

AXIS PENSION FUND MANAGEMENT LIMITED



Annual Report 2025-26

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Directors' Report

Dear Members,

The Directors of Axis Pension Fund Management Limited ("your company" or "the Company" or "Axis PFM") are pleased to present the **Fourth** Directors Report on the business and operations of your Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026 ("Financial Year").

OPERATIONS AND BUSINESS OVERVIEW

During FY26, your Company has witness rapid growth in total Assets Under Management ("AUM"). As on the close of financial year, the AUM of your Company was ₹16,117.86 Crore, as compared to ₹ 8,854.17 Crore as on March 31, 2025, registering a growth of 82%. The total subscriber base as on the end of financial year stood at 5,77,037, as compared to 3,32,080 subscribers at the end of previous financial year, registering an annual growth of approximately 73%. As on March 31, 2026, your Company ranked 5th in terms of AUM, and 5th in terms of overall subscriber base amongst all Pension Funds.

Out of the total AUM of ₹ 16,117.86 Crore, the total asset mix is mentioned in the below table:

In ₹ Crore

Scheme / Asset Class	Tier-I	Tier-II
Equity	5,621	18
Corporate Debt	4,346	6.6
Government Debt	6,098	10.3
Tax Saver Tier-II**	-	0.22
Multiple Scheme Framework*	10.5	-
Vatsalya*	7.3	-

*Available only for Tier-I accounts. Investments are made across multiple asset classes in accordance with the approved investment pattern for the scheme, in line with the Investment Guidelines.

**Available only for Government sector subscribers. Investments are made across multiple asset classes in accordance with the Investment Guidelines.

The performance of each scheme during FY26 is summarised in the below table:

Scheme / Asset Class	Tier-I	Tier-II
Equity	-5.12%	-4.44%
Corporate Debt	5.67%	5.64%
Government Debt	0.04%	0.98%
Tax Saver Tier-II	-	-1.53%
Multiple Scheme Framework*	-10.06%	-
Vatsalya**	-9.45%	-

*From October 1, 2025 **From January 27, 2026

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW AND MARKET OUTLOOK

Industry Overview

As on the end of FY26, the Total Subscriber base under NPS stood at 71.15 lakh under the private sector model. The AUM under Retail and Corporate sector stood at ₹ 2.67 lakh Crore in FY26. The overall AUM of the industry, including AUM of Central and State Government employees stands at ₹ 14.83 lakh Crore as on March 31, 2026.



Equity: Review & Outlook

Market Context and Transition

The returns for the Indian equity markets in FY26, were impacted by escalating geopolitical tensions involving the US and Iran, alongside persistent concerns around potential AI led disruption. These global overhangs overshadowed several constructive developments, including better than expected corporate earnings growth in Q3FY26 with improving sectoral breadth. India successfully concluded a key trade agreement with the European Union, and continued progress on an interim trade framework with the United States. As a result, market performance reflected caution rather than a clear directional trend, despite supportive underlying fundamentals. The BSE 200 Total Return Index had a sharp up move in the first quarter of the financial year, and then again in the third quarter. There was a moderate correction in the second quarter and a very sharp correction in the final quarter, resulting in the returns for the full year FY26 being around -3%.

The final quarter of FY26 saw a sharper drawdown as global risk aversion intensified. Escalation in geopolitical tensions, particularly the US–Iran conflict, materially raised global risk premiums and oil price uncertainty, accelerating Foreign Portfolio Investor (FPI) withdrawals from emerging markets, including India. FPI's sold around \$19bn and \$14bn in 12-months of CY2025, and 3-months of CY2026 so far till March 2026 respectively in the cash markets. Simultaneously, global capital rotated decisively toward Artificial Intelligence (AI) driven equity markets, notably Korea and Taiwan, where semiconductor and AI supply chain leadership offered superior near-term earnings visibility and momentum. This dual shock—geopolitically driven risk off sentiment combined with AI led capital diversion—resulted in concentrated selling pressure on Indian equities, pushing the Nifty to its FY26 lows by March 2026.

Flows, Valuations and Earnings Dynamics

Foreign Institutional Investor (FII) positioning has remained cautious through FY26, driven by global risk aversion, strength in the US dollar, elevated interest rates, and attractive earnings momentum in AI linked North Asian markets. In contrast, Domestic Institutional Investors net invested in the cash markets in 12-months of CY2025 and 3-months of CY2026 so far till March 2026 around \$90bn and \$27bn respectively, (including \$57bn and \$14bn respectively by mutual funds). The domestic flows from insurance, mutual funds, and retirement savings continue to provide considerable stabilising support in absence or reversal of FPI flows.

Valuations appear more reasonable than in prior years. The recent market correction has brought the Nifty 12-m forward P/E multiple to 17x, close to the pre-Covid (Jan'15-20) average and 12% discount to the last 5 years. While this valuation offers better entry comfort than earlier periods, dispersion across sectors remain high, warranting selectivity rather than broad based exposure.

Geopolitical Risks and Energy Markets

Geopolitical risks remain elevated during FY26, particularly stemming from tensions in West Asia involving Iran, and associated risks around the Strait of Hormuz. Volatility in crude oil prices continues to have implications for inflation expectations, fiscal arithmetic, and corporate margins. While India is better positioned through diversified crude sourcing and buffers, sustained energy price shocks would remain a key macro risk. A \$10/barrel rise in crude can potentially increase imports by \$26bn if fully absorbed and annualized, would add approximately 60 bps of GDP to the deficit. One-third of the cost will be borne by corporates, with the highest impact on OMCs, industrials, consumer, tyres, and chemicals, as should be visible in the margin decline in subsequent quarters of crude spike, but it tends to normalize.

At the margin, recent announcements related to excise duty cuts on petrol and diesel and large indirect tax (GST) rationalisation earlier in September 2025, provide partial offsets by supporting consumption demand and easing cost pressures across select sectors, strengthening the domestic growth cushion against external shocks.

Rupee Volatility and Policy Variables

Currency movements have re-emerged as an important variable for equities in FY26. USD/INR volatility, influenced by energy imports, capital flows, and US interest rate expectations, continues to impact foreign flows and valuations, particularly for globally exposed sectors. Domestic interest rate trajectories and liquidity conditions also remain key factors influencing earnings visibility and equity risk appetite.

Global Equity Themes: AI and Relative Market Positioning

Globally, the equity narrative remains dominated by the AI and semiconductor investment cycle, with Taiwan and South Korea continuing to attract disproportionate capital flows due to earnings strength and sector leadership. India's relative underperformance versus these markets has been notable over the past year. While India lacks direct exposure to upstream semiconductor manufacturing, its market composition offers diversification benefits, reducing concentration risk inherent in a narrow global AI trade.

Structural Support from India's Pension Reforms

India's evolving pension ecosystem under Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), and the National Pension System (NPS) continues to provide a strong structural anchor for domestic equity markets. Regulatory measures introduced during FY26 related to enhancing flexibility, extending investment horizons, and improving withdrawal options are strengthening long term equity participation from retirement savings. Growing pension allocations are deepening market liquidity and reinforcing disciplined, long duration ownership, contributing to improved market stability across cycles.

Outlook:

Indian equities enter FY27 with a constructive medium-term outlook, supported by resilient domestic growth, improving earnings visibility and policy continuity. While near term volatility may persist amidst elevated geopolitical risks and global capital rotation, India's macro fundamentals remain reasonably good, with strong balance sheets, sustained public capex and a gradual revival in private investment. Valuations, having moderated post correction, offer selective opportunities.

Domestic institutions have been very large buyers of equities over the past few years, and particularly aggressive buyers in the month of March 2026 when the markets fell very sharply by approximately 12% in a single month. However, it is important for retail SIP inflows to sustain the resilience that has been witnessed over the past couple of years, in order to enable domestic institutions from exhausting the cash buffers, since FPI selling may continue to hurt. Rupee stabilization too will be extremely important for overall equity performance in FY27. Overall, we expect FY27 to be characterised by earnings driven returns, sectoral differentiation and improving risk reward, favouring high quality large caps and structurally strong domestic oriented themes.

Portfolio Strategy and Risk Management:

The portfolio strategy continues to emphasise a well-diversified structure with limited active weights, with the objective of outperforming the benchmark over the long term while controlling risk for subscribers. The Equity Tier 1's portfolio's index coverage stands at 65%, implying an active share of 35%, reflecting measured active positioning rather than aggressive concentration.

We have maintained a diversified portfolio with a fair representation to the top 50, 51st-100th and 101st to 200th stocks. The permissible equity universe has now been enhanced to approximately a notch above 260 stocks, and going forward, we would continue to selectively evaluate some of the additional stocks eligible for investments as per the revised regulatory guidelines. Presently, the portfolio maintains a slightly defensive tilt, reflecting residual valuation risks and global uncertainties, while remaining positioned to participate in a recovery as earnings visibility improves. We have also introduced a small exposure to Gold ETFs towards the end of the financial year, from a diversification perspective.

Debt markets: Review and Outlook

Review:

The global economy has settled into a slow but stable phase of growth. Growth of around 3.3% in 2026 is being supported by resilience in the US and parts of Asia, even as Europe remains weak and China continues to slow structurally. Over the medium term, technology and AI led investment is emerging as the key factor that could shape how global growth evolves.

Inflation has largely eased across major economies, but at very different speeds. The US and UK continue to battle sticky services inflation, Europe has moved decisively into disinflation, Japan is cautiously exiting ultra easy policy after decades, while China remains the global outlier with low inflation and ongoing monetary easing. This divergence explains why global



monetary policy is no longer synchronised. During the year gone by US Fed cut rates by 75 basis points by bringing the policy rate to 3.50%-3.75%.

On the domestic front, India has delivered approximately 7%+ real GDP growth for four consecutive years (FY23–FY26)—a rare outcome among large economies. Crucially, this performance reflects structural strengthening, not post Covid excesses or statistical noise. The recently rebased GDP series corroborates that growth is now broad based, less volatile, and productivity driven, with manufacturing, services, consumption, and investment reinforcing one another. Manufacturing has become a durable pillar of growth with real manufacturing growth having averaged approximately in the range of 11%–12% over FY24–FY26. Amidst the West Asia war, FY27 growth seems resilient and structurally supported, with approximately 7% still appearing possible for India.

Budget FY27 prioritises stability over stimulus. The Government has shifted to a debt anchored fiscal framework, slowed the pace of consolidation marginally, maintained capex quality, and avoided major tax give-aways or populism amidst an uncertain global backdrop. Net market borrowings by the Central Government for FY27 are pegged at ₹ 11.7 trillion with gross borrowings at ₹ 16.1 trillion.

