



VIPUL M GHARPURE

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

401, Classic Corner CHSL, 4th Floor, Malharrao Kulkarni Marg (Furniturewala Lane), Off L.T Road, Near Donbosco School, Borivali (West), Mumbai - 400 091.

Contact Number: +91 8452996961

Email: vipulgharpure@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of AYEKART FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements of **AYEKART FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED** which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, (statement of changes in equity) for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and profit/loss for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

I have conducted my audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. My responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

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

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

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

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

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

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, (changes in equity) and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that are operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement 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 also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process





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Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objective is 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 my 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, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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, I am also responsible for expressing my 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as going concern.

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Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

I have communicated 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 I identify during my audit.

I have also provided those charged with governance with a statement that I 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 my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determined those matters that are of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. I have described these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I have determined that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, I report that:

I have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief necessary for the purposes of my audit.

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





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b. The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

c. In my opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

d. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

The provisions of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company since

- a. It is not a subsidiary or holding company of a public company;
- b. Its paid up capital and reserves and surplus are not more than Rs. 1 Crores as at the Balance Sheet date.
- c. It does not have any borrowing from bank and financial institutions during the year and hence applicability of CARO if borrowings from Banks or Financial Institutions are more than 1 crores is not applicable.
- d. Its turnover during the year is not more than Rs 10 crores during the year.

With respect to other matters to be included in the auditors report in accordance with the requirement of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended.

e. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, with regard to the provisions of section 197 of the Act pertaining to the remuneration paid by the Company to its Directors during the year the provisions of section are not applicable to the Company as the provision is not applicable to Private Limited Companies.

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls is not applicable to the company.





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g. 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, in my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me:

- 1 The Company has represented that it does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
2. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there are any material foreseeable losses.
3. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Vipul Gharpure
Chartered Accountant

Vm Gharpure



CA. Vipul M Gharpure

ICAI M. No. 119714

Place: Mumbai

Date: 1st October, 2021

ICAI UDIN: 21119714AAAAEQ9132

AYEKART FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN :U74999MH2020PTC352166

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH, 2021

| Particulars | Note No. | Figures as on 31st March, 2021 | |
|--|----------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Rs | Rs |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| (1) Shareholders' funds | | | |
| (a) Share Capital | 2 | 5,00,000 | |
| (b) Reserves and Surplus | 3 | 65,31,060 | |
| (c) Money received against share warrants | | - | |
| | | | 70,31,060 |
| (2) Share application money pending allotment | | | |
| | | | - |
| (3) Non-current liabilities | | | |
| (a) Long-term borrowings | | - | |
| (b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net) | | - | |
| (c) Other Long term liabilities | | - | |
| (d) Long-term provisions | | - | |
| (2) Current liabilities | | | |
| (a) Short-term borrowings | | - | |
| (b) Trade payables | 4 | - | |
| (c) Other Current liabilities | 5 | 1,54,911 | |
| (d) Short term Provisions | | - | |
| | | | 1,54,911 |
| TOTAL | | | 71,85,971 |
| II. ASSETS | | | |
| (1) Non-current assets | | | |
| (a) Fixed Assets | 6 | | |
| (i) Tangible Assets | | - | |
| (ii) Intangible assets | | - | |
| (iii) Capital Work-in-Progress | | - | |
| (iv) Intangible assets under development | | 17,90,530 | |
| (b) Non-current investments | | - | |
| (c) Deferred tax assets (net) | | - | |
| (d) Long-term loans and advances | | - | |
| (e) Other non-current assets | | - | |
| | | | 17,90,530 |
| (2) Current assets | | | |
| (a) Current investments | | - | |
| (b) Inventories | | - | |
| (c) Trade receivables | | - | |
| (d) Cash and cash equivalents | 7 | 53,80,252 | |
| (e) Short-term loans and advances | | - | |
| (f) Other current assets | 8 | 15,189 | |
| | | | 53,95,441 |
| TOTAL | | | 71,85,971 |

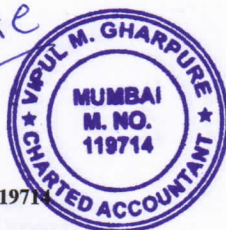
Significant Accounting Policies

Notes to Financial statements

1
2-11

As per my report attached
Vipul M Gharpure
Chartered Accountant

CA Vipul Gharpure
Proprietor
ICAI Membership No : 119714
Place : Mumbai
ICAI UDIN: 21119714AAAAEQ9132
Date : 1st October,2021



