	21
Staff Welfare Expenses	17	22
	273	**257**

Note 26

Finance Cost

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Interest on Taxes	-	3
Interest on Others	-	0*
	-	**3**

"*" denotes amount less than ₹ 0.50 lakh

Note 27

Depreciation & Amortisation Expense

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment {Refer Note 3}	2	3
Amortisation of Intangible Assets {Refer Note 4}	16	24
	18	**27**

"*" denotes amount less than ₹ 0.50 lakh

Note 28

Other Expenses

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Repairs and Maintenance -Computer Systems and Equipment	54	51
Rates and Taxes	0*	0*
Business Support Services Expenses	194	185
Business Management Fees	69	56
Loss on Foreign Currency Transactions & Translation (Net)	9	4
Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility	15	11
Professional Fees	57	23
Directors' Sitting Fees	3	4
Payment to Auditors	3	3
Others	35	17
	439	**354**

"*" denotes amount less than ₹ 0.50 lakh

Note 29

Income Taxes

(a) Amounts Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Current Tax Expense		
Current year	391	271
Tax Adjustments relating to earlier years	-	(2)
	391	**269**
Deferred Tax Expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(2)	(2)
	(2)	**(2)**
Tax Expense for the year	**389**	**267**

(b) Amounts Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year Ended 31 March 2025			Year Ended 31 March 2024		
	Before Tax	Tax (Expense) Benefit	Net of Tax	Before Tax	Tax (Expense) Benefit	Net of Tax
Items that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss						
Remeasurements of the Defined Benefit Plans	(10)	3	(7)	(3)	1	(2)
	(10)	**3**	**(7)**	**(3)**	**1**	**(2)**

Note 29

Income Taxes (Continued)

(c) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
Profit Before Tax	**1,524**	**1,049**
Statutory Income Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected Income Tax Expense	384	264
Add : Tax Effect of:		
Expenses not allowed for tax purpose		
Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility	4	2
Others	1	3
Tax Adjustments relating to earlier years	-	(2)
Total Tax Expense	**389**	**267**
Current tax	391	271
Deferred Tax Expense /(Income)	(2)	(2)
Tax Adjustments relating to earlier years	-	(2)
	389	**267**

d) Movement in Deferred Tax Balances (F.Y.2024-25)

(₹ in lakhs)

	Net Balance 1 April 2024	Recognised during the year		As at 31 March 2025		
		Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in OCI	Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liability)	Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Deferred Tax Liability						
Difference between Book Base and Tax Base of Tangible and Intangible Assets		-	-	-	-	-
Fair Valuation of Variable Pay	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Asset						
Difference between Book Base and Tax Base of Tangible and Intangible Assets	3	1	-	4	4	-
Tax Disallowances	13	4	-	17	17	-
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	-	(3)	3	-	-	-
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Assets (Liabilities)	**16**	**2**	**3**	**21**	**21**	**-**
Set off Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Tax Assets	**16**	**2**	**3**	**21**	**21**	**-**

Note 29

Income Taxes (Continued)

(e) Movement in Deferred Tax Balances (F.Y.2023-24)

(₹ in lakhs)

	Net Balance 1 April 2023	Recognised during the year		As at 31 March 2024		
		Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in OCI	Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liability)	Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Deferred Tax Liability						
Difference between Book Base and Tax Base of Tangible and Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair Valuation of Variable Pay	(0)	0	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Asset						
Difference between Book Base and Tax Base of Tangible and Intangible Assets	1	2	-	3	3	-
Tax Disallowances	12	1	-	13	13	-
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	-	(1)	1	-	-	-
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Assets (Liabilities)	**13**	**2**	**1**	**16**	**16**	**-**
Set off Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Tax Assets	**13**	**2**	**1**	**16**	**16**	**-**

Note :

1) The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities.

2) Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

3) “0” denotes amount less than ₹ 0.50 Lakh

Note 30

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
i. Profit attributable to Equity Holders (₹ in Lakhs)		
Profit attributable to Equity Holders for Basic and Diluted EPS	1,135	782
	1,135	**782**
ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
Issued ordinary shares at the beginning of the year	45,00,000	45,00,000
Add/(Less): Effect of Shares Issued/ (Bought Back)	-	-
Weighted average number of shares for calculating basic EPS and diluted EPS	**45,00,000**	**45,00,000**
iii. Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹ per Share)	25.22	17.37

Note 31

Financial Instruments – Fair Values

Accounting Classification and Fair Values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities.

