EDGYTAL FINTECH INVESTMENT SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2023-24

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited

Balance Sheet As At March 31, 2024

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(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3A	34	34
(b) Other Intangible Assets	3B	6,112	655
(c) Goodwill	3C	-	766
(d) Software Under Development	3D	1,02,830	1,13,768
(e) Non- Current tax assets	4	1,950	1,200
(f) Deferred Tax assets (net)	5	-	177
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**1,10,926**	**1,16,600**
CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Inventory	6	161	-
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	3,280	926
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	167	259
(iii) Others Financial Assets	9	-	155
(c) Other Current Assets	10	556	982
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**4,164**	**2,322**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,15,090**	**1,18,922**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Share capital	11	88,518	38,518
(b) Other Equity	12	22,682	8,027
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,11,200**	**46,545**
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Other Non-Current Provision	13	-	903
(b) Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	14	375	-
TOTAL NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES		**375**	**903**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	-	69,204
(ii) Trade payables			
- Dues of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises		-	-
- Dues of Others	16	266	1,032
(b) Other Current Liabilities	17	3,249	1,105
(c) Provisions	18	-	133
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**3,515**	**71,474**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**3,890**	**72,376**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,15,090**	**1,18,922**
Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements	1 to 39		

For M/s. A S D T & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 130450W

ASDT & CO. Chartered Accountants MUMBAI

Sahil Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 134489
Date : 22/05/2024
Place : Mumbai
UDIN: 24134489BKENDA395

For and on behalf of the Board
Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited

Devang B Shah

Devang Shah
Director
[DIN: 10118820]
Date : 22/05/2024
Place: Mumbai

Hareshbhai Lad
Director
[DIN: 07143204]
Date : 22/05/2024
Place : Mumbai

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited Mumbai

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Audited)	Year ended March 31, 2023 (Audited)
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	19	27,500	12,000
Other Income	20	820	77
Total Income		**28,320**	**12,077**
EXPENSES			
Cost of Goods Sold	21	15,890	-
Employee benefits expense	22	8,278	8,693
Finance costs	23	2,591	4,733
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3A to 3B	415	82
Other expenses	24	3,438	8,240
Total expenses		**30,611**	**21,748**
Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**(2,291)**	**(9,671)**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**(2,291)**	**(9,671)**
Tax expense			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		551	59
MAT Credit Entitlement Written off / Utilised		-	65
Tax Adjustment of Earlier Years		3	8
Total Tax Expense		**554**	**132**
Profit/(loss) for the period		**(2,845)**	**(9,803)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss :			
(a) Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans		-	-
(b) Effect of measuring Equity Instruments on Fair Value		-	-
(c) Income Tax on (a) and (b)		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income(net of tax)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**(2,845)**	**(9,803)**
Earnings per equity share (Face Value `Rs.10 Per Share)	27		
Basic (in ₹)		(0.32)	(2.55)
Diluted (in ₹)		(0.32)	(2.55)
Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements	1 to 39		

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Statement of Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Loss before tax	(2,291)	(9,671)
Add / (Less):- Adjustments for Non-Cash / Non-Operating Items:		
Deferred Tax Asset	(551)	(59)
Prior Year Tax Adjustment	(3)	(73)
Depreciation and amortisation	1,181	82
Finance Costs	2,579	4,728
Operating Profit Before Changes in Working Capital	**914**	**(4,993)**
Adjustment for Changes in Working Capital		
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	(2,354)	(188)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets	155	(155)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	426	(981)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Non Current Tax Assets	(750)	(959)
(Increase) / Decrease in Deferred Tax Assets/(Liability)	551	59
Increase / (Decrease) in Borrowings	(69,203)	41,168
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	(766)	(15,602)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	1,109	907
Cash Generated from Operations	**(69,919)**	**19,255**
Less: Taxes Paid	-	-
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITY (A)	**(69,919)**	**19,255**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Software Under Development	(10,984)	(13,768)
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	15,890	(648)
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY (B)	**4,906**	**(14,416)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Finance Costs	(2,579)	(4,728)
Issue of Shares	50,000	-
Issue of Shares Warrant	(7,500)	-
Security Premium	25,000	-
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY (C)	**64,921**	**(4,728)**
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(92)**	**111**
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	**259**	**147**
CLOSING BALANCE OF CASH and CASH EQUIVALENTS	**167**	**258**
NOTES TO CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024		
1 Cash & Cash Equivalents Include :		
Cash on Hand	24	-
Balance with Banks In Current and Cash Credit Accounts	143	259
	167	**259**

2 Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 specified under section 133 of the Companies Act,2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules,2014.