Domestic CPI inflation moderated sharply from 6.7% in FY23 to approximately 2.1% in FY26, transitioning away from commodity led and food led supply shocks. But FY26 marked an exceptional trough driven by strong food price correction and favourable base effects, rather than a structural shift, thereby setting the stage for a normalisation from FY27 onward. India's rate cut cycle having begun in February of 2025, FY26 saw rate cuts to the tune of 100 basis points with the policy rate now standing at 5.25%. During the year RBI has maintained surplus liquidity conditions for most of the year to support credit growth. During the year, aggressive rate cuts were complemented with wide ranging regulatory and prudential relaxations—spanning capital norms, liquidity rules, NBFC regulations, trade finance, and compliance processes—clearly signalling a growth supportive, low friction regulatory stance without compromising financial stability. Going forward, FY27 CPI inflation is expected to normalise to 4%–5% as favourable base effects from FY26 fade, and food inflation reverts to trend. Core inflation remains well behaved, and in absence of a sharp oil or weather shock, inflation is likely to stay within RBI's target band—supporting a gradual, growth friendly policy stance.

India's external position remained comfortable in FY26 with the current account deficit contained near 1%-1.2% of GDP, despite a wider goods deficit, due to a strong and increasingly structural surplus in services and remittances. Capital flows weakened in H2 FY26, pushing the overall Balance of Payments into a modest deficit. For FY27, our current account deficit is likely to be in the range of 1.0%–1.3% of GDP with potential recovery in capital flows, but the outlook remains highly sensitive to oil prices and Middle East geopolitical risks.

Outlook:

Going forward, RBI is likely to remain on hold with respect to interest rates, with communication emerging as the primary policy tool to prevent premature tightening of financial conditions. The West Asia crisis represents a supply side shock best addressed domestically through fiscal measures, while RBI's role would be to preserve credit flow, manage rupee volatility through unconventional tools, and avoid overreacting to inflation that remains below the 6% threshold. We expect the interest rates (10-year G-Sec) to peak near 7.30%-7.50%, and consolidate at these levels until external sector vulnerabilities improve. While the upcoming year could be challenging for fixed income returns, it could also be providing attractive levels to enter.

Portfolio Strategy and Risk Management:

Corporate spreads over the risk-free rates (Government securities) have started to widen with the curve starting to flatten. In our corporate bond funds, we continue to favour PSUs and top-quality corporates (largely AAA with some quality names in the AA+ and AA space). We have a stringent internal credit exposure matrix focusing on risk control. Our credit universe comprises of corporates who are leading names in respective industries. The average maturity of the fund is approximately 5.6 years, and YTM is approximately 7.7%.

In our Government Securities Funds, Average maturity of the portfolio is approximately 19 years with YTM of around 7.2%. We have increased our exposure to State Government Securities as the spreads have widened. At current levels of yields, though we shall maintain our current portfolio duration, we shall remain watchful of the evolving external sector

STATUTORY REPORT

vulnerabilities. Any material up move in long end yields (closer to 8%) can be seen as an opportunity to gradually add duration to lock in higher yields for long term.

KEY REGULATORY CHANGES

During FY26, the regulatory framework applicable to Pension Funds underwent certain significant changes. A key development was the introduction of the Multiple Scheme Framework (MSF) for non-government sector subscribers, enabling subscribers to access multiple schemes under NPS, and permitting Pension Funds to launch scheme variants tailored to different risk profiles, including high-risk variants with up to 100 percent equity exposure, subject to the prescribed regulatory conditions and cost structure. In line with the said circular, three Schemes of the Company were approved by the PFRDA, and one scheme of the three – namely Axis PF NPS Golden Years Fund – Growth - was launched on October 1, 2025. In addition, the investment framework for Pension Funds was expanded through revised investment guidelines during the year, including the permitting of additional investment avenues such as Gold and Silver Exchange Traded Funds, within specified prudential limits. This was the first instance of institutional investment permitted in the said asset class. Further, PFRDA notified a revised investment management fee (IMF) framework for Pension Funds and introduced the multiple-NAV framework within a scheme with effect from April 1, 2026, to operationalise differentiated charges across subscriber categories and channels, resulting in an important operational change for Pension Funds at the close of the financial year. Additionally, the alternate asset class scheme (Scheme A) was merged with Corporate bond scheme during the year.

From the perspective of other intermediaries and subscribers, FY26 also witnessed revisions in the fee and scheme framework across the NPS ecosystem. The CRA charge structure was revised with effect from October 1, 2025, for NPS, NPS Vatsalya, UPS, APY and NPS-Lite accounts, including a slab-based annual maintenance structure for private sector NPS and NPS Vatsalya accounts, while PoP charges for common schemes were also revised during the year, including for NPS Vatsalya and NPS-Lite. Another notable development was the formalisation of NPS Vatsalya as a specific purpose scheme, with dedicated guidelines issued in January 2026, setting out the applicable framework for eligibility, contributions, withdrawals and transition to regular NPS upon attainment of majority.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The financial performance of the Company as per IND AS is summarised as under:

Particulars	Amount (in ₹ Lakhs)	
	FY26	FY25
Income from Investment Management Fees	1,062.61	478.63
Other Income	580.55	521.59
Total Revenue	1,643.16	1,000.21
Employee Benefit Expenses	1,136.09	942.68
Depreciation	127.26	165.14
Other expenses	512.96	302.87
Total Expenses	(1,776.30)	(1,413.26)
Loss for the year	(133.14)	(413.05)

CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS, IF ANY

During the financial year, there has been no change in the business of the Company.

DIVIDEND

Since your Company is yet to turn profitable, the Directors do not recommend any dividend for FY26.

TRANSFER TO RESERVES

Since your Company has not turned profitable, the Directors do not propose any amount to be transferred to Reserves.



SHARE CAPITAL

The Authorised Share capital of your Company stands at ₹ 100,00,00,000 (Rupees One Hundred Crore) comprising of 10,00,00,000 (Ten crore) equity shares. As on March 31, 2026, the issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital of your Company was ₹ 80,00,00,000 (Rupees Eighty Crore) comprising of 8,00,00,000 (Eight Crore) equity shares of ₹10 /- each fully paid-up.

The shareholding pattern is as under: -

Name of Shareholder	Percentage of shareholding
Axis Asset Management Company Limited	51.00000
Axis Bank Limited	9.022027
QRG Investments and Holdings Limited	19.99000
MEMG Family Office LLP	19.99000
TOTAL	100.00000

The Company has not issued any bonus shares, sweat equity shares and shares with differential voting rights during FY26.

HOLDING, SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURE & ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Holding Company

Your Company is a direct subsidiary of Axis Asset Management Company Limited, and a step-down subsidiary of Axis Bank Limited ("Axis Bank"), thereby Axis Bank becoming the ultimate Holding Company of your Company. The Equity Shares of Axis Bank are listed on the BSE Limited and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

Subsidiary Company/Joint Ventures/ Associate Company

Your Company does not have any Subsidiary Company, Associate or Joint Venture Company.

DEMATERIALISATION OF SHARES

As on March 31, 2026, the entire paid-up equity share capital of your Company comprising of 8,00,00,000 Equity Shares is held in dematerialised form.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS

During the year under review, your Company has not accepted any deposits from the public falling within the ambit of section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

PARTICULARS OF LOAN GIVEN, INVESTMENT MADE, GUARANTEES GIVEN OR SECURITY PROVIDED

During FY26, your Company has not given any loans and guarantees which attract the provisions of Section 186 of the Act. For the particulars of investments made during the year, please refer to Note No. 5 of Notes to Accounts.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

Since the business activities of your Company do not pertain to manufacturing, your Company does not have any disclosures under Rule 8(3)(A) and Rule 8(3)(B) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO

Your Company did not have any Foreign exchange earnings or expenses during the financial year ended on March 31, 2026.

EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLAN

Your Company has neither approved, nor proposed to approve, a scheme of Employee Stock Options. However, certain employees of the Company may be granted Employee Stock Options by Axis Bank, pursuant to a Scheme approved by its Board and Members.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Pursuant to the PFRDA (Pension Fund) Regulations, 2015, your Company has put in place a robust Risk Management framework with an objective of managing all risks that may impede the Company's ability to achieve its business goals and strategic objectives.

The Risk Management function is an independent unit within the organization which is headed by the Chief Risk Officer who directly reports to the Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer. The Risk Management function is responsible for identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of enterprise-wide risks. Your Company has also constituted a Risk Management Committee to lead risk management initiatives through policies and directions. The Board of Directors through the Risk Management Committee has the overall responsibility for risk management. The Risk Management Committee oversees the overall risk profile of the company, including market and credit risk profile as well as liquidity and operational risk metrics.

The Company has put in place a Risk Management Policy, which lays down the framework for effective risk management and governance. The Policy is reviewed by the Risk Management Committee and the Board on a semi-annual basis. The Company has also put in place a Board- approved Stop Loss Policy, to provide for a safeguard mechanism against capital erosion of subscribers' funds.

CONTRACTS AND ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

All transactions with related parties entered into during the financial year were in the ordinary course of business and were on arm's length. The Audit Committee has approved all transactions with related parties during the financial year under review. A list of transactions during the year are disclosed in Note No. 39 of Notes to Accounts forming part of financial statements.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

Your Company has in place internal financial controls which are commensurate with the size and nature of business of your Company.

INTERNAL AUDIT

In accordance with the requirement emanating out of the Companies Act, 2013 and the PFRDA (Appointment of Internal Auditors) Guidance Note, 2013, your Company has appointed M/s. Suresh Surana & Associates, Chartered Accountants, as Internal Auditors for a term of three years, which ended on September 30, 2025. Accordingly, your Board approved the appointment of M/s. DHC & Co., Chartered Accountants, as Internal Auditors for a term of three years from October 01, 2025, till September 30, 2028.

The scope of Internal Audit has been approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors, and is in accordance with the PFRDA (Appointment of Internal Auditors) Guidance Note, 2013. The Internal Auditors submit their report on a quarterly basis, which is placed before the Audit Committee and the Board for its consideration.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134 (3) (c) & Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors hereby state that: -

1. in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
2. such accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently and judgments & estimates have been made that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company, at the end of the financial year and of the loss of the Company for that period;
3. proper and sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
4. the annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis; and



5. proper systems have been devised to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Appointment & Resignation of Directors

As on March 31, 2026, the Board of Directors of our Company ('the Board') comprised of 6 (Six) Directors - 3 (Three) Independent Directors, 2 (Two) Non-Executive Directors, and 1 (One) Executive Director. Your Directors on the Board possess experience and competency and are renowned in their respective fields. All Directors are liable to retire by rotation except Independent Directors whose term of office is of five consecutive years.

