

SOUTHERN INFOSYS LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

		(Amt. in Lakhs)	
	Note	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	59.94	46.06
Financial Assets			
(i)Investments	2	209.18	170.57
(ii)Loans	3	169.96	178.62
(iii)Others	4	105.75	105.75
Deferred Tax Asset (Net) including MAT credit	5	-	0.10
Other Non Current Assets	6	34.70	52.78
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
(i)Trade receivables	7	1,549.51	1,639.57
(ii)Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	60.21	32.71
(iii)Other Bank Balances	9	6.32	5.99
Other Current Assets	10	31.69	1.52
TOTAL ASSETS		2,227.26	2,233.67
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	11	502.00	502.00
Other Equity	12	24.82	18.42
Non Current Liabilities			
Deferred Tax Asset (Net) including MAT credit	5	0.77	-
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i)Trade Payables	13		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprises		-	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,696.19	1,708.65
(ii)Other Financial Liabilities	14	0.34	0.35
Other Current Liabilities	15	3.14	4.25
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,227.26	2,233.67

Notes forming part of the financial statements

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For V Sahai Tripathi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 000262N

Siddharth Sharma

Director

DIN: 07401382

Deepali Sharma

Director

DIN: 05133382

Vishwas Tripathi

(Partner)

Membership No. 086897

Place : New Delhi

Date : 30th May ,2022

Deepika
Chief Finance Officer

Shivani Mehra
Company Secretary

SOUTHERN INFOSYS LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March 2022

(Amt. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	For the year ending 31st	
		March 2022	March 2021
I. Revenue From Operations	16	1,488.23	1,576.92
II. Other Income	17	18.96	36.81
III. Total Revenue (I + II)		1,507.19	1,613.73
IV. Expenses:			
Purchase of Stock-in Trade/ Services	18	1,406.41	1,528.63
Employee Benefits Expense	19	25.19	26.93
Finance Costs	20	0.65	1.08
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	1	7.20	2.93
Other Expenses	21	58.17	43.09
Total Expenses		1,497.62	1,602.65
Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		9.57	11.07
V. Exceptional Item		-	-
VII. Profit before tax (V - VI)		9.57	11.07
VIII. Tax expense:			
(1) Current Tax		1.80	2.42
(2) Deferred Tax		0.86	1.16
(3) Earlier Year Tax Expense		0.51	-
IX Profit (Loss) for the period		6.39	7.50
X Other Comprehensive income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
XI Total Comprehensive Income for the year (X+XI) (Comprising profit (loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the year)		6.39	7.50
XII Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):			
- Basic		0.13	0.15
- Diluted		0.13	0.15

Notes forming part of the financial statements

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For V. Sahai Tripathi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 000262N

Siddharth Sharma
Director
DIN: 07401382

Deepali Sharma
Director
DIN: 05133382

Vishwas Tripathi

(Partner)

Membership No. 086897

Place : New Delhi

Date : 30th May ,2022

Deepika
Chief Finance Officer

Shivani Mehra
Company Secretary

SOUTHERN INFOSYS LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31st March 2022

(Amt. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
(A) Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	9.57	11.04
Add:		
Depreciation	7.20	2.93
Interest Received	(11.93)	(34.00)
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Investments	(0.57)	(2.80)
Profit on Fair Valuation of Investment	(1.19)	0.22
Operating Profits before working Capital changes	<u>3.08</u>	<u>(22.61)</u>
Adjustment for:		
Change in Trade Payable	(12.46)	-435.26
Change in Other Liabilities	(1.13)	-23.21
Change in Trade receivable	90.07	492.48
Change in Loans & Advances	8.66	34.58
Change in Current Assets	(30.16)	-41.29
		0.00
Cash generation from Operating Activities	58.05	4.69
Income Tax	(15.76)	20.39
Net Cash generation from Operating Activities	<u>73.82</u>	<u>(15.68)</u>
(B) Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Interest Income	11.93	34.00
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(21.07)	(48.15)
Purchase of Investment	-223.01	-176.85
Sale of Investment	186.15	207.65
Movement in Deposits	0.33	-0.47
Net Cash from Investing Activities	<u>(46.32)</u>	<u>16.19</u>
(C) Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Interest Paid	-	-
Net Cash flow in Financing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase decrease in cash & cash equivalents	<u>27.49</u>	<u>-0.49</u>
Cash and Cash equivalents (Opening Balance)	<u>32.71</u>	<u>32.21</u>
Cash and Cash equivalents (Closing Balance)	<u>60.20</u>	<u>32.71</u>