For M/s. A S D T & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 130450W

ASDT & CO. Chartered Accountants MUMBAI

Sahil Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 134489
Date: 22/05/2024
Place: Mumbai
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For and on behalf of the Board
Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited

Devang B Shah

Devang Shah
Director
[DIN: 10118620]
Date : 22/05/2024
Place : Mumbai

Yamesh Lal
Director
[DIN: 07143204]
Date : 22/05/2024
Place : Mumbai

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited Mumbai

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended March 31, 2024

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A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2022	**38,518**
Add: Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period error	-
Add: Restated Balance at the beginning of the Current Reporting Period	-
Add: Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**38,518**
Add: Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period error	-
Add: Restated Balance at the beginning of the Current Reporting Period	-
Add: Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year#	50,000
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**88,518**

 # The Company had issued 50,00,000 Equity Share Warrants at an issue price of ₹ 15/- each ("including premium of ₹ 5/-") aggregating to an amount of ₹ 7.50 Cr., carrying right to convert into Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each Face Value at a future date. Accordingly the subscription amount ₹ 1.50/- per Equity Share Warrant was received on March 21, 2022 and the remaining amount of ₹ 13.50/- per Equity Share Warrant which was payable within 18 month from the date of issue, was received by way of an adjustment of outstanding loan on June 15, 2023 and thereafter 50,00,000 Equity Share Warrants were converted into Equity Shares and consequently the Paid-up Equity Share Capital of the Company increased from ₹ 3.85 Cr to ₹ 8.85 Cr.

B. Other Equity

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Security Premium	Money received against share warrants	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2022	**(6,677)**	**17,007**	**7,500**	**17,830**
Add: Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors				
Add: Restated Balance at the beginning of the Current Reporting Period				
Profit/(loss) for the period	(9,803)	-	-	(9,803)
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the year				
- Remeasurement gain/(loss) on Defined Benefit Plans (Net of tax)	-	-	-	-
Fair Valuation of Investment	-	-	-	-
Any other Changed - Issued during the Year	-	-	-	-
Balances as at March 31, 2023	**(16,480)**	**17,007**	**7,500**	**8,027**
Add: Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors				
Add: Restated Balance at the beginning of the Current Reporting Period				
Profit/(loss) for the period	(2,845)	25,000	-	22,155
Other Comprehensive Income for the year				
- Remeasurement gain/(loss) on Defined Benefit Plans (Net of tax)	-	-	-	-
Fair Valuation of Investment	-	-		-
Any other Changed - Issued during the Year			(7,500)	(7,500)
Balances as at March 31, 2024	**(19,325)**	**42,007**	**-**	**22,682**

Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements 1 to 39

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report attached hereto

For M/s. A S D T & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 130450W

ASDT & CO. Chartered Accountants MUMBAI

Sahil Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 134489
Date : 22/05/2024
Place : Mumbai

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Hareshbhal Lad
Director
[DIN: 07143204]
Date: 22/05/2024
Place: Mumbai

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited Mumbai

Significant Accounting Policies And Notes Forming Part of the Accounts For The Period Ended 31st March, 2024

1 Corporate Information

Edgytal Fintech Investment Service Private Limited is a Private Limited Company (Formerly known as Edgytal Digital Marketing Private Limited) incorporated on June 11, 2015 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The company was into the business of search engine optimisation, social media marketing and online identity management. The company acquired the software business of M/s. Asit C Mehta Investment Intermediates Ltd (ACMIIL), a Related Party, via Slump Sale, w.e.f. March 2022, after which the software/s were provided to ACMIIL for use on license basis without making any changes / modifications and with no right to sell / market the softwares. The Company had hired a team of resources for managing the said softwares and maintaining them and their development with a service agremeent to ACMIIL. The Company also started developing the softwares it acquired from the slump sale and classified them under Capital Work in Progress . The Company's service agreement/arrangement with ACMIIL got terminateiple softwares under development under slump sale is recovered. The other softwares under development would also be reclassified under Inventory as they will not be developed further as per the Company's future plans. The same will revisit in the coming financial year 24-25.hem on as is where is basis by focusing on business development/sales activities or on a license fee basis.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 22, 2024.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

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

These Financial Statements are prepared on an accrual basis under the historical cost convention or amortised cost, except for the following assets and liabilities, which have been measured at fair value:

i. Certain financial assets and liabilities

ii. Defined Benefits Plans - Plan assets

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency and all amounts are rounded off to the nearest thousand (INR) upto two decimals, except when otherwise indicated.