During the year under review, there were no changes to the Board of Directors of the Company. Appointment of Mr. Supratim Bandyopadhyay as an Independent Director, who was appointed as an Additional Director on February 7, 2025, was confirmed at the 3rd Annual General Meeting of the Company held on June 2, 2025.

Retirement by Rotation

Pursuant to Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013, two-thirds of the Board of Directors of the Company, except for Independent Directors, are liable to retire by rotation at every Annual General Meeting ('AGM'), and one-third of such Directors shall retire at such AGM. Accordingly, Mr. Neeraj Gambhir (DIN 00257475), Director, retires from the Board by rotation this year and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment at the 4th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company and the Board of Directors have recommended the re-appointment of Mr. Neeraj Gambhir.

The necessary resolution for re-appointment of Mr. Neeraj Gambhir shall form part of the Notice of 4th AGM.

Declaration by Independent Directors

Pursuant to Section 149(7) of the Act read with the Companies (Appointment and Qualifications of Directors) Rules, 2014, the Company has received requisite declarations from all Independent Directors of the Company confirming that they meet the 'Criteria of Independence' as prescribed under Section 149(6) of the Act, and that their names are included in the Online Databank of Independent Directors.

In addition to the above, the Board is of the opinion that the Independent Directors of the Company possess relevant experience and expertise, including proficiency, and are persons of integrity.

Key Managerial Personnel

In terms of the provisions of section 2 (51) and 203 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, your Company has the following Key Managerial Personnel ('KMP'):

1. Mr. Sumit Shukla, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer;
2. Mr. Shail Deshpande, Compliance Officer & Company Secretary;
3. Mr. Yogesh Trivedi, Chief Financial Officer (up to April 13, 2026); and
4. Mr. Ajay Kumar Maheshwari, Chief Financial Officer (appointment effective from April 15, 2026).

In addition to the Key Managerial Personnel mentioned above, your Company has also appointed Key Personnel in accordance with the PFRDA (Pension Fund) Regulations, 2015, which are mentioned below:

1. Mr. Shyamsunder Bhat, Chief Investment Officer;
2. Mr. Akash Verma, Chief Risk Officer (up to April 11, 2025);
3. Mr. Dhiraj Dubey, Chief Risk Officer (appointment effective from April 15, 2025);
4. Ms. Priyanka Raut, Chief Information Security Officer (up to August 31, 2025);

5. Mr. Shardaprasad Chaurasia, Chief Information Security Officer (appointment effective from September 01, 2025); and
6. Mr. Prakash Kanase, Head of Investment Operations.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

Pursuant to Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, your company has evaluated the performance of its Board, Committees of the Board, the Chairperson and each individual Director.

The performance evaluation of the Board was conducted on various aspects of the Board's functioning such as governance, strategic planning, audit, compliance, identification and management of risks. The performance evaluation of the Committees was based on criteria such as appropriate composition, regularity of meetings, quality of discussions / deliberations at its meetings, participation of members, etc. The performance evaluation of Directors was carried out on various criteria such as participation at the meetings, interpersonal relationship with other Directors, providing guidance, knowledge and understanding of areas relevant to the operations of the Company.

To enhance objectivity, an external agency was engaged for performance evaluation to ensure a smooth execution, and provide an eco-system for candid participation of every member of the Board. The external agency together with the Chairperson of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee curated a specific questionnaire for evaluation of various aspects of functioning of the Board, its committees, and the Directors. Responses of all Directors were sought on the questionnaire, which formed the basis of evaluation.

Outcome of the evaluation

The Directors were satisfied with the results of evaluation, which reflected the level of overall engagement of the Board and its Committees with the Company.

Nomination and Remuneration policy

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board has been formed to assist the Board in its oversight of nomination and remuneration, *inter alia* of the Board members and the staff of the Company. The Nomination and Remuneration Policy has been framed to *inter alia* achieve the following objectives:

- level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate Directors and staff of the commensurate quality required to run the company successfully;
- relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks; and
- Remuneration to Directors, key managerial personnel and senior management involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay, reflecting short and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the company and its goals.

The Nomination and Remuneration Policy is available on the website of the Company and can be accessed at <https://axispensionfund.com/public-disclosures/policies>.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES

Board Meetings

During FY26, a total of 5 (five) meetings of the Board of Directors were held on April 11, 2025, April 23, 2025, July 08, 2025, October 08, 2025, and January 08, 2026. The status of attendance of Directors at the Board Meetings is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Number of meetings eligible to attend	Number of meetings attended	Last AGM Attendance	Sitting fees paid
1.	Mr. Kedar Desai	Independent Director	5	5	Yes	15,00,000
2.	Mr. U. R. Bhat	Independent Director	5	5	Yes	15,00,000
3.	Mr. Supratim Bandyopadhyay	Independent Director	5	5	Yes	12,00,000
4.	Mr. Neeraj Gambhir	Non-Executive Director	5	5	Yes	Nil



Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Number of meetings eligible to attend	Number of meetings attended	Last AGM Attendance	Sitting fees paid
5.	Mr. Gopkumar Bhaskaran	Non-Executive Director	5	5	Yes	Nil
6.	Mr. Sumit Shukla	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer	5	5	Yes	Nil
Total Meetings held during the year			5			

Committees of Board of Directors and Management

In accordance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the PFRDA (Pension Fund) Regulations, 2015, and to enable better and more focused attention on the affairs of the Company, the Board has constituted certain Committees, namely, Audit Committee, Risk Management Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Investment Committee.

Audit Committee

In line with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors of your Company have constituted an Audit Committee.

As on March 31, 2026, the Audit Committee consisted of the following members:

- Mr. U.R. Bhat, Chairman
- Mr. Kedar Desai, Independent Director
- Mr. Supratim Bandyopadhyay, Independent Director
- Mr. Gopkumar Bhaskaran, Non-Executive Director

During FY26, 4 (four) meetings of the Audit Committee were held on April 11, 2025, July 08, 2025, October 08, 2025, and January 08, 2026. The status of attendance of the Members at the Audit Committee is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Number of meetings eligible to attend	Number of meetings attended
1.	Mr. U. R. Bhat	Independent Director	4	4
2.	Mr. Kedar Desai	Independent Director	4	4
3.	Mr. Supratim Bandyopadhyay*	Independent Director	2	2
4.	Mr. Gopkumar Bhaskaran	Non-Executive Director	4	4
Total Meetings held during the year			4	

*Mr. Supratim Bandyopadhyay was inducted as member w.e.f. July 23, 2025.

There were no instances during FY26 where the Board did not accept recommendations of Audit Committee.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Board of Directors have constituted a Nomination and Remuneration Committee, to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and ensure better standards of Corporate Governance.

As on March 31, 2026, the Nomination & Remuneration Committee consisted of the following members:

- Mr. Kedar Desai, Chairman
- Mr. U. R. Bhat, Independent Director
- Mr. Supratim Bandyopadhyay, Independent Director
- Mr. Gopkumar Bhaskaran, Non-Executive Director

During the financial year, 1 (one) meeting of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee was held on April 9, 2025, which was attended by all the Members of the Committee as on the date of the Meeting.

Risk Management Committee

The Board of Directors has constituted a Risk Management Committee pursuant to the requirement emanating from Regulation 22(9) read with Schedule X of the of PFRDA (Pension Fund) Regulations, 2015.

As on March 31, 2026, the Risk Management Committee consisted of the following members:

- Mr. U. R. Bhat, Independent Director
- Mr. Gopkumar Bhaskaran, Non-Executive Director
- Mr. Sumit Shukla, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
- Mr. Shyamsunder Bhat, Chief Investment Officer
- Mr. Dhiraj Dubey, Chief Risk Officer
- Mr. Shail Deshpande, Compliance Officer & Company Secretary

During the financial year, 4(four) meetings of the Risk Management Committee were held on April 09, 2025, July 07, 2025, October 07, 2025, and January 07, 2026, which were attended by all Members of the Committee.

Investment Committee

The Board of Directors has constituted an Investment Committee pursuant to the requirement emanating from Regulation 22(9) read with Schedule X of the of PFRDA (Pension Fund) Regulations, 2015.

As on March 31, 2026, the Investment Committee consisted of the following members:

- Mr. Kedar Desai, Independent Director
- Mr. Supratim Bandyopadhyay, Independent Director
- Mr. Neeraj Gambhir, Non-Executive Director
- Mr. Sumit Shukla, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
- Mr. Shyamsunder Bhat, Chief Investment Officer
- Mr. Dhiraj Dubey, Chief Risk Officer

During the financial year, 4(four) meetings of the Investment Committee were held on April 09, 2025, July 07, 2025, October 07, 2025, and January 07, 2026. Except for leave of absence granted to Mr. Neeraj Gambhir at the meeting held on October 07, 2025, all meetings were attended by all Members of the Committee.

GENERAL MEETINGS

The 3rd Annual General Meeting of your Company was held on June 02, 2025, wherein the following special resolutions were passed:

- Approval of revision in remuneration of Mr. Sumit Shukla (DIN 09664032) Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer of the Company; and

The 4th Annual General Meeting of your Company is proposed to be held on June 5, 2026, at 2:00 p.m. through Video Conferencing / Other Audio Visual Means.

ANNUAL RETURN

Pursuant to provisions of Section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Annual Return in form MGT-7 of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2026, is available on the website of the Company and can be accessed at: www.axispensionfund.com



AUDITORS

Statutory Auditors and their Reports and Notes to Finance

In accordance with Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, M/s. GPS & Associates, Chartered Accountants, were appointed as the Statutory Auditors of your Company by the Board of Directors, who shall hold office till the conclusion of the 6th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The Statutory Auditors Report for FY26 does not contain any qualification, reservations or adverse remarks.

Further, there have been no frauds detected or reported by the Statutory Auditors' during the financial year under review.

Secretarial Auditor

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Board of Directors of your Company has appointed M/s. Singh Dadhichi & Co., to conduct the Secretarial Audit for the financial year under review.

The Secretarial Audit Report in Form MR-3 received from the Secretarial Auditor is attached as Annexure I, which forms part of this Board Report.

The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservations or adverse remarks.

Cost Records and Auditors

The provisions of Cost Records and Cost Audit as prescribed under Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY / VIGIL MECHANISM

In compliance with the provisions of Section 177(9) of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Power) Rules, 2014, the Company has formulated a vigil mechanism for Directors and Employees to report genuine concern as per the Whistle Blower Policy.