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2025 Carrying Amount			
	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Other Non Current Financial Assets	-	-	2,109	2,109
Trade Receivables	-	-	0	0
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	78	78
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	4,387	4,387
Other Current Financial Assets	-	-	237	237
	-	**-**	**6,811**	**6,811**
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	-	562	562
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	36	36
	-	**-**	**598**	**598**

"*" denotes amount less than ₹ 0.50 Lakh

Note 31

Financial Instruments – Fair Values (Continued)

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2024 Carrying Amount			
	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Other Non Current Financial Assets	-	-	1,108	1,108
Trade Receivables	-	-	0	0
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	72	72
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	3,516	3,516
Other Current Financial Assets	-	-	155	155
	-	**-**	**4,851**	**4,851**
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	-	389	389
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	29	29
	-	**-**	**418**	**418**

Note:

i) There are no other categories of financial instruments other than those mentioned above.

ii) The Fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables approximated their carrying value largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

iii) Financial instruments with fixed interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual creditworthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses, if any, of these receivables. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

iv) “0” denotes amount less than ₹ 0.50 Lakh

Risk Management

Introduction

The Company’s activities expose it to a number of financial risks, principally market risk (interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign exchange risk. These risks arise mainly on account of Investment Activity of the Company. In addition to the financial risks, the Company is also exposed to other risks such as operational, legal, compliance and reputational risk. The Company manages these risks through various control mechanisms.

Overall responsibility for risk management rests with the Board. Day to day responsibility is delegated to the Senior Management of the Company. The Company has an elaborate Operations Audit, Internal Audit, Systems Audit and other Control Mechanisms entrusted to independent external professionals.

Note 31

Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Continued)

For each of the principal risk types, a description and outline of the risk management approach is provided below :

a. Credit Risk

Risk Description

The Credit risk for the Company could arise on account of investment activity of the Company.

Risk Management Approach

The Company regularly invests its internally generated funds, in accordance with its Investment Policy approved by the Board. The Board reviews the Investment Policy annually. The Company invests only into highly secure and liquid avenues such as Deposit with high net-worth Commercial Banks. Credit risk in case of Bank Deposits, is mitigated by prescribing stringent eligibility criteria for the investee banks and setting of exposure limits on the amounts to be invested.

Bank Balances and Bank Deposits

The Company held bank balances and bank deposits of ₹ 6,520 lakhs at 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024 : ₹ 4,685 lakhs). The bank balances and bank deposits are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit ratings.

b. Liquidity Risk

Risk Description

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due.

Risk Management Approach

Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that the Company maintains adequate balances with banks and keeps its investments in highly liquid avenues to enable it to meet payment obligations, which is generally trade payables.

Note 31

Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Continued)

Maturities of Financial Liabilities

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2025	Contractual Cash Flows				
	Carrying Amount	Total	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 year	More than 5 year
Non Derivative Financial Liabilities					
Trade Payables	562	562	562	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	36	36	36	-	-
Total	**598**	**598**	**598**	**-**	**-**

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2024	Contractual Cash Flows				
	Carrying Amount	Total	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 year	More than 5 year
Non Derivative Financial Liabilities					
Trade Payables	389	389	389	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	29	29	29	-	-
Total	**418**	**418**	**418**	**-**	**-**

The inflows/(outflows) disclosed in the above table represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

c. Market Risk (Interest Rate Risk)

Risk Description

The Company's investments are primarily in fixed rate interest bearing instruments. Hence, the Company is not significantly exposed to market risk or interest rate risk.

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the Management of the Company is as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Fixed Rate Instruments		
Financial Assets	6,442	4,613
Financial Liabilities	-	-
Total	**6,442**	**4,613**

Note 31

Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Continued)

d. Foreign Exchange Risk

Risk Description

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. Foreign Exchange Risk for the Company primarily arises on account of foreign currency revenues and expenses.