2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

a. Tangible Assets:

PPE are stated as cost less accumulated depreciation / amortisation.

b. Intangible Assets:

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes less accumulated amortisation/depletion and impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

2.2 Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (other than Capital Work-in-progress) is commenced when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Management. Depreciation is provided on the Written-down value Method as per the useful lives specified in Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or as per technical assessment.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

2.3 Intangible Assets and Amortisation

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis as per Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013. Software is being amortised over a period of five years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimete being accounted for on a prospective basis.

2.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may have been impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount, which is the higher of its value in use or its fair value less costs of disposal, of the asset or cash-generating unit, as the case may be, is estimated and impairment loss (if any) is recognised and the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. When an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but upto the amount that would have been determined, had no impairment loss been recognised for that asset or cash- generating unit. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited
Mumbai

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Significant Accounting Policies And Notes Forming Part of the Accounts For The Period Ended 31st March, 2024

2.5 Statement of Cash Flows

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

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at banks, other short-term deposits and highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, as reduced by bank overdrafts.

2.6 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset, being an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are capitalised net of income earned on temporary investments from such borrowings. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

2.7 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a 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 obligation. Provision is not recognised for future operating losses.

Provision is measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of provision is discounted using an appropriate pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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

Contingent Assets are not recognised but where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements.

Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

2.8 Revenue Recognition

Sale of Service

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits of a transaction will flow in the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has sold one of its under development software to ACMIIL on as is where is basis without any sale of software codes and plans to sell on as is where is basis or on license basis without any customization or modification or sale of source code.

Professional Fees

Income from services rendered is recognized on completion of services. Fees are accounted on its completion and acceptance by the customers.

Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably .Interest income is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. 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 that financial asset.

2.9 Employee Benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits

Employee benefits such as salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, expected cost of bonus and ex-gratia falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the statement of profit and loss of the year in which the related service is rendered.

(ii) Long-term benefits:

- **Defined Contribution Plan:**

Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance

The Company's contribution to Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited
Mumbai

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Significant Accounting Policies And Notes Forming Part of the Accounts For The Period Ended 31st March, 2024

- **Defined Benefit Plan:**

Gratuity:
The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefits retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement or death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date.

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability or asset) is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or Loss. Past service cost is recognised immediately for both vested and the non-vested portion. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation, as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited taking into account the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the schemes.

Compensated absences:
The Company provides for encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits for future encashment / availment. The liability is recognized based on number of days of unutilized leave at each balance sheet date on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

2.10 Taxes on Income

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

Current Tax
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. 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. The Company's current tax is calculated using applicable tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other tax laws, as applicable.

Deferred Tax
Deferred tax is recognised 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 recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised 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 utilised. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and when deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to the income tax levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net or simultaneous basis.

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 future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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 realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Current and Deferred Tax for the year
Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.11 Earnings Per Share

The basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares, if any, outstanding during the year, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

2.12 Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of initial transaction. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited ★ Mumbai

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Significant Accounting Policies And Notes Forming Part of the Accounts For The Period Ended 31st March, 2024

2.13 Financial Instruments

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

Initial Recognition:

Financial assets and Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Assets

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

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

Amortised Cost:

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at amortised cost, if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Fair Value through OCI:

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at FVOCI, if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Fair Value through Profit or Loss:

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI.

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or 'other financial liabilities'.

Financial Liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL.

Gains or Losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other Financial Liabilities:

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

Impairment of financial assets:

The Company recognises loss allowance using expected credit loss model for financial assets which are not measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss. Expected credit losses are weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at original effective rate of interest.

Derecognition of financial assets:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfars nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would heve otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

- Classification as debt or equity:

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Equity instruments issued by a Company are recognised at the proceeds received.