COMPLIANCE WITH SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION & REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013, AND MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1961

As per the requirements of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013, an Internal Complaints Committee has been set up to redress complaints, if any, received regarding sexual harassment. During the year under review, there were no complaints received with regards to sexual harassment. Further, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, and the related rules, including payment of maternity benefits, and provision of related facilities to eligible women employees, during the financial year under review.

SERVICES EXTENDED TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The PFRDA vide a notification dated September 27, 2024, notified the Accessibility Standards and Guidelines (for creating infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities) for PFRDA- Regulated Intermediaries, which provide for guidelines to be followed by all intermediaries within the NPS architecture for ensuring access to services by Persons With Disabilities.

While the Company does not have any direct interface with subscribers, Para 3.1(iv) of the Guidelines referred above mandated certain features required to be provided on the website of intermediaries, which have been complied with.

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS ISSUED BY THE INSTITUTE OF COMPANY SECRETARIES OF INDIA ("ICSI")

The Company has complied with the Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India ("ICSI") on Meetings of the Board of Directors (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2) for the FY26.

DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO SCHEDULE V

Details of remuneration paid by the Company to Mr. Sumit Shukla, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer during the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026, are given below:

Salary as per provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (₹)	1,50,47,031
Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961 (₹)	16,01,896
Variable Pay / Performance Linked Incentive (₹)*	1,19,79,000
Total (₹)	2,86,27,927

*Paid in the current year for FY 2024-25 upon performance evaluation by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee.

Notes:

1. Notice period as per the Rules of the Company.
2. There is no separate provision for payment of severance fees.
3. Employee Stock Options, if any, will be granted by Axis Bank Limited, ultimate holding Company

OTHER DISCLOSURES

During the financial year under review, your company has not:

- made any application for restatement of financial statements; or
- made or has been a subject to any application for winding up under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

Further, there have been no significant or material orders passed by the regulators, courts or tribunals, during the financial year under review which could impact the going concern status of your Company.

The Directors also confirm that:

- There have been no material changes or events since the end of financial year and the date of this report which can have material impact on the financial statements of the Company;
- There was no instance of any one-time settlement with any Bank or Financial Institution; and
- The Company was not required to spend any amount on Corporate Social Responsibility during the year under review.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Directors place on record their gratitude for all the subscribers, customers and business associates for reposing trust and confidence in the Company. The Directors also take this opportunity to express their appreciation for hard work and dedicated efforts put in by the employees of your Company.

The Directors would also like to place on record their gratitude to the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the National Pension System Trust, and other Government and regulatory authorities for their continued support, guidance and co-operation.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Axis Pension Fund Management Limited

Neeraj Gambhir
Chairman
DIN: 00257375

Date : April 13, 2026

Place : Mumbai



FORM NO. MR - 3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2026

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

To,
The Members,
Axis Pension Fund Management Limited
CIN: U66020MH2022PLC382789
Axis House 1st Floor C-2 Wadia Centre,
Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Worli,
Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400025.

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by “**Axis Pension Fund Management Limited**” (hereinafter called “**the Company**”). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering from 1st April, 2025 to 31st March, 2026 (hereinafter referred to as “**the Audit Period**”)

- complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and
- proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanisms are in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company, from 1st April, 2025 to 31st March, 2026 according to the provisions of:

- i. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;
- ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under;
- iii. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;
- iv. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment;
- v. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (“**SEBI Act**”): - (**Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit Period**)
 - a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;
 - d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014;
 - e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2015;
 - f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;

- g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021; and
 - h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998.
- vi. Laws specifically applicable to the industry to which the Company belongs, as identified by the management, that is to say:
- a. The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013,
 - b. PFRDA (Pension Fund) Regulations, 2015, and Circulars, Guidelines, and Directions issued thereunder by whatever name called

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

- i. Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- ii. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. **(Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)**

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance/shorter notice, (as per the provisions) and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

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

We have relied on the Representation made by the Company and its Officers for systems and mechanism formed by the Company for compliances under other applicable Acts, Laws and Regulations to the Company. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedure on test basis. In case of Direct and Indirect Tax Laws like Income Tax Act, Goods and Services Tax (GST) and Custom Acts we have relied on the Reports given by the Statutory Auditors of the Company.

For **Singh Dadhichi & Co.**
Practising Company Secretaries

Sanjay Dadhich
Partner
ACS No.: 40866
COP No.: 15185
UDIN: A040866H000015181

Place: Mumbai
Date: 04/04/2026

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



ANNEXURE I

To,
The Members,
Axis Pension Fund Management Limited
CIN: U66020MH2022PLC382789
Axis House 1st Floor C-2 Wadia Centre,
Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Worli,
Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400025.

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

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the Company.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management Representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events, etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, standards is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.
7. Our verification is based on the electronic data and representations provided by the Management. We have relied on the accuracy and completeness of such electronic records as the basis for our observations.

For **Singh Dadhichi & Co.**
Practising Company Secretaries

Sanjay Dadhich
Partner
ACS No.: 40866
COP No.: 15185
UDIN: A040866H000015181

Place: Mumbai
Date: 04/04/2026

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Axis Pension Fund Management Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Axis Pension Fund Management Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, the profit and total comprehensive income/expense, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). 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 independence 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 audit opinion on the financial statements.

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are 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, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are 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 scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS 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, 2026, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “**Annexure A**”. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

- 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.
 - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - iii. There were no amounts 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 (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity (“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;
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the reporting period. Therefore, provision of section 123 of the Company's Act not applicable.
 - 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 the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "**Annexure B**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For GPS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 121344W

Shantanu Paradkar

Partner

Membership No: 163988

UDIN: 26163988PLWVIF1503

Place: Mumbai

Date: 13th April, 2026

Annexure “A” to the Independent Auditor’s Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of AXIS PENSION FUND MANAGEMENT LIMITED of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of AXIS PENSION FUND MANAGEMENT LIMITED (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

**Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For GPS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 121344W

Shantanu Paradkar

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 13th April, 2026

Membership No: 163988

UDIN: 26163988PLWVIF1503

Annexure “B” to the Independent Auditor’s Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of Axis Pension Fund Management Limited of even date)

- (i) In respect of Company’s Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
 - (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
 - (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
 - (c) There is no Immovable Property in book of accounts of the Company. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(i) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loans secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and therefore the provisions of the Clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees’ state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, Goods and Service Tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of such statutory dues were in arrears as on 31st March, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (b) According to the records of the Company, there are no dues of income-tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- (ix) (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) 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.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filled in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) As per information and explanations given to us, the Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year (and upto the date of this report). Hence, reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements.
- (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
- (xv) As per information and explanations given to us the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) As explained to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 as this is not applicable to the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has a cash surplus of ₹ 78.75 Lakhs during the financial year covered by our audit and cash losses of ₹ 331.67 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year Hence, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

- (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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the provision of Corporate Social Responsibility under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable and hence reporting under clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xxi) Since these are standalone financial statements, reporting under clause xxi of the Order pertaining to consolidated financial statements is not applicable.

For GPS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 121344W

Shantanu Paradkar

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 13th April, 2026

Membership No: 163988

UDIN: 26163988PLWVIF1503



Balance Sheet

As on 31 March, 2026

(₹ '000)

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	5,612	2,500
Receivables			
(i) Trade receivables	4	11,735	6,860
(ii) Other receivables			
Investments	5	561,429	565,433
Other financial assets	6	25,592	25,497
Total financial assets		604,368	600,290
Non financial assets			
Current tax assets (Net)	7	16,146	8,648
Deferred tax assets (Net)			
Property, plant and equipment	8	8,824	14,012
Intangible assets	8	1	1,625
Intangible assets under development			
Other non-financial assets	9	3,579	3,094
Total non financial assets		28,550	27,379
Total assets		632,918	627,668
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Payables			
Trade payables			
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	10	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	10	18	48
Other payables			
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	10	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	10	1,021	1,060
Long term borrowing	11		
Other financial liabilities	12	2,581	895
Total Financial Liabilities		3,620	2,003
Non Financial Liabilities			
Provisions	13	51,708	33,037
Deferred tax liability (Net)		-	-
Other non-financial liabilities	14	5,538	2,426
Total non financial liabilities		57,246	35,463
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	800,000	800,000
Other equity	16	(227,948)	(209,798)
Total equity		572,052	590,202
Total liabilities and equity		632,918	627,668
Summary of significant accounting policies - Note 2			

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of the Financial statement - Note 3 to 42

As per our report of Even Date

For GPS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 121344W

Shantanu Vivek Paradkar

Partner

Membership No: 163988

Mumbai, April 13th, 2026**For Axis Pension Fund Management Limited****Neeraj Gambhir**

Chairman

DIN: 00257375

Yogesh Trivedi

Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai, April 13th, 2026**Sumit Shukla**

Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer

DIN: 09664032

Shail Deshpande

Compliance &

Company Secretary

Statement of Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 31 March, 2026

(₹ '000)

Particulars	Note No	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	For year ended March 31 st , 2025
Revenue from operations			
Asset management services	17	106,261	47,863
Net gain on fair value changes	18	1,752	5,367
Revenue from operations		108,013	53,229
Other income	19	56,303	46,792
Total Income		164,316	100,021
Expenses			
Finance cost	20	439	257
Employee benefits expenses	21	113,609	94,268
Depreciation and amortization expense	8	12,726	16,514
Other expenses	22	50,857	30,287
Total expenses		177,630	141,326
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(13,314)	(41,305)
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
Profit/(Loss) after tax		(13,314)	(41,305)
Other comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
- Remeasurement gains/ (losses) of the Bonds		(4,450)	7,202
- Gratuity		(385)	(259)
Total other comprehensive Income		(4,835)	6,943
Total comprehensive income		(18,149)	(34,361)
Earnings per equity share (Face value ₹ 10/-)	32		
- Basic		(0.17)	(0.52)
- Diluted		(0.17)	(0.52)
Summary of significant accounting policies - Note 2			

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of the Financial statement - Note 3 to 42