Exposure to Currency Risk (Exposure in different currencies converted to functional currency i.e. INR)

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 are as below:

(₹ in lakhs)

Exposure in US Dollar	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Financial Assets (A)		
Trade and Other Receivables	-	-
Financial Liabilities (B)		
Trade and Other Payables	545	382
Net Exposure (A - B)	**(545)**	**(382)**

Sensitivity Analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against foreign currencies at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies and affected in the Statement of Profit and Loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Effect in functional currency (INR) due to :	As at 31 March 2025 Gain/(Loss)		As at 31 March 2024 Gain/(Loss)	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
3% Movement in underlying foreign currency (USD)	16	(16)	11	(11)
5% Movement in underlying foreign currency (USD)	27	(27)	19	(19)

Note 32

Related Party Disclosures, as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS 24) are given below:

A. Relationships –

Category I: Holding Company (Party where control exists):

The Clearing Corporation of India Limited

Category II: Fellow Subsidiary:

Clearcorp Dealing Systems (India) Limited
CCIL IFSC Limited

Category III: Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Mr. Hare Krishna Jena - Director
Mr. Siddhartha Sengupta - Director
Mr. N. S. Venkatesh - Director
Mr. Deepak Chande - Director

Category IV: Other Related Party

LEIL Employees Group Gratuity Fund Trust

B. Key Managerial Personal Compensation - Nil

C. Details of transactions with the related parties are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Holding Company	KMP
1) Business Support Charges, Management Fees and Other Expenses	313	-
	(286)	-
2) Reimbursement / Sharing of Expenses (Payment)	5	-
	(8)	-
3) Director Sitting Fees Paid	-	3
	-	(4)

D. The related party balances outstanding at year end are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Holding Company	KMP
Payable	28	-
	(26)	-

Notes:

(a) Figures in brackets represent corresponding amounts in the previous year.

(b) No amount in respect of the related party has been provided for as doubtful debts or written off/back during the year.

(c) Transactions with the Holding Company are in accordance with the terms of agreements / arrangements / approvals this regard.

d) The above related party information has been disclosed to the extent such parties have been identified by the Management.

Note 33

Additional Regulatory Information

Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	Variance (%)	Remarks
Current Ratio (in times)	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	1.71	1.91	(11)%	NIL
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Debt consists of Borrowings and Lease Liabilities	Total Equity	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	N.A.	N.A.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	N.A.	N.A.
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Average total equity	32.70%	31.05%	5 %	NIL
Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of Goods Sold/Sales	Average Inventory	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	N.A.	N.A.
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	8,095.51	6,797.58	19 %	NIL
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in times)	License Fee to GLEIF	Average trade payables	1.89	1.82	4 %	NIL
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Total Income	Working capital (i.e. Total current assets less Total current liabilities)	1.59	1.29	24 %	NIL
Net Profit Ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Total Income	36.53%	33.87%	8 %	NIL
Return on Capital Employed (in %)	Profit before tax	Total Equity	43.92%	41.66%	5 %	NIL
Return on Investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	7.54%	7.05%	7 %	NIL

Note 34

Utilisation of Borrowed Funds and Share Premium

No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 35

There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act,1988 and rules made thereunder.

Note 36

The Company is not declared as a wilful defaulter by any Bank or Financial institution or other lender.

Note 37

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency.

Note 38

There are no transactions with Struck off Companies during the year as well as during previous year.

Note 39

Capital Commitments:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Capital Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	270	35
Total	**270**	**35**

Note 40

Contingent Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Income Tax Demands for various assessment year disputed by the Company	2	3
Goods and Service Tax Demand disputed by the Company	56	-
Total	**58**	**3**

Note 41

Employee Benefits

Amounts Recognised as Expense:

(i) Defined Contribution Plan

(1) Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund amounting to ₹ 11 lakhs (31 March 2024 - ₹ 10 lakhs) has been included in Note Note 25 Contributions to Provident and Other Funds.

(2) Employer's Contribution to NPS amounting to ₹ 3 lakhs (31 March 2024 - ₹ 2 lakhs) has been included in Note Note 25 Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan

In terms of the Company's gratuity plan, on leaving of service every employee who has completed atleast five years of service gets a gratuity computed at the rate of 30 days of last drawn salary for each completed year service. The Gratuity Scheme of the Company is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in the form of qualifying insurance policy.