For & On behalf of Board of Directors

Sanjay Nathalal Shah
Director
DIN :00003142

Borgikar Milind Sharad
Director
DIN :07364463



AYEKART FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN :U74999MH2020PTC352166

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

| Particulars | Note No. | From 18th December,2020 to 31st March,2021 | |
|---|-------------|--|-----------------|
| | | Rs | Rs |
| I. Revenue from operations | 9 | | - |
| II. Other income | 10 | | 15,191 |
| III. Total Revenue (I + II) | | | 15,191 |
| IV. Expenses: | | | |
| Cost of materials consumed | | | - |
| Purchases of Stock-in-Trade | | | - |
| Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade | | | - |
| Employee benefits expense | 11 | | 50,300 |
| Finance costs | | | - |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | | | - |
| Other expenses | 11 | | 33,831 |
| Total expenses | (b,c,d,e,f) | | 84,131 |
| V. Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (III-IV) | | | (68,940) |
| VI. Exceptional items | | | - |
| VII. Profit before extraordinary items and tax (V - VI) | | | (68,940) |
| VIII. Extraordinary Items | | | - |
| IX. Profit before tax (VII- VIII) | | | (68,940) |
| X. Tax expense: | | | |
| Current Tax | | | - |
| Earlier year | | | - |
| Deferred Tax | | | - |
| XI. Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (IX-X-XIV) | | | (68,940) |
| XII. Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations | | | - |
| XIII. Tax expense of discontinuing operations | | | - |
| XIV. Profit/(loss) from Discontinuing operations (after tax) (XII-XIII) | | | - |
| XV. Profit (Loss) for the period (XI + XIV) | | | (68,940) |
| XVI. Earnings per equity share: | | | |
| (1) Basic | | | (1.38) |
| (2) Diluted | | | (1.38) |

Significant Accounting Policies

Notes to Financial statements

As per my report attached

Vipul M Gharpure

Chartered Accountant

CA Vipul Gharpure

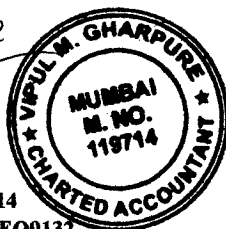
Proprietor

ICAI Membership No : 119714

ICAI UDIN:21119714AAAAAQ9132

Place : Mumbai

Date : 1st October,2021



For & On behalf of Board of Directors

Sanjay Nathalal Shah

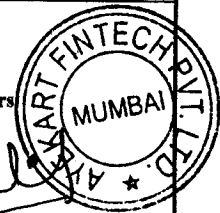
Director

DIN :00003142

Borgikar Millind Sharad

Director

DIN :07364463



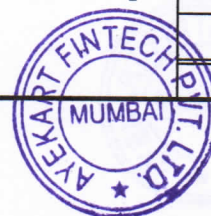
AYEKART FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN :U74999MH2020PTC352166
NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH, 2021

| Particulars | Figures for the year ended 31st March, 2021 | |
|---|---|------------------|
| | Rs | Rs. |
| Note No. 2 : SHARE CAPITAL | | |
| (a) Authorised Share Capital | | |
| Equity Shares of Rs.10 each : | | |
| | Nos. | |
| | 1,00,000 | 10,00,000 |
| | 1,00,000 | 10,00,000 |
| (b) Issued, Subscribed and Paidup Share Capital | | |
| Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up | | |
| | 50,000 | 5,00,000 |
| | 50,000 | 5,00,000 |
| (c) Reconciliation of number of shares | | |
| Shares at the beginning of the year | - | - |
| Add : Shares issued during the year | 50,000 | - |
| Less : Buy back of shares/Reduction in share capital | - | - |
| Outstanding shares at the year end | 50,000 | - |
| (d) Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% of the shares | | |
| Sneha Dutta | 26,250 | 2,62,500 |
| Sanjay Shah | 15,000 | 1,50,000 |
| | 41,250 | 4,12,500 |
| Note No. 3 : RESERVES & SURPLUS | | |
| (a) Profit & loss a/c | | |
| Opening Balance | - | |
| Add : Current Year Transfer | (68,940) | |
| Add : Transfer from reserves | - | |
| Less : Proposed Dividends | - | |
| Less : Interim Dividends | - | |
| Less : Transfer to Reserves | - | |
| Less : Prov for Dimution in Value of Investment | - | |
| Less : TDS of earlier years written off | - | |
| Closing Balance | | (68,940) |
| (b) Securities Premium Reserve | | |
| Opening Balance | - | |
| Add : Current Year Transfer | 66,00,000 | |
| Less : Written Back in Current Year | - | |
| Closing Balance | | 66,00,000 |
| Total | | 65,31,060 |