As per our report of Even Date

For GPS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 121344W

Shantanu Vivek Paradkar

Partner

Membership No: 163988

Mumbai, April 13th, 2026

For Axis Pension Fund Management Limited

Neeraj Gambhir

Chairman

DIN: 00257375

Yogesh Trivedi

Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai, April 13th, 2026

Sumit Shukla

Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer

DIN: 09664032

Shail Deshpande

Compliance &

Company Secretary



Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 March, 2026

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	For year ended March 31 st , 2025
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	(13,314)	(41,305)
Add/ (Less): Adjustments for		
Depreciation	12,726	16,514
Interest on Lease Liability	439	257
Interest on Fixed Deposit	(384)	(313)
Impairment on Bonds	1	60
(Unrealized gain)/ loss on Investments	(246)	2,703
(Realized gain)/ Loss on sale of investments	(1,506)	(8,069)
Operating Profit before changes in assets and liabilities	(2,285)	(30,153)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Trade payables	(69)	(340)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Other Long-term liabilities	1,247	(4,076)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Provisions	18,286	10,822
Increase/ (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	3,111	237
(Increase)/ Decrease in Long-term loans and advances	-	-
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other current assets	(6,159)	461
(Increase)/ Decrease in Trade receivables	(4,875)	(5,203)
Cash generated from operations	9,257	(28,251)
Income-tax paid (net of refund)	(7,498)	(7,390)
Net cash from operating activities	1,758	(35,641)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of fixed assets	(335)	(8,806)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	-	-
Purchase of Investments	(220,242)	(574,935)
Proceeds from sale of investments	221,548	625,875
Fixed Deposits made with Bank	-	(5,000)
Redemption of Fixed Deposit	-	-
Interest Received	384	313
Net cash used in investing activities	1,355	37,446
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Share capital - Equity	-	-
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities	-	-
Net (Decrease)/ Increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,113	1,805
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,500	695
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5,612	2,500
Summary of significant accounting policies - Note 2		

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of the Financial statement - Note 3 to 42

As per our report of Even Date

For GPS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 121344W

Shantanu Vivek Paradkar

Partner

Membership No: 163988

Mumbai, April 13th, 2026

For Axis Pension Fund Management Limited

Neeraj Gambhir

Chairman

DIN: 00257375

Yogesh Trivedi

Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai, April 13th, 2026

Sumit Shukla

Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer

DIN: 09664032

Shail Deshpande

Compliance &

Company Secretary

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March, 2026

(₹ '000)

Equity share capital

Particulars	Balance as at 01 st April, 2025	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period error	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance at the end of the year
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up					
As at March 31 st , 2026	800,000	-	-	-	800,000

Equity share capital

(₹ '000)

Particulars	Balance as at 01 st April, 2024	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period error	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance at the end of the year
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up					
As at March 31 st , 2025	800,000	-	-	-	800,000

Other Equity

(₹ '000)

Particulars	Security Premium	Share option Outstanding account	Retained Earning	Total
As at 1st April 2025	-	-	(209,799)	(209,799)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(13,314)	(13,314)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(4,835)	(4,835)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(227,948)	(227,948)
Change during the year	-	-	(18,149)	(18,149)
As at 31st March 2026	-	-	(227,948)	(227,948)

Summary of significant accounting policies - Note 2

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of the Financial statement - Note 3 to 42

As per our report of Even Date

For GPS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 121344W

Shantanu Vivek Paradkar

Partner

Membership No: 163988

Mumbai, April 13th, 2026

For Axis Pension Fund Management Limited

Neeraj Gambhir

Chairman

DIN: 00257375

Yogesh Trivedi

Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai, April 13th, 2026

Sumit Shukla

Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer

DIN: 09664032

Shail Deshpande

Compliance &

Company Secretary



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Company overview

Axis Pension Fund Management Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on May 17, 2022 under The Companies Act, 2013. Axis Asset Management Company Limited holds 51% of the total issued and paid-up equity share capital, the balance 19.99% each is held by MEMG Family Office LLP and QRG Investments and Holdings Limited and Axis Bank Limited holds 9.02% of the total issued and paid-up equity share capital. The registered office of the company is located at Axis House, First Floor, C-2 Wadia International Center, Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Worli, Mumbai – 400025.

The Company has been Registered as Pension Fund by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Finance, Government of India to act as a Pension Fund Manager for National Pension Scheme. The Company's principal activity is to act as investment manager to National Pension System as formed by the Government of India through the Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (PFRDA). The investments are held by the Board of Trustees of the National Pension System Trust, established by the PFRDA under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 13th April, 2026.

1. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared and presented on going concern basis and in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act, as amended from time to time.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 2.

b) Presentation of financial statements

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity.

c) Functional and presentation currency

Indian Rupee (₹) is the Company's functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Accordingly, the management has determined that financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all values are rounded to the nearest Lacs (INR 000), except when otherwise indicated.

d) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial instruments (as explained in the accounting policies below)	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit Obligations

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, call deposits and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

2.2. Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or financial liability which is not recognised at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss, is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. However, Trade Receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at Transaction Price.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

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

- Amortised Cost;
- Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI); or
- Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

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.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognised 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.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. All financial assets not classified and measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
	Cost of mutual funds has been derived on the basis of weighted average cost method.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Impairment of Financial Asset

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost or FVOCI. ECL has not been determined on financial assets measured at FVTPL. The Company recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised, is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss.

The Company records allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for all debt investments (except GSEC & SGSEC). The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset, unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss. The 12 month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company performs an assessment of whether the investment's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the asset. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information which takes into account the Company's historical credit loss experience, current economic condition, forward looking information and scenario analysis.

The expected credit loss is a product of Exposure at Default (EAD), Probability of Default (PD) and Loss given default (LGD). The Company has devised an internal model to evaluate the PD and LGD based on the parameters set out in Ind AS 109. Accordingly, the financial assets have been segmented into three stages based on their risk profiles. The three stages reflect the general pattern of credit deterioration of a financial asset.

The company categorizes financial assets at the reporting date into stages based on the days past due (DPD) status as under:

Stage 1: 0 to 30 days past due

Stage 2: 31 to 90 days past due

Stage 3: more than 90 days past due

Probability of Default (PD): It is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. In order to estimate the PDs, studies on defaults available in public domain.

Exposure at Default (EAD): Exposure at Default ("EAD") is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

Loss Given Default (LGD): LGD is an estimate of the loss arising in case where a default occurs. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive, including from the realization of any security. The Company shall use the RBI FIRB rate for loss given default (LGD)

Based on the above, the Company categorizes its Assets into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 as under:

Stage 1: When Assets are first recognized, the Company recognises an allowance based on 12 months' expected credit loss.

Stage 2: When an Asset has shown significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the life time expected credit loss.

Stage 3: When an Assets is credit impaired, the Company records an allowance for the life time expected credit loss.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Credit - impaired Financial Assets

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events, that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset, have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage 3 assets. Evidence of credit-impairment includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties; or
- The purchase of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event, instead, the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit-impaired. The Company assesses whether debt instruments which are financial assets measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI, are credit-impaired at each reporting date. To assess if corporate debt instruments are credit impaired, the Company considers factors, such as bond yields, credit ratings and the ability of the borrower to raise funding.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

The Company monitors all financial assets, that are subject to the impairment requirements to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, since initial recognition. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk the Company will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than 12-month ECL. The Company's accounting policy is not to use the practical expedient that the financial assets with 'low' credit risk at the reporting date are deemed not to have had a significant increase in credit risk. As a result, the Company monitors all financial assets, that are subject to impairment for significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date based on the remaining maturity of the instrument with the risk of a default occurring that was anticipated for the remaining maturity at the current reporting date when the financial instrument was first recognized. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable, and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information, that is available without undue cost or effort, based on the Company's historical experience.

Given that a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is a relative measure, a given change, in absolute terms, in the probability of default (PD) will be more significant for a financial instrument with a lower initial PD than compared to a financial instrument with a higher PD.

ECL is calculated as under:

Stage 1: The Company calculates the 12 months' ECL based on the expectation of a default occurring within 12 months from the reporting date. The expected 12-month PD is applied to the EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD.

Stage 2: When an Asset has shown significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for life time expected credit loss as above, but the PD and LGD is estimated over the lifetime of the Asset.

Stage 3: For Assets considered credit impaired, life time ECL is recognized. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

For trade receivables, the company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

De-recognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset. If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

2.3. Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price (after deducting trade discounts and rebates) including import duties and non-refundable taxes, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Any gain or loss arising from disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as profit or loss respectively.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight-line basis as per the estimated useful life and in the manner prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for certain assets. Following is the summary of useful lives of the assets as per management's estimate and as required by the Companies Act, 2013.

Class of assets	Estimated Useful life	Useful life as per the limits prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013
Tangible PPE		
Computers and peripherals	3 years*	3 and 6 years
Mobile phones	2 years*	5 years
Office equipment's	5 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years
Vehicle	4 years*	8 years

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

*Justification for considering useful life different from part C of schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013:

Management has estimated the useful life of assets for Computers and peripherals, mobile phones and Vehicle respectively after taking into consideration rapid evolution of technology and tendency of the users to opt for advanced features.

Leasehold Improvements are amortized over the primary period of the lease from the date of capitalization as per the Company's policy. The primary period of lease is defined as the term of lease or 3 years whichever is earlier.

Depreciation on assets sold during the year is recognized on a pro-rata basis to the statement of Profit and Loss till the date of sale.

2.4. Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets including computer software are measured at cost. Such other intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and is included in depreciation and amortization in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Computer Software is being amortised over a period of 3 years. Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted, if required.

2.5. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is the higher of its value in use and its fair value. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to it.

Impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.6. Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers to determine when to recognize revenue and at what amount.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customer. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when services are provided and it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue is not expected to occur.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

rendered is net of services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by company as part of contract.

If the consideration promised in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for rendering the promised services to a customer. The amount of consideration can vary because of discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, performance bonuses, or other similar items. The promised consideration can also vary if an entitlement to the consideration is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a future event.

Nature of services - Asset Management Services.

The Company manages the investments of the National Pension System as formed by the Government of India through the Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (PFRDA).

Investment management fees are recognised on an accrual basis on daily closing assets under management across respective schemes under pension funds. The investment management fees are presented net of Goods and services Tax in the Statement of Profit & Loss Account.

Management fees from Schemes defined by the PFRDA are recognized on an accrual basis as per the terms defined by PFRDA.

Other income

Other Income represents income earned from the activities incidental to the business and is recognized when the right to receive the income is established as per the terms of the contract.

Interest income on debt investments is recognised on an accrual basis. Amortization of premium or accretion of discount on debt investments is recognised over the period of maturity / holding of the investments on a straight line basis.

Dividend income is recognised on the "ex-dividend" date in case of listed equity shares and in case of unlisted equity shares when right to receive dividend is established.

Profit or loss on sale of debt investments is calculated as the difference between the net sale proceeds and the weighted average amortised cost as on the date of sale.

Profit or loss on sale of equity shares/mutual fund units is calculated as the difference between the net sale proceeds and the weighted average cost as on the date of sale.

Income from sale of Investments is determined on weighted average basis and recognized on the trade date basis.

In respect of other heads of Income, the Company accounts the same on accrual basis.