Notes forming part of the financial statements

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For V. Sahai Tripathi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 000262N

Siddharth Sharma
Director
DIN: 07401382

Deepali Sharma
Managing Director
DIN: 05133382

Vishwas Tripathi
(Partner)
Membership No. 086897

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30th May ,2022

Deepika
Chief Finance Officer

Shivani Mehra
Company Secretary

SOUTHERN INFOSYS LIMITED
Statement of Change in Equity as at March 31, 2022

(A) Equity Share Capital **(Amt. in Lakhs)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Balance as per last financial statements	502.00	502.00
Change in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the year	502.00	502.00
Changes in equity share capital during the current year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	502.00	502.00

(B) Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
As at 1st April, 2020	10.95	10.95
Net Profit for the year	7.47	7.47
As at 31st March, 2021	18.42	18.42
As at 1st April, 2021	18.42	18.42
Net Profit for the year	6.40	6.40
As at 31st March, 2022	24.82	24.82

Notes forming part of the financial statements

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For V. Sahai Tripathi & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 000262N

Siddharth Sharma
Director
DIN: 07401382

Deepali Sharma
Director
DIN: 05133382

Vishwas Tripathi

(Partner)

Membership No. 086897

Place : New Delhi
Date : 30th May ,2022

Deepika
Chief Finance Officer

Shivani Mehra
Company Secretary

1 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following

Particulars	Computers And Data Processing Units	Data processing machine	Data processing machine	Air conditioner	Furniture & fixture	Software	Vehicle	Total
Year ended 31 March 2022								
Opening gross carrying amount	0.11	0.04	0.24	0.05	1.65	0.11	48.15	50.35
Additions	-	-	-	8.52	-	-	12.55	21.07
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	0.11	0.04	0.24	8.57	1.65	0.11	60.70	71.42
Opening accumulated depreciation	0.05	-0.16	0.20	0.49	1.23	0.11	2.85	4.28
Depreciation charged during the year 2021-22	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	6.62	7.20
Depreciation on Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/ Reversal of Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	0.05	-0.163	0.20	0.49	1.31	0.11	9.48	11.48
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	0.07	0.20	0.03	8.08	0.33	-	51.22	59.94
Year ended 31 March 2021								
Opening gross carrying amount	0.11	0.04	0.24	0.05	1.65	0.11	-	2.20
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.15	48.15
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	0.11	0.04	0.24	0.05	1.65	0.11	48.15	50.35
Opening accumulated depreciation	0.05	-0.16	0.20	0.08	1.15	0.11	2.85	4.28
Depreciation charged during the year 2020-2021	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-
Depreciation on Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment/ Reversal of Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	0.05	-0.16	0.20	0.08	1.23	0.11	2.85	4.28
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2021	0.07	0.20	0.03	0.05	0.42	-	45.30	46.06

SOUTHERN INFOSYS LIMITED**Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022****2 Investments (Non-current)**

Particulars	(Amt. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Investment Carried at Fair Value through Profit & Loss		
- Investments in Equity Shares (Refer 2A)	0.13	0.11
Investment Carried at Fair Value through Profit & Loss		
- Investments in DSP Liquidity Mutual Fund	77.67	39.07
Investment Carried at cost (in Associate)		
- Investments in Equity Shares -Unquoted	131.39	131.39
	209.19	170.57