CIN :U74999MH2020PTC352166
NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH, 2021

| Particulars | Figures for the year ended 31st March, 2021 | |
|--|--|-----------|
| Note No. 4 : TRADE PAYABLES | | |
| (a) To MSME's | - | |
| (a) Others | - | |
| | | - |
| Note No. 5 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITES | | |
| (a) Current maturities of long term debt | - | |
| (b) Current maturities of finance lease obligations | - | |
| (c) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings | - | |
| (d) Interest accrued and due on borrowings | - | |
| (e) Income received in advance | - | |
| (f) Unpaid Dividends | - | |
| (g) Unpaid matured deposits and interest accrued thereon | - | |
| (h) Unpaid matured debentures and interest accrued thereon | - | |
| (j) Advance Received From Parties | - | |
| (j) Audit Fees Payables | 20,000 | |
| (k) Creditor for Expenses | 98,411 | |
| (l) Salary Payable | 25,000 | |
| (m) Statutory Dues | 11,500 | |
| (n) Other payables | - | |
| | | 1,54,911 |
| Note No. 7 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | | |
| (a) Cash and Cash Equivalents | | |
| (i) Balances with Banks | 8,80,252 | |
| (ii) Cheques, Dratfs on hand | - | |
| (ii) Cash on hand | - | |
| (iv) Short Term Fixed Deposits | 45,00,000 | |
| | | 53,80,252 |
| (b) Earmarked balances with bank (unpaid dividend) | | - |
| (c) Margin money with bank or security against borrowings, guarantees, other commitments | | - |
| (d) Investments, having a maturity of less than 3 months | | - |
| | | 53,80,252 |
| Note No. 8 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS | | |
| (a) Balances with the Excise Authorities | - | |
| (b) Balances with the Sales Tax Authorities | - | |
| (c) Balances with the Income Tax Authorities | - | |
| (d) Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits | 15,189 | |
| (e) Others | | |
| Advances To Suppliers | - | |
| Prelinary Expēnses | - | |
| | | 15,189 |



AYEKART FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U74999MH2020PTC352166

NOTES TO STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2021

| Particulars | From 18th December, 2020 to 31st March, 2021 | |
|---|--|--------|
| | Rs | Rs |
| Note no. 9 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS | | |
| (a) Sale of products | - | |
| (b) Sale of services | - | |
| (c) Other operating revenues | - | |
| | | - |
| Note No. 10 : OTHER INCOME | | |
| (a) Interest Income | | |
| (b) Rent Income | 15,189 | |
| (c) Dividend Income | - | |
| (d) Net Gain on sale of Investments | - | |
| (e) Other Non-operation Income | 2 | |
| | | 15,191 |
| Note no. 11 : ADDITIONAL INFORMATION | | |
| (I) (a) Employee Benefits Expense | | |
| Salaries and Wages | | |
| Contribution to Provident and Other Funds | 50,300 | |
| Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Plan | - | |
| Staff Welfare Expenses | - | |
| | | 50,300 |
| (b) | | |
| Expenses which exceeds 1% of revenue from operations or Rs. 1,00,000 whichever is higher | | |
| | - | |
| | - | |
| (c) | | |
| Other Expenses (except those falling in part b) | - | |
| (d) Professional Fees and ROC Challan Charges | | |
| (e) Adjustments to the carrying amount of investments | | 13,831 |
| (f) Payments to Auditors | | |
| For Taxation Matters | | |
| For Company Law Matters | - | |
| For Management Services | - | |
| For Statutory Audit | - | |
| For Reimbursement of expenses | 20,000 | |
| | | 20,000 |
| | | 33,831 |