In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard on employee benefits (Ind AS 19) the following disclosures have been made which is based on Actuarial Valuation provided by Independent Actuary.

Gratuity cost amounting to ₹ 9 lakhs (31 March 2024 - ₹ 11 lakhs) has been included in Note Note 25 Contributions to Provident and Other Funds and Other Comprehensive Income.

A. Amount Recognised in the Balance Sheet

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Present value of the obligation as at the end of the year	96	75
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	94	81
Net Liability/(Asset) Recognised in the Balance Sheet	**2**	**(6)**
Non Current portion	2	-
Current portion	-	(6)

B. Change in Projected Benefit Obligation

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Projected benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	75	63
Current service cost	10	8
Interest cost	5	5
Actuarial loss	10	3
Benefits paid	(4)	(4)
Projected Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	**96**	**75**

Note 41

Employee Benefits (Continued)

C. Change in Plan Assets

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	81	67
Interest income	6	5
Employer contributions	12	13
Benefits paid	(4)	(4)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	**95**	**81**

D. Amount Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current service cost	10	8
Interest cost	(0) *	(0) *
Expenses Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**10**	**8**

E. Amount Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Actuarial (Gains) / Loss		
- change in demographic assumption	-	(1)
- change in financial assumption	5	3
- experience variation	5	(0) *
	10	**2**

‘*” denotes amount less than ₹ 0.50 lakh

F. Plan Assets include the following:

1. 100% Insurance Funds

G. Assumptions used

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Discount rate	6.75%	7.15%
Salary growth rate	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition rate	3.00%	3.00%
Mortality Rate	100% (% of IALM 12-14)	100% (% of IALM 12-14)

Note 41

Employee Benefits (Continued)

H. Sensitivity Analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation to the amounts shown below:

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	83	112	65	88
Salary growth rate (1% movement)	111	83	87	65
Attrition rate (50% of Attrition rate movement)	94	99	74	77
Mortality rate (10% of mortality rate movement)	96	96	75	75

I. Expected Future Cash Flows

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	1 year	2 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	More than 10 years
As at 31 March 2025				
Defined benefit obligations (Gratuity)	3	13	20	274
Total	**3**	**13**	**20**	**274**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	1 year	2 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	More than 10 years
As at 31 March 2024				
Defined benefit obligations (Gratuity)	2	10	17	242
Total	**2**	**10**	**17**	**242**

Note 42

Segment Reporting

The Company has only one business segment in which it operates viz - issuance, maintenance and provision of Legal Entity Identifier services in India.

Note 43

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
i) Amount Required to be spent by the Company during the year	15	11
ii) Amount of Expenditure Incurred	15	11
iii) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
iv) Total of Previous Year Shortfall	-	-
v) Reason for Shortfall	N.A.	N.A.
vi) Nature of CSR Activities	Promoting health care including preventive health care.	Making Available Safe Drinking Water.
vii) Details of the Related Party Transactions	N.A.	N.A.
viii) Details of Contractual Obligations	N.A.	N.A.

Note 44

Auditor's Remuneration

Auditor's remuneration consists of the following :

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
i) Statutory Audit Fees	1	1
ii) Limited Review Fees	1	1
iii) Tax Audit Fees	1	1
iv) Reimbursement of Expenses	-	0
	3	**3**

Note 45

Details of Amounts Due to Micro And Small Enterprises

There are no micro and small enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
<u>Outstanding for less than 45 days</u>		
a. Principal and interest amount remaining unpaid	3	1
b. Interest due thereon remaining unpaid	-	-
c. Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
d. Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act,2006)	-	-
e. Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
f. Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	-	-

Note 46

Additional Regulatory Information detailed in clause 6L of General Instructions given in Part I of Division II of the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 are furnished to the extent applicable to the Company.

Note 47

Previous year's figures have been regrouped and rearranged to conform to current year's presentation, wherever necessary.

"0" denotes amount less than ₹ 0.50 lakh

LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER INDIA LIMITED
A WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF THE CLEARING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

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