2A Investments in Equity

Particulars	(Amt. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Quoted Shares		
Arcee Industries Ltd.	0.08	0.06
Shiva Medicare Ltd.	0.00	0.04
Pasupati Acrylic Ltd.	0.03	0.01
Arcotech	0.00	0.00
	0.13	0.11

3 Loans (Non-current)

Particulars	(Amt. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Loans (refer 3A)	169.96	178.62
	169.96	178.62

3A Particulars

Particulars	(Amt. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
SMB Holdings*	46.60	64.31
Vinod Kumar*	58.23	54.02
Gyatri Impex*	65.13	60.29
	169.96	178.62

* Loans balances are inclusive of interest receivables as at March 31, 2022/ 2021

4 Other Financial Assets (Non-Current)

Particulars	(Amt. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Security Deposits	105.75	105.75
	105.75	105.75

SOUTHERN INFOSYS LIMITED

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

5. Deferred Tax Assets/ (Liabilities) (Net)

Particulars	(Amt. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Property, Plant and Equipment	-1.74	-1.05
Investment	-0.18	0.00
Total Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	(1.92)	(1.05)
MAT credit available	1.15	1.15
	(0.77)	0.10

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipment	Investment	Total
At 31st March, 2020	0.10		0.10
(Charged) / credited			
– to Statement of Profit and Loss	-1.15	-0.00	-1.16
– to Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	(1.05)	(0.00)	-1.06
(Charged) / credited during the year 2021-22			
– to Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.69)	(0.17)	-0.85
– to Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	(1.74)	(0.17)	(1.91)

SOUTHERN INFOSYS LIMITED

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

6 Other Non Current Assets

Particulars	(Amt. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Balance with Statutory Authorities	0.23	0.18
Tax Recoverable (Net of Provision) (Refer 6A)	34.47	52.60
	34.70	52.78

6A Status as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	(Amt. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
TDS recoverable/tax deducted at source	38.86	57.53
Provision for tax	4.39	4.94
Tax Refundable/(Tax Payable)	34.47	52.59

SOUTHERN INFOSYS LIMITED

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

7 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables consist of the following:

(Amt. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Unsecured, Considered good(Refer Note 7A)	1,549.51	1,639.57
Doubtful	-	-
	<u>1,549.51</u>	<u>1,639.57</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
	<u>1,549.51</u>	<u>1,639.57</u>

The company applies the implied and life time approach to provide for expected credit loss prescribed by Ind AS 109, which permits the use of expected loss provision for all trade receivables. The company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss and make allowance on doubtful debts using expected credit loss model on case to case basis.

8 Cash and Cash Equivalent

(Amt. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
(a) Cash in Hand	19.98	14.14
(b) Balances with banks	-	-
- In Current Accounts	40.23	18.57
	<u>60.21</u>	<u>32.71</u>

9 Other Bank Balances

(Amt. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Bank deposit	6.32	5.99
(deposits with original maturity more than 3 month having remaining maturity less than 12 months form Reporting date)		
	<u>6.32</u>	<u>5.99</u>

10 Other Current Assets

(Amt. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Advance to Suppliers	25.65	0.95
Advance to staff	2.56	
Advance for Consultancy	2.75	
Prepaid Expense	0.73	0.57
Interest Recoverable on FD		0.00
	<u>31.69</u>	<u>1.52</u>

SOUTHERN INFOSYS LIMITED**Notes to the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022****11 Share Capital**

The authorised, issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital of equity shares having a par value of Rs10 each as follows:

Share Capital	(Amt. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Authorised		
60,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	600.00	600.00
	-	-
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid		
50,20,000 equity Shares of Rs 10 each	502.00	502.00
	502.00	502.00

(i) Equity Shares :- The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 each. Each share holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share.

(ii) In the event of liquidation of the company, holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company after distributing of all preferential amounts.