2.7. Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Defined contribution plans

Provident Fund

The Company contributes to a recognized Provident Fund scheme, which is a defined contribution scheme. The contributions are accounted for on an accrual basis and charged to statement of Profit and Loss Account.

National Pension Scheme

National Pension Scheme ('NPS') In respect of employees who opt for contribution to the 'NPS', the Company contributes certain percentage of the total basic salary of employees to the aforesaid scheme, a defined contribution plan, which is managed and administered by pension fund management companies. NPS contributions are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they accrue.

Defined benefit plan

Gratuity

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of the defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is performed periodically by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements. Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income. The Company determines the net interest expense / income on the net defined benefit liability / asset for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability / asset, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability / asset during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Gratuity – Social Security Code

The Code on Social Security, 2020 has been notified and made effective from 21 November 2025, thereby replacing the erstwhile Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Code on Social Security, 2020 has resulted in an increase in the liability of the Company and the same is recognised under the past service cost of gratuity liability.

2.8. Accounting for Leases as lessee

The Company has applied IND AS 116 using the partial retrospective approach.

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Right of use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date and is discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Since the Company does not have any debts, the Company uses market borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term lease

The company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of Property plant and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.9. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that, an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

Provisions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

A disclosure of a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Loss contingencies arising from claims, litigation, assessment, fines, penalties, etc. are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

2.10. Taxes on income

The tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits, if any

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is other convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised / reduced to the extent that it is probable / no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax 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 if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT Credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT Credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternate Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of Profit and Loss and shown as “MAT Credit Entitlement.” The Company reviews the “MAT Credit Entitlement” asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the sufficient period.

2.11. Earnings per share (EPS)

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period. The diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares. The number of equity shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and weighted average number of equity shares which would have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential shares, unless they are anti-dilutive.



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at	(₹ '000)
	March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Balances with bank in - current account	5,612	2,500
Cash on hand	-	-
	5,612	2,500

4. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at	(₹ '000)
	March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Unsecured Trade receivable - Considered good	11,665	6,860
Other Receivables	70	-
Receivable related parties	-	-
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-
Total trade receivables	11,735	6,860

Trade Receivable ageing schedule

As at March 31st, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than Six Months	6 Months -1 year	1 -2 year	2 -3 year	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	11,665	-	-	-	11,665
	11,665				11,665

As at March 31st, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than Six Months	6 Months -1 year	1 -2 year	2 -3 year	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	6,860	-	-	-	6,860
	6,860				6,860

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

5. Investments

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
At fair value through OCI		
Government Securities	50,745	51,443
State Government Securities	153,715	156,335
Non-Convertible Debentures	316,689	317,951
Less: Allowance for impairment	(59)	(60)
Total	521,090	525,669
At fair value through profit & loss		
Mutual funds	40,339	39,764
Equity shares	-	-
Total gross investments	561,429	565,433
Investments outside India		-
Investments in India	561,429	565,433
Total gross investments	561,429	565,433

6. Other financial assets

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
At Amortized Cost		
Fixed Deposit with Bank	5,000	5,000
Security deposits	300	300
Accrued Interest on Fixed Deposit	627	281
Accrued Interest on Bonds	19,665	19,915
	25,592	25,497

7. Current tax assets

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Income tax paid in advance (Net of provisions)	16,146	8,648
	16,146	8,648



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

8. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Particulars	Gross Block						Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block	
	April 1, 2025	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Reversals	As at March 31 st , 2026	April 1, 2025	For the Period	Deductions	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Property plant & equipment											
Computers	17,144	320	-	17,464	13,281	3,829	-	17,110	354	3,863	
Furniture & fixtures	308	-	-	308	62	31	-	92	216	247	
Office equipments	3,428	15	-	3,443	1,524	708	-	2,233	1,210	1,904	
Leasehold improvements	4,792	-	-	4,792	4,567	225	-	4,792	0	226	
Right to use asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Property	14,368	5,579	-	19,947	13,521	4,233	-	17,754	2,193	847	
Vehicle (Car)	8,307	-	-	8,307	1,382	2,075	-	3,457	4,850	6,926	
Intangible assets	48,348	5,914	-	54,262	34,336	11,102	-	45,438	8,824	14,012	
Software	8,482	-	-	8,482	6,857	1,624	-	8,481	1	1,625	
Right to use asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	56,830	5,914	-	62,744	41,193	12,726	-	53,919	8,825	15,637	
a											
b											
a+b											

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation			Net Block	
	April 1, 2024	Additions/ Adjustments	Deductions/ Reversals	As at March 31, 2025	April 1, 2024	For the Period	Deductions	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Property plant & equipment									
Computers	17,066	78	-	17,144	7,397	5,884	-	13,281	9,669
Furniture & fixtures	308	-	-	308	31	31	-	62	277
Office equipments	3,007	421	-	3,428	883	641	-	1,524	2,124
Leasehold improvements	4,792	-	-	4,792	2,770	1,796	-	4,567	2,022
Right to use asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Property	14,368	-	-	14,368	9,664	3,856	-	13,521	4,704
Vehicle(Car)	-	8,307	-	8,307	-	1,382	-	1,382	-
Intangible assets	39,542	8,806	-	48,348	20,746	13,590	-	34,336	18,796
Software	8,482	-	-	8,482	3,934	2,924	-	6,857	4,549
Total	48,024	8,806	-	56,830	24,679	16,514	-	41,193	23,345
a									
b									
a+b									

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

9. Other non-financial assets

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Capital advance	-	-
Advance for Expenses	125	518
Prepaid expenses (Other)	1,346	831
Other Non-financial assets	1,100	-
Balances with statutory/ Government tax authorities	1,008	1,745
	3,579	3,094

10. Payables

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Trade Payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	48
Other Payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,021	1,060
- Related party	1,001	930
- Others	20	129
	1,021	1,060

Trade payable ageing schedule

As at March 31st, 2026

(₹ '000)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2 -3 year	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,039	-	-	1,039
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
	1,039	-	-	1,039



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

As at March 31st, 2025

(₹ '000)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,108	-	-	1,108
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
	1,108	-	-	1,108

11. Long term borrowing

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Vehicle loan		
- Related party	-	-
- Others	-	-
	-	-

12. Other financial liabilities

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Lease liability	2,581	895
	2,581	895

13. Provision

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Provision for employee benefits		
- Provision for gratuity	7,672	1,832
- Provision for salaries and allowances	22,641	18,021
- Provision for Social Security Code	-	785
- Other Provision	21,395	12,399
	51,708	33,037

14. Other non-financial liabilities

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Statutory dues	4,646	1,589
Other dues	892	837
	5,538	2,426

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

15. Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31 st , 2026	
	No. of Shares	(₹ '000)
Authorized		
Equity Shares, ₹ 10/- each		
As at March 31 st , 2026	100,000,000	1,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
Equity Shares, ₹ 10/- each		
As at March 31 st , 2026	80,000,000	800,000

Particulars	As at March 31 st , 2025	
	No. of Shares	(₹ '000)
Authorized		
Equity Shares, ₹ 10/- each		
As at March 31 st , 2025	100,000,000	1,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
Equity Shares, ₹ 10/- each		
As at March 31 st , 2025	80,000,000	800,000

a. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has equity shares having par value of ₹ 10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distributions of all preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amount exists currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholder.

b. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year

Equity Shares

Particulars	Outstanding as at 01 st April, 2025	Add: Shares issued during the year	Add: Bonus shares issued during the year	Outstanding at the end of the Period
		No. of Shares		
Equity Shares, ₹ 10/- each				
As at March 31 st , 2026	80,000,000	-	-	80,000,000

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

	Equity Shares, ₹ 10/- each As at March 31 st , 2026		Equity Shares, ₹ 10/- each As at March 31 st , 2025	
	No. of Shares	% Held	No. of Shares	% Held
Axis Asset Management Company Limited	40,800,000	51%	40,800,000	51%
QRG Investments and Holdings Limited	15,992,000	19.99%	15,992,000	19.99%
MEMG Family Office LLP	15,992,000	19.99%	15,992,000	19.99%
Axis Bank Limited and its Nominees	7,216,000	9.02%	7,216,000	9.02%
Total	80,000,000	100.00%	80,000,000	100.00%



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

d. Details of share held by Promoters

	As at March 31 st , 2026		As at March 31 st , 2025	
	No. of Shares	% Held	No. of Shares	% Held
Axis Asset Management Company Limited	40,800,000	51%	40,800,000	51%
Axis Bank Limited and its Nominees	7,216,000	9.02%	7,216,000	9.02%

16. Other Equity

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Surplus/(deficit) in statement of profit & loss		
Opening balance	(217,773)	(176,468)
Add: Profit/Loss for the Period	(13,314)	(41,305)
Closing balance	(231,087)	(217,773)
Other comprehensive income		
Bonds		
Opening balance	7,065	(137)
Add: Remeasurement gains/ (losses) of the Bonds	(4,450)	7,202
Closing balance	2,615	7,065
Actuarial gains/(losses) on Defined Benefit Plan (Gratuity)		
Opening balance	909	1,168
Add: Remeasurement gains/ (losses) of the Gratuity	(385)	(259)
Closing balance	524	909
Total	(227,948)	(209,799)

17. Management Fees

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	For year ended March 31 st , 2025
Fund management fees (net of GST)	106,261	47,863
	106,261	47,863

18. Net gain on fair value changes

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	For year ended March 31 st , 2025
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at FVTPL		
- On Investment	1,752	5,367
Total	1,752	5,367
Fair value changes		
Realised	1,506	8,069
Unrealised	246	(2,703)
Total	1,752	5,367

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

19. Other Income

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	For year ended March 31 st , 2025
Interest on Income Tax Refund	372	44
Interest on Fixed Deposit	384	313
Interest on Bonds	41,397	39,993
Miscellaneous income	14,150	6,442
	56,303	46,792

20. Finance cost

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	For year ended March 31 st , 2025
Interest on lease liability	439	257
	439	257

21. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	For year ended March 31 st , 2025
Salaries,wages & allowances	110,396	90,787
Contribution to provident funds & other funds	2,676	2,260
Staff welfare expenses	537	1,221
	113,609	94,268

22. Other Expenses

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	For year ended March 31 st , 2025
Sales, marketing advertisement and publicity expenses	8,690	6,858
Rent	2,023	1,357
Rates and taxes	226	189
Custodial Charges	120	121
Establishment expenses	1,290	317
Communication expenses	-	10
Outsourced services cost	334	770
Legal expenses and professional fees	3,300	3,317
Travelling, lodging and conveyance	1,405	969
Computer and software related cost	7,162	3,244
Printing and stationery	84	114
Membership and subscriptions	17,749	7,440
Auditors fees and expenses	380	380
- Other matters	-	-
Directors sitting fees	4,200	3,500
Provision for taxation matters	93	96
Miscellaneous expenses	3,801	1,606
	50,857	30,287



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

23. Contingent liabilities

The Company has carried out assessment as per the requirements of Ind AS 12 and hence no provision and disclosure is considered necessary.