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Mumbai

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Significant Accounting Policies And Notes Forming Part of the Accounts For The Period Ended 31st March, 2024

Financial guarantee contracts
A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.
Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are initially measured at their fair values and are subsequently measured at the higher of:

• the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
• the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 18

When guarantee in relation to loans or other payables of subsidiaries are provided for no compensation, the fair values are accounted for as contributions and recognized as cost of investment.
Derecognition of financial liabilities:
The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different.

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

2.14 Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty
The preparation of the financial statements requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on reported amounts of assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses, and accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised 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.

Key estimates, assumptions and judgements
The key assumptions concerning the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below:

Income taxes
Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions as also to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits. Also, Refer Note 27.

Property, Plant and Equipment/Intangible Assets
Property, Plant and Equipment/ Other Intangible Assets are depreciated/amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and taking into account anticipated technological changes or commercial obsolescence. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation/amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The depreciation/amortisaion for future periods is revised, if there are significant changes from previous estimates and accordingly, the unamortised/depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets.
Employee Benefit Plans
The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other-post employment benefits and the present value of gratuity obligations and compensated absences are determined based on actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, attrition and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, these liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Impairment of Financial Assets
The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.
The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.
Recoverability of Trade Receivables
Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.
Fair Value measurements of Financial Instruments
When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets (Net Assets Value in case of units of Mutual Funds), their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Impairment of Assets
The Company has used certain judgements and estimates to work out future projections and discount rates to compute value in use of cash generating unit and to access impairment. In case of certain assets independent external valuation has been carried out to compute recoverable values of these assets.

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited
Mumbai

Significant Accounting Policies And Notes Forming Part of the Accounts For The Period Ended 31st March, 2024

Provisions
Provisions and liabilities are recognised in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future ouflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

2.15 Revenue From Contracts with Customers

The company has apply Ind As 115 Revenue from Contract with customers
Ind AS 115: Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Ind AS 115 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Ind AS 115 will supersede the current revenue recognition standard Ind AS18 on "Revenue" and Ind AS 11 on "Construction Contracts".

The core principle of Ind AS 115 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Under Ind AS 115, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.
Further, Ind AS 115, requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.
Ind AS 115 permits two possible methods of transition:
· Retrospective approach - Under this approach the standard is applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.
· Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch - up approach) only to contracts that are not completed contracts on that date. Under this method, cumulative effect is recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings of the annual reporting period.

2.16 Investments
Investments are classified into Long term and are carried at cost, less provision for diminution other than temporary in their value, determined separately for each individual investment basis and current investments which are carried at the lower of cost and fair value.

2.17 Standards (including amendments) issued but not yet effective
The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated March 31, 2023 to amend certain Ind ASs which are effective from 01 April 2023:
Below is a summary of such amendments:

i **Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendment to Ind AS 1 Presentation of financial statements**
The MCA issued amendments to Ind AS 1, providing guidance to help entities meet the accounting policy disclosure requirements. The amendments aim to make accounting policy disclosures more informative by replacing the requirement to disclose 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. The amendments also provide guidance under what circumstance, the accounting policy information is likely to be considered material and therefore requiring disclosure.
The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2023. The Company is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

ii **Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to Ind AS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors**
The amendment to Ind AS 8, which added the definition of accounting estimates, clarifies that the effects of a change in an input or measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates, unless resulting from the correction of prior period errors. These amendments clarify how entities make the distinction between changes in accounting estimate, changes in accounting policy and prior period errors. The distinction is important, because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and other future events, but changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2023. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

iii **Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to Ind AS 12 Income taxes**
The amendment to Ind AS 12, requires entities to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. They will typically apply to transactions such as leases of lessees and decommissioning obligations and will require the recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The amendment should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognise deferred tax assets (to the extent that it is probable that they can be utilised) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the eerliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differencos associated with:
• nght-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and
• decommissioning, restoretion and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related essets.