AYEKART FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U74999MH2020PTC352166
NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH, 2021

| Particulars | Gross Carrying Amount | | | Accumulated Depreciation | | | Net Carrying Amount | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | As at 1st April, 2020 | Additions | Deductions | As at 31st March, 2021 | Up to 31st March, 2020 | For the year | Deduction | Up to 31st March, 2021 | As at 31st March, 2021 | As at 31st March, 2020 |
| Air conditioners | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chairs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Computers | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Website & Mobile under Development | - | 17,90,530 | - | 17,90,530 | - | - | - | - | 17,90,530 | - |
| Furniture | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Motor Car | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Franchise Fees | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Rs. | - | 17,90,530 | - | 17,90,530 | - | - | - | - | 17,90,530 | - |
| Previous Year (31/03/2020) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |



NOTE No:- 1

Corporate Information

AYEKART FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED (the Company) is a Private Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provision of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has been set up a website/application/e-commerce to facilitate online purchase and sale of goods between the buyer and seller.

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India (Indian GAAP). The company has prepared these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the accounting standards as prescribed under section 133 of the companies act 2013('the act') read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounting) Rules, 2014, the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 (to the extent notified). The Financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements are considered with those of previous year, except for the change in accounting policy explained below.

Summary of significant accounting policies.

A. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires the management to make judgments estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

B. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer which generally coincide with dispatch and is inclusive of Excise Duty, Sales Tax/VAT, and Freight etc recovered thereon and net of discounts and sales returns.

Interest

Revenue is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

C. Fixed Assets & Depreciation

Fixed assets are stated at cost net of CENVAT and VAT credit less accumulated depreciation. Cost of acquisition of fixed assets is inclusive of freight, duties and taxes, interest, if any, on specific borrowings utilized for financing the assets up to the date of commissioning, the cost of installation/erection and other incidental expenses.

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on the Straight-line-method over the useful lives of assets estimated by the management. Depreciation for assets purchased/ Sold during a period is proportionately charged. The Management estimates the useful lives for the fixed assets.

D. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. All other intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes are accounted for in accordance with AS 5 Net Profit or Loss for the Period, Prior Period Items and Changes in Accounting Policies.

Gains or losses arising from derecognizing of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

E. Inventories

Inventories are valued at Lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of Completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

F. Investment:

Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long term investments. Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognize a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments.

G. Foreign currency transaction:

Transactions in foreign currency are initially accounted at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction and adjusted appropriately to capital or revenue, with the difference in the rate of exchange arising on actual receipt/payment during the year.

H. Leases:

Where the Company is the lessee

Leases which effectively transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are classified as finance leases and are capitalized at the lower of the fair value and present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease term and disclosed as assets acquired on finance lease. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability based on the implicit rate of return. Finance charges on account of finance leases are charged to statement of profit and loss.

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

I. Taxation:

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the company operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred Income taxes reflect the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting Income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences for the earlier years. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

AYEKART FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U74999MH2020PTC352166

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021:

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible timing differences only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. In situations where the company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realized against future taxable profits.

At each reporting date, the company re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It recognizes unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain as the case may be that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. The company writes-down the carrying amount of deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain as the case may be that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realized. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain as the case may be that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation 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 that 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 Alternative 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 specified period.

J. Segment Reporting:

The company is operating in single segment "Other services-other services" and hence segment wise separate reporting as per AS 17 issued by ICAI is not required.

K. Impairment of Assets:

At the date of each Balance Sheet the company evaluates, indications of the impairment internally if any, to the carrying amount of its fixed and other assets. If any indication does exist, the recoverable amount is estimated at the higher of the realizable value and value in use, as considered appropriate. If the estimated realizable value is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized.

L. Provisions:

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Where the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

M. Contingent liabilities:

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

N. Borrowing Cost:

Borrowing costs directly attributable for acquisition of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the asset. The other borrowing costs are charged to revenue as and when they are incurred.

O. Earnings Per Share:

The company reports basic earning per share in accordance with AS-20 "Earning Per Share". Basic earning per share have been computed by dividing net profit after tax by weighted average number of shares outstanding for the year.