24. Capital commitments

There is no Capital Commitment Contracts on Capital Account has been executed by the Company during the year.

25. Trade payable

Trade payables include amounts payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act"). In accordance with the disclosure requirements prescribed under the MSMED Act, relevant disclosures in respect of amounts due to such enterprises have been made based on the information available with the Company pertaining to suppliers registered under the Act with the appropriate authorities.

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	-	-
Interest due thereon	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest paid by the company in terms of section 16 of the MSMEDA along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMEDA	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	Nil	Nil

26. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company has recognized the following amounts in statement of Profit and Loss Account which are included under Contributions to Provident & other funds:

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	For year ended March 31 st , 2025
Employer's contribution to provident fund	2,676	2,260

Defined benefit plans

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The companies defined benefit plan is a final salary plan for employees which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. As per the law, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The gratuity plan which was governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 ("the Act"), is now replaced by Code on Social Security, 2020.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at March 31 st , 2026		
	Present value of obligation	Fair value of Plan Asset	Net Amount (asset)/liability
Opening Balance	1,832	-	1,832
Current Service cost	1,024	-	1,024
Past Service cost	2,187	-	2,187
Interest on defined benefit obligation / Asset	244	-	244
(Gain)/Loss from change in Financial assumption	21	-	21
(Gain)/Loss from change in Demographic assumption	-	-	-
(Gain)/Loss from change in experience assumption	364	-	364
Transfer out	2,000	-	2,000
Employer contribution	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-
Return on Plan assets	-	-	-
Closing balance	7,672	-	7,672

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at March 31 st , 2025		
	Present value of obligation	Fair value of Plan Asset	Net Amount (asset)/liability
Opening Balance	926	-	926
Current Service cost	581	-	581
Past Service cost	-	-	-
Interest on defined benefit obligation / Asset	66	-	66
(Gain)/Loss from change in Financial assumption	57	-	57
(Gain)/Loss from change in Demographic assumption	-	-	-
(Gain)/Loss from change in experience assumption	202	-	202
Transfer out	-	-	-
Employer contribution	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-
Return on Plan assets	-	-	-
Closing balance	1,832	-	1,832

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded plans are as follows

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Present value of plan liability	7,672	1,832
Fair Value of plan assets	-	-
Net	7,672	1,832



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Expenses recognised in Profit and Loss

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	For year ended March 31 st , 2025
Current Service Cost	1,024	581
Interest Cost on net DBO	244	66
Past Service Cost	2,187	-
Total P&L Expenses	3,455	647

Expenses to recognised in Other comprehensive Income

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	For year ended March 31 st , 2025
Opening amount recognized in OCI outside profit and loss account	(909)	(1,168)
Actuarial Loss/(Gain) on DBO	385	259
Actuarial Loss/(Gain)	-	-
Total Re-measurements (OCI)	(524)	(909)

Net defined benefit liability (asset) reconciliation

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Opening net defined benefit liability / (asset)	1,832	926
Net defined benefit liability (asset)	-	-
Defined benefit cost included in P&L	3,455	647
Total re-measurements included in OCI	385	259
Employer contributions	-	-
Employer direct benefit payments	-	-
Employer direct settlement payments	-	-
Net transfer	2,000	-
Net defined benefit liability (asset) as of end of period	7,672	1,832

Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Discount rate Current Year	6.65%	6.70%
Discount rate Previous Year	6.70%	7.20%
Salary increase rate	8.00%	8.00%

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Sensitivity of liability

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at March 31 st , 2026		
	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate	Attrition Rate
Defined benefit obligation on increase in 100 bps	7,268	8,103	7,601
Impact of increase in 100 bps on DBO	-5.26%	5.63%	-0.92%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease in 100 bps	8,113	7,269	7,745
Impact of decrease in 100 bps on DBO	5.76%	-5.25%	0.95%

Sensitivity of liability

(₹ '000)

Particulars	As at March 31 st , 2025		
	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate	Attrition Rate
Defined benefit obligation on increase in 100 bps	1,721	1,951	1,785
Impact of increase in 100 bps on DBO	-6.06%	6.52%	-2.53%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease in 100 bps	1,954	1,721	1,879
Impact of decrease in 100 bps on DBO	6.67%	-6.04%	2.59%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change as compared to the prior period.

Maturity

The defined benefit obligations shall mature after year end as follows:

(₹ '000)

Expected cash flows for following year	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Expected employer contributions / Addl. Provision Next Year	-	-
Expected total benefit payments-		
Year 1	552.77	10.67
Year 2	1,089.48	10.80
Year 3	1,012.61	302.85
Year 4	949.66	281.22
Year 5	2,707.37	261.70
Year 6 to year 10	2,319.08	1,382.41

These plans typically expose the company to actuarial risks such as: Interest rate risk, salary risk, Investment risk, Asset Liability Matching risk, Mortality risk and Concentration risk.

- Interest rate risk: A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the G.Sec. Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset,
- Salary Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability,



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

- iii) Investment Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate it will create a plan deficit. Currently for the plan in India it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities and other debt instruments,
- iv) Asset Liability Matching Risk: The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. Since the plan is invested in lines of Rule 101 of Income Tax Rules 1962 this generally reduces ALM risk,
- v) Mortality risk: Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only plan does not have any longevity risk,
- vi) Concentration Risk: Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance company and a default will wipe out all the assets. Although probability of this is very less as insurance companies have to follow regulatory guidelines.

27. Social Security

The Code on Social Security, 2020 has been notified and made effective from 21 November 2025, thereby replacing the erstwhile Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Code on Social Security, 2020 has resulted in an increase in the liability of the Company and the same is recognised as past service cost for the company.

28. Employee stock option scheme (Equity settled)

Our Parent Company "Axis Bank Limited, ("the Bank"), has approval to grant options to the eligible employees of the Bank and its subsidiaries and associate companies. As per the Scheme, certain options of parent company were granted. The vesting of the options is from expiry of one year till four years as per Plan. Each Option entitles the holder thereof to apply for and be allotted / transferred one Equity Share of the Company upon payment of the exercise price during the exercise period.

Expense arising from employee stock option charge

Particulars	(₹'000)	
	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	For year ended March 31 st , 2025
Employee stock option scheme (equity settled)	22,308	13,441
Total	22,308	13,441

In addition to the above, ₹ 2.01 Lacs has been paid to Axis Bank limited towards the ESOP cost reimbursement (calculated using the fair value of options) for the employees deputed from the Bank.

29. Corporate Social Responsibility

The Rules pertaining to Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 relating to Corporate Social Responsibility is not Applicable to Company.

30. Breakup of Auditors' remuneration

Particulars	(₹'000)	
	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	For year ended March 31 st , 2025
Audit fees	180	180
Limited review fees	200	200
Other matters	5	-
Total	385	380

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

31. Segment information

The Company is in the business of providing investment management services to National Pension System as formed by the Government of India through the Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (PFRDA). The primary segment is identified as investment management services as all services are in relation to pension fund management, there is no separate segment identified.

32. Earnings Per Share

The numerators and denominators used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	For year ended March 31 st , 2025
(a) Nominal value of an Equity share (₹)	10	10
(b) Net profit available to Equity shareholders (₹)	(13,314)	(41,305)
(c) Weighted average number of shares outstanding	80,000,000	80,000,000
(d) Basic and Diluted EPS (₹) = (b)/ (c)	(0.17)	(0.52)

33. Income tax expenses

The company has incurred losses in the current year as well as previous year hence no income tax expense has been recognised in books of accounts for F.Y. 2025-26 (F.Y. 2024-25 ₹ - Nil)

Deferred tax assets/liabilities

The components of Deferred tax asset /liabilities are as under:

Estimated Deferred Tax Asset of ₹ 58,165 (₹ '000) on accumulated loss till 31.3.26 using tax rate of 25.17% (₹ 54,436 (₹ '000) for F.Y. 2024-25) is not recognized in Books of Accounts in absence of convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised by the company.

34. Intangible Asset Under development

No intangible assets of the company are under development as on 31st March, 2026 (as at 31st March, 2025 - Nil)



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

35. Fair Value Measurement

Financial Instruments by category

(₹'000)

Particulars	As at March 31 st , 2026			
	Carrying Value	Fair Value		Amortized cost
		Fair Value Through P&L	Fair Value Through OCI	
Financial Assets:				
Cash and Cash equivalent	5,612			5,612
Receivables	11,735			11,735
Investments				
Mutual fund	39,333	40,339		
Bonds	521,010		521,090	
Fixed Deposit	5,000			5,000
Equity Instrument	-			
Other Financial Assets	20,592			20,592
Total Financial Assets	603,283	40,339	521,090	42,939
Financial Liability:				
Trade and other payable	1,039			1,039
Long term borrowings	-			-
Other financial Liabilities	2,581			2,581
Total Financial Liability	3,620	-	-	3,620

(₹'000)

Particulars	As at March 31 st , 2025			
	Carrying Value	Fair Value		Amortized cost
		Fair Value Through P&L	Fair Value Through OCI	
Financial Assets:				
Cash and Cash equivalent	2,500	-	-	2,500
Receivables	6,860	-	-	6,860
Investments				
Mutual fund	39,004	39,764	-	-
Bonds	518,664		525,729	
Fixed Deposit	5,000	-	-	5,000
Equity Instrument	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	20,497	-	-	20,497
Total Financial Assets	592,526	39,764	525,729	34,857
Financial Liability:				
Trade and other payable	1,108	-	-	1,108
Long term borrowings	-	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	895	-	-	895
Total Financial Liability	2,003	-	-	2,003

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements are analysed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are

- (a) recognised and measured at fair value and
- (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table:

(₹ '000)

Particulars	Date of valuation	As at March 31 st , 2026			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets: Measured at Fair Value					
Investments at FVTPL					
Mutual fund	March 31 2026	40,339	-	-	40,339
Investments at FVOCI					
Bonds	March 31 2026	521,090	-	-	521,090
Financial Assets: Not Measured at Fair Value					
Cash and Cash equivalent	March 31 2026	-	-	5,612	5,612
Receivables	March 31 2026	-	-	11,735	11,735
Other Financial Assets	March 31 2026	-	-	25,592	25,592
Total Financial Assets		561,429	-	42,939	604,368
Financial Liabilities: Not Measured at Fair Value					
Trade and other payable	March 31 2026	-	-	1,039	1,039
Other financial Liabilities	March 31 2026	-	-	2,581	2,581
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	3,620	3,620

(₹ '000)

Particulars	Date of valuation	As at March 31 st , 2025			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets: Measured at Fair Value					
Investments at FVTPL					
Mutual fund	March 31 2025	39,764	-	-	39,764
Investments at FVOCI					
Bonds	March 31 2025	525,729	-	-	525,729
Financial Assets: Not Measured at Fair Value					
Cash and Cash equivalent	March 31 2025	-	-	2,500	2,500
Receivables	March 31 2025	-	-	6,860	6,860
Other Financial Assets	March 31 2025	-	-	25,497	25,497
Total Financial Assets		565,494	-	34,857	600,351
Financial Liabilities: Not Measured at Fair Value					
Trade and other payable	March 31 2025	-	-	1,108	1,108
Other financial Liabilities	March 31 2025	-	-	895	895
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	2,003	2,003



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

For all of the financial assets and liabilities which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amounts approximates the fair values, where considering the limited / lack of availability of observable inputs for fair valuation and considering the nature of such items / transactions, management has disclosed the carrying amounts as the fair values.