The cumulative effect of recognising these adjustments is recognised in retained earnings, or another component of equity, as appropriate. Ind AS 12 did not previously address how to account for the tax effects of on-balance sheet leases and similar transactions and various approaches were considered acceptable. Some entities may have already accounted for such transactions consistent with the new requirements. These entities will not be affected by the amendments.
The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

iv **The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.**

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited
Mumbai

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31st March, 2024

Note 3A

Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Computers	Office and Other Equipments	Total
(I) Gross Carying Value			
Balance as at April 1, 2022	671	8	679
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	671	8	679
Balance as at April 1, 2023	671	8	679
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	671	8	679
(II) Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as at April 1, 2022	634	7	641
Depreciation expense for the year	4	-	4
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	638	7	645
Balance as at April 1, 2023	638	7	645
Depreciation expense for the year	-	-	-
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	638	7	645
Net Carrying Value (I-II)			
Balance as at March 31, 2023	34	0	34
Balance as at March 31, 2024	34	0	34

Note 3B

Other Intangible Asset

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Trade Mark	Software	Website	Total
(I) Gross Carying Value				
Balance as at April 1, 2022	8	530	70	607
Additions during the year	-	648	-	648
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	8	1,178	70	1,255
Balance as at April 1, 2023	8	1,178	70	1,255
Additions during the year (See note below)	-	5,872	-	5,872
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	8	7,049	70	7,127
(II) Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance as at April 1, 2022	8	451	64	522
Depreciation expense for the year	-	72	6	78
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	8	522	70	600
Balance as at April 1, 2023	8	522	70	600
Depreciation expense for the year	-	415	-	415
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	8	937	70	1,015
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	655	-	655
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	6,112	-	6,112

Note 3C

Goodwill

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Goodwill	Total
(I) Gross Carying Value		
Balance as at April 1, 2022	-	-
Additions during the year	766	766
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-
Other Adjustments durng the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	766	766
Balance as at April 1, 2023	766	766
Additions durng the year (See note below)	-	-
Deductions/Adjustments during the year		-
Other Adjustments during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	766	766
(II) Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance as at April 1, 2022	-	-
Depreciation expense for the year	-	-
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-
Balance as at April 1, 2023	-	-
Depreciation expense for the year	-	-
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	766	766
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-766	-766
Balance as at March 31, 2023	766	766
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31st March, 2024

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Note 3D

Capital Work in Progress (CWIP)

(₹ in '000)

	As at April 1, 2023	Expenditure during the year	Capitalized during the year	Impairment	Written off	Sold During the year	Closing as at March 31, 2024
Amount	1,13,768	10,984	6,033	-	-	15,890	1,02,830

(₹ in '000)

	As at April 1, 2022	Expenditure during the year	Capitalized during the year	Impairment	Written off	Sold During the year	Closing as at March 31, 2023
Amount	1,00,000	13,768	-	-	-		1,13,768

Capital work in progress as at 31 March 2024 comprises expenditure for the new applications under progress. Total amount of CWIP is Rs. 1,02,830 (31 March 2023: Rs. 1,13,768) (₹ in '000).

The Company had purchased an Online Business undertaking (Software's under development) on "Slump purchase" basis for the consideration of Rs. 10 Crores and a goodwill of Rs. 766 (Amount in '000) from Asit C Mehta Investment Intermediates Limited, a related party, w.e.f. 31.03.2022. The said softwares were further developed and as on date also under development but as mentioned in Corporate information and Going concern notes above the Company has decided w.e.f 01.04.2024 to not further develop the said softwares and its modules but sell them on as is where is basis or on license basis without any re-selling rights of source codes to clients. One of the software which is sold during the year 23-24 is reclassified from software under development to stock in trade / inventory at a nominal value as it has managed to recover majority cost plus some margin from a single customer, whereby the cost of the said software "I Basket" software sold to ACMIIL, at the time of purchase of the software along with other multiple softwares under development under slump sale is recovered. The other softwares under development would also be reclassified under Inventory as they will not be developed further as per the Company's future plans. The same will revisit in the coming financial year 24-25.

(a) Ageing schedule

31-Mar-24

(₹ in '000)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	10,984	-	91,846	-	1,02,830
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10,984	-	91,846	-	1,02,830

31-Mar-23

(₹ in '000)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	13,768.27	1,00,000.00	-	-	1,13,768
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13,768.27	1,00,000.00	-	-	1,13,768

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31st March 2024

Note 4
Non-Current tax asset:

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
TDS Receivable	1,950	1,200
MAT Tax credit	-	-
Total	**1,950**	**1,200**

Note 5
Deferred Tax assets

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Asset	-	177
Total	-	**177**

Note 6
Inventory

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Stock Basket	161	-
Total	**161**	-

Note 7
Trade Receivables

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, considered good		
Other receivables	3,280	926
Total	**3,280**	**926**