AYEKART FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U74999MH2020PTC352166

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021:

P. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

Q. NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS:

1. No contract on capital account remains to be executed.
2. Contingent Liability not provided for in the books Rs. Nil (P.Y. NIL)
3. The amount of Exchange difference (Net) credited to the profit & Loss Account for the year Rs. Nil.
4. The balances appearing under Sundry Debtors, Sundry Creditors Advances to Suppliers and others are subject to confirmation.
5. Details of remuneration to Managing Director and Whole Time Director

| Particulars | Period Ended 31st March, 2021 |
|-----------------------|---|
| Director remuneration | - |
| Sitting Fees | - |
| Total | - |

6. The company has not received information from suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 and hence the disclosures, if any, relating to amount unpaid as at the year end together with interest paid/payable and other disclosures required to be made U/s.22 of the above Act is have not been given.
 7. In determining Earning per share as per AS - 20, the Company has considered net profit after tax. The Number of Shares used for determining basic EPS is the total Number of shares issued & fully paid up as at 31st March, 2021.
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AYEKART FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U74999MH2020PTC352166

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021:

| Name of related parties | Nature of relationship | Transaction entered during the year |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| BRV LEASING ANDHERI LLP | COMMON DIRECTORS/PARTNERS | No |
| B-RIGHT REALESTATE VENTURES LLP | COMMON DIRECTORS/PARTNERS | No |
| B-RIGHT REALTY LONAVALA LLP | COMMON DIRECTORS/PARTNERS | No |
| B-RIGHT NY ESQUARE LLP | COMMON DIRECTORS/PARTNERS | No |
| B-RIGHT HOUSECON LLP | COMMON DIRECTORS/PARTNERS | No |
| JALIYAN B-RIGHT DEVELOPERS LLP | COMMON DIRECTORS/PARTNERS | No |
| B-RIGHT SEJAL DEVELOPERS LLP | COMMON DIRECTORS/PARTNERS | No |
| DARC REALTY LLP | COMMON DIRECTORS/PARTNERS | No |
| BLOW SALES LLP | COMMON DIRECTORS/PARTNERS | No |
| CHEERFUL DEALTRADE LLP | COMMON DIRECTORS/PARTNERS | No |
| SOCRADAMUS ADVISORYPARTNERS LLP | COMMON DIRECTORS/PARTNERS | No |
| SIDDHI VINAYAK DEVELOPERS KURAR | GROUP ENTERPRISE | No |
| PARTH CONSTRUCTION | COMMON PARTNERS | No |
| SAUM ENTERPRISE | COMMON PARTNERS | No |
| DM REALTORS | GROUP VENTURE | No |
| PAYRU FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED | COMMON DIRECTOR | No |
| THE HOUUSE ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED | COMMON DIRECTORS | No |
| SKYLINE COUNSELLING PVT LIMITED | COMMON DIRECTORS | No |
| CABAD SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED | COMMON DIRECTORS | No |
| EYECU TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD | COMMON DIRECTORS | No |
| PARENTIAL TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD | COMMON DIRECTORS | No |
| TRANSROUTE MEDIA PRIVATE LIMITED | COMMON DIRECTORS | No |
| VAASTU SOCIAL FOUNDATION | COMMON DIRECTORS | No |
| AMISHA SANJAY SHAH | RELATIVE OF DIRECTOR | Yes-Company Incorporation Fees Rs 10,000/- |
| JYOTSANA NATHALAL SHAH | RELATIVE OF DIRECTOR | No |
| PARAS DESAI | COMMON DIRECTORS/PARTNERS | No |
| HARSHA DESAI | COMMON DIRECTORS/PARTNERS | No |
| MILIND SHARAD BORGIKAR | DIRECTOR | Yes-Professional Fees Rs 2,70,000 |

AYEKART FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U74999MH2020PTC352166

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021:

10. Figures of the previous year have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to confirm to the current year's classification.

As per my report of even date

For Vipul Gharpure
Chartered Accountant

Vipul Gharpure



CA. Vipul Gharpure

ICAI M. No. 119714

Place: Mumbai

Date: 1st October, 2021

ICAI UDIN: 21119714AAAAEQ9132

For & on behalf of the Board

Sanjay N Shah *Milind S Borgikar*



Sanjay N Shah

Director

DIN: 00003142

Milind S Borgikar

Director

DIN: 07364463