11A Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	Amount(in Rs)	Amount(In Rs.)	Amount(in Rs)	Amount(In Rs.)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,020,000	50,200,000	5,020,000	50,200,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Any other movement	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	5,020,000	50,200,000	5,020,000	50,200,000

11B Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of aggregate shares in the Company

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Rakesh Mohan Sharma	412,450	8%	412,450	8%
Disha Capital Services Limited	598,000	12%	598,000	12%
Disha Investment Centre Pvt Ltd	1,483,800	30%	1,483,800	30%
Mr. Tarun Sharma	317,120	6%	317,120	6%
Mr. Siddharth Sharma	311,010	6%	311,010	6%
Deepali Sharma	265,000	5%	265,000	5%
Rakesh Sharma Jointly held with Shivani Sharma	247,500	5%	247,500	5%
Others	1,385,120	28%	1,385,120	28%
Total	5,020,000	100%	5,020,000	100%

11C Shareholding of promoters

Name of Promoter	As at 31st March 2022		
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	% Change during the year
RAKESH MOHAN SHARMA	412,450	8%	-
DEEPALI SHARMA	265,000	5%	-
TARUN SHARMA	317,120	6%	-
SIDDHARTH SHARMA	311,010	6%	-
RAKESH MOHAN SHARMA JOINTLY WITH SHIVANI SHARMA	247,500	5%	-
DISHA INVESTMENT CENTRE PRIVATE LIMITED	1,483,800	30%	-
DISHA CAPITAL SERVICES LIMITED	598,000	12%	-
Total	3,634,880	72%	0%

12 OTHER EQUITY

Other Equity	(Amt. in Lakhs)	
	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2020	10.95	10.95
Total comprehensive income for the year	7.47	7.47
Balance as at 31.03.2021	18.42	18.42
Total comprehensive income for the year	6.40	6.40
Balance as at 31.03.2022	24.82	24.82

13 Trade payables		(Amt. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	
Trade Payables			
- Due to MSME	-	-	
- Due to others	1,696.19	1,708.65	
	1,696.19	1,708.65	

14 Other Financial Liabilities (Current)		(Amt. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	
Audit fee Payable	0.30	0.15	
Expenses Payable	0.04	0.20	
	0.34	0.35	

15 Other Current Liabilities		(Amt. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	
Balance with Statutory Authorities		3.70	
Salary Payable	3.14	0.55	
	3.14	4.25	

16 Revenue from Operations		(Amt. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	For the year ending 31st March 2022	For the year ending 31st March 2021	
Sale of products / rendering of services	1,488.23	1,576.92	
	1,488.23	1,576.92	

17 Other Income		(Amt. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	For the year ending 31st March 2022	For the year ending 31st March 2021	
Interest Income on FD	0.33	0.36	
Gain on sale of Investment (Net)	0.57	2.80	
Interest Income on Loans	11.60	33.65	
Interest on income tax refund	3.48		
Sundry Balances write back	1.79	0.00	
Profit on account of Fair Valuation of Investments	1.19		
	18.96	36.81	

18 Purchase of Stock-in Trade/Services		(Amt. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	For the year ending 31st March 2022	For the year ending 31st March 2021	
Trading goods	1,406.41	1,528.63	
	1,406.41	1,528.63	

19 Employee Benefit Expense		(Amt. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	For the year ending 31st March 2022	For the year ending 31st March 2021	
Salaries & Wages	25.19	25.95	
Employees Welfare expenses		0.98	
	25.19	26.93	

20 Finance Cost		(Amt. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	For the year ending 31st March 2022	For the year ending 31st March 2021	
Interest on late payment of TDS/ GST	0.65	1.08	
	0.65	1.08	

21 Other Expenses

(Amt. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ending 31st March	For the year ending 31st March
	2022	2021
Advertisement expenses	0.63	1.13
Loss on fair valuation of investments		0.22
Fees and subscription	4.24	3.99
Delisting Charges at Calcutta Stock Exchange	4.09	
Travelling Expenses	1.00	3.70
Rates & Taxes	0.03	0.15
Repair & Maintenance	7.71	0.71
Sundry Balances Written off	2.87	
Telephone	0.68	0.88
Electricity	0.48	0.41
Conveyance & Car Running Exp.	0.37	1.34
Legal & Professional Expenses	27.00	25.05
General Expenses	7.78	4.56
Auditors Remuneration:		
-Statutory/Tax Audit	0.15	0.15
Other Expenses	1.14	0.80
	58.17	43.09

22. Significant Accounting Policies

A. Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the relevant presentation requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company adopted Ind AS from 1st April, 2017.