As per Ind AS 107, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures', the fair values of the financial assets or financial liabilities are defined as the price that would be received on sale of asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and lowest priority to unobservable inputs.

The hierarchy used is as follows :

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

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

Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Financial Instrument	
Mutual Fund	Net Asset Value (NAV) declared by the mutual fund at which units are issued or redeemed
Bonds	Quoted Price declared in active markets

36. Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Risk management committee.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from Financial Instruments:

Risk	Exposure arising from
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade & other receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost & Bonds at FVOCI
Market Risk- Price	Units of mutual funds & Bonds
Liquidity risk	Financial liabilities

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to perform or pay the amounts due causing financial loss to the company. The company has a prudent and conservative process for managing its credit risk arising in the course of its business activities.

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

A) Credit Quality Analysis

Particulars	Date of valuation	As at March 31 st , 2026			
		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
Financial Assets: Measured at Fair Value					
Investments at FVOCI - Bonds					
Current	March 31 2026	521,149	-	-	521,149
Past due 0-30 days		-	-	-	-
Past due 31-90 days		-	-	-	-
Past due 90 days		-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for Impairment		(59)			(59)
Carrying Value		521,090	-	-	521,090

Particulars	Date of valuation	As at March 31 st , 2025			
		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
Financial Assets: Measured at Fair Value					
Investments at FVOCI - Bonds					
Current	March 31 2025	525,729	-	-	525,729
Past due 0-30 days		-	-	-	-
Past due 31-90 days		-	-	-	-
Past due 90 days		-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for Impairment		(60)			(60)
Carrying Value		525,669	-	-	525,669

Market Risk- Price

The company's exposure to mutual fund price risk arises from investments held by the company and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit or loss.

Company's investments are units of mutual funds, consequently, exposes to risk of fluctuation in the market price. Market price of such instrument are closely linked to movement in equity and bond market indices.

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
NAV - Increased by 5%	2,017	1,988
NAV - decreased by 5%	(2,017)	(1,988)

The company's exposure to Bonds price risk arises from investments held by the company and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Company's investments are Bonds, consequently, exposes to risk of fluctuation in the market price. Market price of such instrument are closely linked to movement in bond market indices.

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Price - Increased by 5%	26,057	26,286
Price - decreased by 5%	(26,057)	(26,286)



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's inability to meet its cash flow commitments on the due date. The company maintains sufficient bank balance and marketable securities such as liquid fund of mutual fund.

The Table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled :

Particulars	As at March 31 st , 2026			As at March 31 st , 2025		
	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total
Financial Asset						
Cash and cash equivalents	5,612	-	5,612	2,500	-	2,500
Receivables						
(i) Trade Receivables	11,735	-	11,735	6,860	-	6,860
(ii) Other Receivables						
Investments	40,339	521,090	561,429	39,764	525,669	565,433
Other Financial Asset	25,592	-	25,592	25,497	-	25,497
Total Financial Asset	83,279	521,090	604,368	74,621	525,669	600,290
Non Financial Asset						
Current tax Assets (Net)	16,146	-	16,146	8,648	-	8,648
Deferred tax Assets (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	8,824	8,824	-	14,012	14,012
Intangible assets	-	1	1	-	1,625	1,625
Intangible assets under development	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-financial assets	-	3,579	3,579	-	3,094	3,094
Total Non Financial Asset	16,146	12,404	28,550	8,648	18,731	27,379
Total Assets	99,425	533,494	632,918	83,269	544,400	627,669
Liabilities						
Payables	1,039	-	1,039	1,108	-	1,108
Long term borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	2,581	-	2,581	895	-	895
Total Financial Liability	3,620	-	3,620	2,003	-	2,003
Non Financial Liabilities						
Provision	44,036	7,672	51,708	30,420	2,617	33,037
Deferred tax liability (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-financial liabilities	5,538	-	5,538	2,426	-	2,426
Total Non Financial Liability	49,574	7,672	57,246	32,846	2,617	35,463
Total Liabilities	53,194	7,672	60,866	34,849	2,617	37,466

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

37. Lease

Lease liability

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Opening	895	4,714
Additions	6,732	-
Accretion of interest	439	257
Payments	(5,485)	(4,076)
Closing Balance	2,581	895
Lease Liability as on March 31 st , 2026	2,581	-
Lease Liability as on March 31 st , 2025	-	895

The Table below provides details regarding the contractual maturity of lease liability on undiscounted basis;

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	As at March 31 st , 2026	As at March 31 st , 2025
Payable not later than 1 year	2,635	920
Payable later than 1 year but not later than 5 year	-	-
Payable later than 5 year	-	-

Particulars	(₹ '000)	
	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	For year ended March 31 st , 2025
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	4,233	3,856
Interest expense on lease liabilities	439	257
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	-	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in other expenses)	-	-
Variable lease payments (included in other expenses)	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	4,671	4,113

Some of the leases contain extension and termination options. Such options are considered while determining the lease term only if extension or non-termination can be assumed with reasonable certainty. On this basis, there were no such amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2026.

38. Other Regulatory information:

- The company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property
- The company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- The company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period
- The company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or other entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) 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
- The company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.



Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

- The company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:
 - (a) 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
- The company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)
- The company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender
- The company has not entered any transaction related to foreign currency, hence the disclosure for the same is not applicable.
- The company operates in one primary segment, hence segment reporting is not applicable

39. Related party transactions

The related parties of the Company are as follows:

A) Holding Company	: Axis Asset Management Company Limited
B) Ultimate Holding Company	: Axis Bank Limited
C) Key Management Personnel	: Mr. Sumit Shukla (MD & CEO)
	: Mr. Shail Deshpande (CO & CS)
D) Directors	: Mr. Kedar Desai
	: Mr. U.R Bhat
	: Mr. Supratim Bandyopadhyay
	: Mr. Sumit Shukla
	: Mr. B.Gopkumar
	: Mr. Neeraj Gambhir

Sr. No.	Name of Related Party	Description of Transactions/ Categories	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	Outstanding amount carried to Balance Sheet as at March 31 st , 26	(₹ '000)	
					For year ended March 31 st , 2025	Outstanding amount carried to Balance Sheet as at March 31 st , 25
1	Axis Bank Limited	Interest income on Fixed Deposits	384	-	313	-
		Rent charged for any services	2,023	-	4,076	-
		Rent charged for any premises	5,485	-	1,357	-
		Deputation cost of staff	4,545	-	2,408	-
		Reimbursement of ESOP	22,510	-	14,187	-
		Reimbursement of Gratuity	(2,000)	-	-	-
		Property Tax	223	-	144	-
		Current account balance with Bank (Net)	(3,112)	5,612	1,805	2,500
		Bank Charges	0	-	-	-
		Term Life Insurance	261	-	(322)	-
		Maturity of Fixed deposits	-	-	-	-
		New Fixed deposits	-	5,627	5,000	5,000
		a) Reimbursement of Expenses / Fixed Assets	419	61	211	35
		b) Variable Pay	940	940	726	670
		Payable to Axis Bank (a+b)	-	1,001	-	705

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Notes) forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

						(₹ '000)
Sr. No.	Name of Related Party	Description of Transactions/ Categories	For year ended March 31 st , 2026	Outstanding amount carried to Balance Sheet as at March 31 st , 26	For year ended March 31 st , 2025	Outstanding amount carried to Balance Sheet as at March 31 st , 25
		Share Capital infusion	-	72,160	-	72,160
2	Axis Asset Management Company Limited	Reimbursement of Company Expenses	902	-	2,836	236
		Share Capital infusion	-	408,000	-	408,000
3	Mrs. Usha Sangwan	Sitting Fees	-	-	700	-
4	Mr. Kedar Desai	Sitting Fees	1,500	-	1,400	-
5	Mr. U.R Bhat	Sitting Fees	1,500	-	1,400	-
6	Mr. Supratim Bandyopadhyay	Sitting Fees	1,200	-	-	-
7	Mr. Sumit Shukla (MD & CEO)	Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel	28,628	-	26,535	-
8	Mr. Shail Deshpande (CO & CS)	Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel	3,412	-	2,728	-

40. Disclosure of Ratios

The Company is engaged in the business of providing asset management services. Accordingly, certain regulatory financial ratios such as the Capital to RiskWeighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) and Liquidity Coverage Ratio are not applicable to the Company.

41. Capital Management

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern, maintain an optimal capital structure to support business requirements, and maximise returns to shareholders, while safeguarding the interests of stakeholders.

For the purpose of capital management, the Company considers equity share capital and other equity. The capital structure of the Company is managed based on management's assessment of strategic, operational, and day-to-day funding requirements, with a focus on maintaining overall financial stability and market confidence.

The management periodically monitors the return on capital employed and may take appropriate actions, as deemed necessary, to maintain or adjust the capital structure in line with the Company's objectives and prevailing business conditions.

42 Previous year figures are have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to conform with the current year classification.

Signatures to Notes to Accounts "1" to "42" of the Financial statements

As per our report of Even Date

For GPS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 121344W

Shantanu Vivek Paradkar

Partner

Membership No: 163988

Mumbai, April 13th, 2026

For Axis Pension Fund Management Limited

Neeraj Gambhir

Chairman

DIN: 00257375

Yogesh Trivedi

Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai, April 13th, 2026

Sumit Shukla

Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer

DIN: 09664032

Shail Deshpande

Compliance &

Company Secretary