Up to the year ended 31st March, 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of previous Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006.

B. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain items that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies.

Fair Value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

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

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

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

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

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

Fair value for measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102 – Share-based Payment and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 – Inventories or value in use in Ind AS 36 – Impairment of Assets.

All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in Indian Rupees ('Rupees' or 'Rs.'), except per share data and unless stated otherwise and rounded off to nearest Rupees.

C. Basis of classification of Current and Non-Current

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- a) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- c) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

D. Operating Cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements.

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

E. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period; they are recognized in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

F. Property, Plant and Equipment – Tangible Assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. For this purpose, cost includes deemed cost which represents the carrying value of property, plant and equipment recognized as at 1st April, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP.

Cost is inclusive of inward freight, duties and taxes and incidental expenses related to acquisition. In respect of major projects involving construction, related pre-operational

expenses form part of the value of assets capitalized. Expenses capitalized also include applicable borrowing costs for qualifying assets, if any. All up-gradation/enhancements are charged off as revenue expenditure unless they bring similar significant additional benefits.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use which is generally on commissioning. Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated in a manner that amortizes the cost (or other amount substituted for cost) of the assets after commissioning, less its residual value, over their useful lives as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 on a straight-line basis. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment of the Company are as follows:

Asset	Life of Asset
Computers & Peripherals	3 – 6 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease. Property, plant and equipment's residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and changes, if any, are treated as changes in accounting estimate.

G. Impairment of Assets

Impairment loss, if any, is provided to the extent, the carrying amount of assets or cash generating units exceed their recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset or cash generating unit and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are reversed when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognized no longer exist or have decreased. Such reversals are recognized as an increase in carrying amounts of assets to the extent that it does not exceed the carrying amounts that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

H. Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost is calculated on First in First Out method. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing such inventories to its present location and condition and includes, where applicable, appropriate overheads based on normal level of activity. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less estimated costs for completion and sale.

I. Financial Assets

Recognition: Financial assets include Investments, Trade receivables, Advances, Security Deposits, Cash and cash equivalents. Such assets are initially recognized at transaction price

when the Company becomes party to contractual obligations. The transaction price includes transaction costs unless the asset is being fair valued through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Classification: Management determines the classification of an asset at initial recognition depending on the purpose for which the assets were acquired. The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on such classification.

Financial assets are classified as those measured at:

- a) **Amortized cost**, where the financial assets are held solely for collection of cash flows arising from payments of principal and/ or interest.
- b) **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**, where the financial assets are held not only for collection of cash flows arising from payments of principal and interest but also from the sale of such assets. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value being recognized in other comprehensive income.
- c) **Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**, where the assets are managed in accordance with an approved investment strategy that triggers purchase and sale decisions based on the fair value of such assets. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value being recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise. Trade receivables, Advances, Security Deposits, Cash and cash equivalents etc. are classified for measurement at amortized cost while investments may fall under any of the aforesaid classes. However, in respect of particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss, an irrevocable election at initial recognition may be made to present subsequent changes in fair value through other comprehensive income.

Impairment: The Company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset (or a group of financial assets) such as investments, trade receivables, advances and security deposits held at amortized cost and financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are tested for impairment based on evidence or information that is available without undue cost or effort. Expected credit losses are assessed and loss allowances recognized if the credit quality of the financial asset has deteriorated significantly since initial recognition.

Reclassification: When and only when the business model is changed, the Company shall reclassify all affected financial assets prospectively from the reclassification date as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, fair value through profit or loss without restating the previously recognized gains, losses or interest and in terms of the reclassification principles laid down in the Ind AS relating to Financial Instruments.

De-recognition: Financial assets are de-recognized when the right to receive cash flows from the assets has expired, or has been transferred, and the Company has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.

Concomitantly, if the asset is one that is measured at:

- a) Amortized cost, the gain or loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss;

- b) Fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative fair value adjustments previously taken to reserves are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the asset represents an equity investment in which case the cumulative fair value adjustments previously taken to reserves is reclassified within equity.

Income Recognition: Interest income is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the right to receive dividend is established.

J. Financial Liabilities

Borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities are initially recognized at the value of the respective contractual obligations. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any discount or premium on redemption/ settlement is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost over the life of the liability using the effective interest method and adjusted to the liability figure disclosed in the Balance Sheet.

Financial liabilities are de-recognized when the liability is extinguished, that is, when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled and on expiry.

K. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

L. Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flows are reported using indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

M. Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is included in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

N. Equity Instruments

Equity instruments are recognized at the value of the proceeds, net of direct costs of the capital issue.

O. Revenue

i. Sale of goods

Revenue is recognized when an entity transfers the control of goods to customers at an amount that the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods. Volume discounts and incentives to customers are accounted for as reduction of revenue based on the allocation of the discounts/ incentives amount to each of the underlying performance obligation. when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be

estimated reliably. The company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

ii. Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognized using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. While calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

iii. Dividend Income

Dividends from investments are recognized in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established.

iv. Other revenues:

These are recognised on accrual basis, except where there are uncertainties in realisation / determination of income and in such case income is recognised on realisation / certainty.

P. Employee Benefits

Short-term benefits:

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Q. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset/s and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset/s, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

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

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

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the

Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

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

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

R. Taxes on Income

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred taxation.

a) Current Tax

Current tax in the Statement of Profit and Loss is provided as the amount of tax payable in respect of taxable income for the period using tax rates and tax laws enacted during the period, together with any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax is recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

c) Minimum Alternate Tax

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Group. Current and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

S. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when, as a result of a past event, the Company has a legal or constructive obligation; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. The amount so recognized is a best estimate of the consideration required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

In an event when the time value of money is material, the provision is carried at the present value of the cash flows estimated to settle the obligation.

T. Operating Segment

The Company operates only in single segment i.e. the Trading of "local computer" from where it is earning its revenue and incurring expense. The operating results are regularly reviewed and performance is assessed by its Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). All the company's resources are dedicated to this single segment and all the discrete financial information is available for this segment.

U. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to the owners of the company by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events of bonus issue, share split and any new equity issue. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, profit or loss attributable to the owners of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

V. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for 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 on outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

W. Financial and Management Information Systems

The Company's Accounting System is designed to unify the Financial Records and also to comply with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, to provide financial and cost information appropriate to the businesses and facilitate Internal Control.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period end. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Additional Notes to Accounts

23) Earnings Per Share (EPS) :	(Amount In Lakhs)	
	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year Ended 31-Mar-21
(a) Calculation of Weighted Average		
Number of Equity Shares of 100 each		
Number of Shares at the beginning of the year	50,20,000	50,20,000
Number of Shares at the close of the year	50,20,000	50,20,000
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares During the year	50,20,000	50,20,000
(b) Net Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to Equity Shares (in Rs.)	6.40	7.47
(c) Earning per share – Basic (in Rs.)	0.13	0.15
(d) Earning per share – Diluted (in Rs.)	0.13	0.15

24) Employee Benefits Schemes such as Gratuity, Provident Fund & other staff welfare schemes are applicable on the Company during the reporting period. But no provision of gratuity has been made during the reporting period as mandated by “**Ind AS-19 on Employees Benefits**”, issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the expense of Gratuity is not booked on the basis of Actuarial Valuation certificate.

25) For year ended 31st March, 2022, Company has no dues from any party that is covered under the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED).

26) The Company has taken certain commercial premises under cancellable operating lease arrangements. The lease rental clause provides no rental expense to be charged from lessee (the company). Only security deposit amounting Rs. 105.75 Lakhs has been provided the company for the rented properties taken on lease by the company. There is no Lock in period of aforementioned operating leases as on 31st March 2022, therefore the same are considered as cancellable operating lease.

27) Related Parties Transactions:

A. List of Related parties

SN	Description of Relationship	Name of Party
(a)	Associate Company	Disha Capital Services Limited
(b)	Enterprise which have significant influence over the company	Disha Investment Centre Private Limited RMS and Associates
(c)	Enterprise in which KMP has significant influence	Disha Corporate Consultants Disha Insurance Brokers
(d)	Key Management Personnel	Kriti Barea* Siddharth Sharma Indu Atri** Rakesh Mohan Sharma Deepali Sharma Shivani Mehra* Deepika**

*Kirti Bareja has vacated the office of Company Secretary in July 2021 and Shivani Mehra has been appointed as Company Secretary in January 2022.

** Indu Atri has resigned from the post of CFO in June 2021 and Deepika has been appointed as CFO in August 2021.

B. Transactions with Related Parties

(Amount in Lacs)

S.No.	Nature of Transaction	Enterprise in which KMP have significant influence		Key Managerial Personnel	
		2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
(a)	Salary	-	-	9.63	8.40
(b)	Consultancy Fee	18.00	24.04	-	-
(c)	Business Advance	2.75	-	-	-

C. Balance Outstanding

(Amount in lacs)

S.No.	Particulars	As at 31 st March 2022	As at 31 st March 2021
1.	Security Deposits – Receivables (Disha Investment Centre Pvt Ltd)	105.75	105.75
2.	Amount outstanding – Payables (KMP)	0.79	0.70
3.	Investments in Associate	131.39	131.39
4.	Business advance to RMS and Associates	2.75	-

28) Fair value measurement

i. Financial Instruments by category

(Amount in lacs)

	As at 31 st March 2022			As at 31 st March 2021		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Financial Assets :						
Investments	77.79	-	131.39	39.18	-	131.39
Loans	-	-	169.96	-	-	178.61
Trade Receivables	-	-	1549.51	-	-	1639.57
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	60.70	-	-	32.71
Other Bank Balance	-	-	6.32	-	-	5.99

Others	-	-	105.75	-	-	105.75
Financial Liabilities:						
Trade Payables	-	-	1696.19	-	-	1708.65
Others	-	-	0.34	-	-	0.35

ii. **Financial Instruments by hierarchy**

		(Amount in lacs)	
Particulars		As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
I	Financial Assets / Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost		
	The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.		
	Investments measured at amortised cost	131.39	131.39
	(Level 1)		
II	Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit & Loss		
	Investment in Equity Shares, Mutual Funds (Level 1)	77.79	39.18
III	Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	NIL	NIL

29) Capital Management

The Company's objective for managing capital is to ensure as under:

- a) To ensure the company's ability to continue as a going concern.
- b) Maintaining a strong credit rating and healthy debt equity ratio in order to support business and maximize the shareholder's value.
- c) Maintain an optimal capital structure.
- d) Compliance financial covenants under the borrowing facilities.

For the purpose of capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The Company manages its capital structure keeping in view of:

- a) Compliance of financial covenants of borrowing facilities.
- b) Changes in economic conditions.

In order to achieve this overall objective of capital management, amongst other things, the Company aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the borrowings facilities defining capital structure requirements, where breach in meeting the financial covenants may permit the lender to call the borrowings.

There has been no breach in the financial covenants of any borrowing facilities in the current period. There is no change in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital over previous year. To maintain the capital structure, the Company may vary the dividend payment to shareholders.

30) Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liability comprises trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds non-current investments measured at amortised cost. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk, interest risk, foreign exchange risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks under appropriate policies and procedures.

a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTPL non-current investments.

b) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's avilment of bank overdraft and other working capital loans.

c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. Credit risk is managed by company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss.

d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to risk that the Company may encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled in cash or other financial assets. The Company regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained on an ongoing basis to meet operational needs. The

Company manages the liquidity risk by planning the investments in a manner such that the desired quantum of funds could be made available to meet any of the business requirements within a reasonable period of time. In addition, the Company also maintains flexibility in arranging the funds by maintaining committed credit lines with bank(s) to meet the obligations.

31) The letters of confirmation have been sent by the management to parties of Accounts receivables, Accounts payables, Advances, other payables/receivables to confirm their balances as on 31st March, 2022. Balance confirmations have not been received from parties up to the date of signing of financials. The balances of such parties have been incorporated in the financial statements at the value as per the books of account. The company, to the extent stated, has considered them as good and no provisions have been made in respect of debtors/advances.

32) **Segment information for the year ended 31st March 2022**

The Company is engaged in a single segment i.e. the Trading of "Local Computers and other related services" from where it is earning its revenue and incurring expense. The operating results are regularly reviewed and performance is assessed by its Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). All the company's resources are dedicated to this single segment and all the discrete financial information is available for this segment.

Geographical Segments

Since the company's operations & activities are within the country and considering the nature of services it deals in, the risks and returns are the same and as such, there is only one geographical segment.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>For year ending 31st March, 2022</u>	<u>For year ending 31st March, 2021</u>
<u>Segment Revenue</u>		
- Within India	1488.23	1576.92

33) Since 2020, COVID and its variants hit us hard through public health crisis and economy disruption. Government from time to time imposed restrictions on activities and nationwide lockdown amid the COVID situation which has resulted in a global slowdown. This affects all aspects of everyone lives and directly have wide impact on the economy which includes our business.

The safety and health of the employees of the Company has been highest priority for us and accordingly we adopted the mode of work from home/hybrid mode as per the situation. The Company resumed its operation, with strict safety protocols during eased conditions announced by the Government. Company has actively been monitoring the impact of COVID on its financial condition and developing situation in collaboration with its customers and is confident to manage the business operations. The Company expects to recover the carrying amount of the assets and does not oversee any risk to service its financial obligations.

34) Ratios

The analytical ratios, to the extent applicable to the company, for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	% Variance	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.97	0.98	(1.13%)	-
Return on Equity (ROE) (in %)	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	1.22%	1.45%	(15.42%)	-
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operation	Closing Trade Receivable	0.96	0.96	(0.14%)	-
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Purchases	Closing Trade payables	0.83	0.89	(7.32%)	-
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operation	Working Capital	(28.66)	(47.15)	(39.22%)	Revenue from operations has declined in the current year and negative working capital has also increased in current year
Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit	Revenue from operation	0.43%	0.47%	(9.18%)	-
Return on capital employed (ROCE) (in %)	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	1.81%	2.12%	(14.49%)	-
Return on Investment (ROI) (in %)	Income generated from investments	Average of investments	0.92%	1.40%	(33.89%)	Investments in mutual funds have been sold in previous year which resulted in more profit on sale of investments. Also, average investment is comparatively more in current year as compared to previous year.

35) (i) Comparative Previous Year's Figures

Figures for the previous year and have been re-grouped/re-classified wherever necessary to make them comparable with the figures of the current year.

(ii) **Format as per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013**

The Company has prepared these Financial Statements as per the format prescribed by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Schedule') issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India for preparation of Ind AS financials.

(iii) **Presentation of Figures**

The figures appearing in the Financial Statements has been prepared in Rupees.

For V Sahai Tripathi & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 000262N

Vishwas Tripathi

Partner

M.N.: 086897

Siddharth Sharma

(Director)

DIN 07401382

Deepali Sharma

(Director)

DIN 05133382

Deepika

(Chief Financial Officer)

Shivani Mehra

(Company Secretary)

Place: New Delhi

Dated: 30th May 2022