Trade Recievables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2024

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	3,280	-	-	-	-	3,280
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trade Recievables ageing schedule as on March 31, 2023

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	926	-	-	-	-	926
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 8
Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash in Hand	24	24
Balances with Banks		
Current Accounts	143	235
Total	**167**	**259**

Note 9
Other Current Financial Assets

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security Deposit	-	155
Total	-	**155**

Note 10
Other Current Assets

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ICD Algoiq Software Private Limited Loan	-	-
Balance with Government Authorities	556	982
Total	**556**	**982**

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited
Mumbai

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period ended 31st March 2024

Note 11
Equity Share Capital

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised Equity shares of par value Rs.10/-	1,00,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,000
Total Authorised share Capital	**1,00,00,000**	**1,00,000**	**1,00,00,000**	**1,00,000**
Issued, Subscribed & Paid Up Equity shares of par value Rs.10/-	88,51,847	88,518	38,51,847	38,518
Total Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital	**88,51,847**	**88,518**	**38,51,847**	**38,518**

Terms/Rights attached to Equity Shares
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by shareholders

a. Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity Shares Outstanding at the beginning of the year	38,51,847	38,518	38,51,847	38,518
Equity Shares issued during the year#	50,00,000	50,000	-	-
Shares issued during the period (Private Placement)	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares oustanding at the end of the year	88,51,847	88,518	38,51,847	38,518

The Company had issued 50,00,000 Equity Share Warrants at an issue price of ₹ 15/- each (*including premi m of ₹ 5/-*) aggregating to an amount of ₹ 7.50 Cr., carrying right to convert into Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- Each Face Value at a future date. Accordingly the subscription amount ₹ 1.50/- per Equity Share Warrant was received on March 21, 2022 and the remaining amount of ₹ 13.50/- per Equity Share Warrant which was payable within 18 month from the date of issue, was received by way of an adjustment of outstanding loan on June 15, 2023 and thereafter 50,00,000 Equity Share Warrants were converted into Equity Shares and consequently the Paid-up Equity Share Capital of the Company increased from ₹ 3.85 Cr to ₹ 8.85 Cr.

Shares held by promoters at March 31, 2024

Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1) Aditya Asit C Mehta	1,39,500	1.58%	-
2) Deena Asit Mehta	38,750	0.44%	-
3) Prachi A Mehta	22,500	0.25%	-
4) Asit C Mehta	87,885	0.99%	-
5) Aakash Asit Mehta	1,62,006	1.83%	-
Total	4,50,647	5.09%	-

Shares held by promoters at March 31, 2023

Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1) Aditya Asit C Mehta	1,39,500	3.62%	-
2) Deena Asit Mehta	38,750	1.01%	-
3) Prachi A Mehta	22,506	0.58%	-
4) Asit C Mehta	87,885	2.28%	-
5) Aakash Asit Mehta	1,62,006	4.21%	-
Total	4,50,647	11.70%	

b. Shareholders having more than 5% holding

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		% Change during the year
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding	
1. Asit C. Mehta Financial Services Ltd	80,00,000	90.38%	30,00,000	77.88%	-
TOTAL	80,00,000		30,00,000		

Note 12
Other Equity

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Retained Earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(16,480)	(6,677)
Add: Net Profit after Tax transferred from the Statement of Profit and Loss	(2,845)	(9,803)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		
- Remeasurement gain/(loss) on Defined Benefit Plans (Net of tax)	-	-
	(19,325)	**(16,480)**
Security Premium		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	17,007	17,007
Add/(Less) : Movement during the year	25,000	-
	42,007	**17,007**
Share Warrant		
Warrant issued 50,00,000 @1.5 per unit and will be converted into Equity within 18 Months on the option of exercise price payable @13.50 by the buyer.	-	7,500
	-	**7,500**
Total	**22,682**	**8,027**

Description of the nature and purpose of Other Equity:

Retained Earnings: Retained Earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date and is net of amount transferred to other reserves such as general reserves etc., amount distributed as dividends and adjustments on account of transition to Ind AS.

Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income : This represents cumulative gains / (losses) arising on the measurement of equity shares (other than subsidiaries and associate) at fair value through other comprehensive income

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Mumbai

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Note 13
Non-Current Provision

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
A. Provision for employee benefits :		
Provision for Gratuity	-	703
Provision for Leave Encashment	-	200
Total	-	**903**

Note 14
Deferred Tax Liability

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Liability	375	-
Total	**375**	-

Note 15
Current Borrowings

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
From Related Parties- Unsecured		
Deena Mehta Loan Account	-	1,594
Asit C Mehta Financial Services Ltd	-	64,109
Asit C Mehta Investment Intermediates Ltd.	-	-
From Other- Unsecured		
Algoiq Software Solutions	-	3,501
Total	-	**69,204**

Note 16
Trade Payables

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Financial Liabilities		
Due to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises	-	-
Due to Others	266	1,032
Total	**266**	**1,032**

Trade payables ageing schdule as on March 31, 2024 (₹ in '000)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	266	-	-	-	266
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - others	-	-	-	-	-

Trade payables ageing schdule as on March 31, 2023 (₹ in '000)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	1,032	-	-	-	1,032
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - others	-	-	-	-	-

The Company has not received any intimation from the suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2002 ("MSMED Act"), and therefore no such disclosures under the Act is considered necessary. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Amounts payable to Micro and Small Enterprises	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon	Nil	Nil
(ii) interest Paid during the year	Nil	Nil
(iii) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment	Nil	Nil
(iv) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	Nil	Nil
(v) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable	Nil	Nil

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Note 17
Other Current Liabilities

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Other Payables		
Statutory dues	3,224	575
Outstanding Expenses	25	326
Other Payables	-	0
Leave Salary Payable	-	204
Total	**3,249**	**1,105**

Note 18
Current Provisions

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
A. Provision for employee benefits :		
Provision for Gratuity	-	67
Current Provision for Leave Encashment	-	66
Total	-	133

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Mumbai

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Note 19
Revenue From Operations

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Sale of Service		
Professional Fees Received	-	12,000
Sale of Software	17,500	-
Repair & Maintenance - Software Income	10,000	-
Total Revenue From Operations	**27,500**	**12,000**

Note 20
Other Income

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest Received	-	-
Interest Received on IT Refund	48	26
Commision Income	3	2
Misc Income	769	49
Total	**820**	**77**

Note 21
Cost of Goods Sold

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Cost of Goods Sold	15,890	-
Total	**15,890**	**-**

Note 22
Employee Benefits Expense

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries ,Wages & Bonus	7,022	7,177
Incentives	318	-
PF Payable Employer Contribution	711	862
Employer Contribution-ESIC	2	-
Employer Contribution to NPS	18	-
Leave Encashment	207	446
Gratuity	-	208
Total	**8,278**	**8,693**

Note 23
Finance Costs

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest Expense	2,579	4,728
Other borrowing cost- Bank Charges	12	5
Total	**2,591**	**4,733**

Note 24
Other Expenses

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Advertisement and Sales Promotion	761	3,465
Leave & Licence Fees	865	3,624
Administration Expenses-PF	30	36
Legal and Professional Fees	743	289
Membership & Subscription	17	7
Audit fees	100	100
Electricity Expenses	143	268
Rates & Taxes	5	3
Stamp Duty	-	12
Staff Recruitment Expenses	-	260
Repair & Maintenance Software	81	66
Misc Expenses	713	110
Total	**3,438**	**8,240**

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Note 25

Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 12 on "Income Taxes"

A. Components of Tax Expenses/(Income)

(₹ in '000)

Profit or Loss Section	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax	551	59
Tax Adjustment of Earlier Years	3	8
Income Tax Expense reported in the statement of Profit or Loss	**554**	**67**

B. Reconciliation of Income Tax Expense/(Income) and Accounting Profit multiplied by domestic tax rate applicable in India

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Profit (loss) before Tax	(2,291)	(9,671)
Corporate Tax rate as per Income Tax Act, 1961	25.17%	25.17%
Tax on Accounting Profit	-	-
Tax effect of :		
Income Exempt from Tax	-	-
Income considered seperately	-	-
Expenses Allowed seperately	-	-
Current Tax Provision (A)	-	-
Deferred Tax Liability recognised	-	-
Deferred Tax Asset recognised	551	59
Explanation for change in applicable tax rate		
Deferred Tax (B)	551	59
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years (C)	3	-
Tax expenses recognised during the year (A+B+C)	554	59
Effective tax rate	0.00%	0.00%

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Note 26

Disclosures of transactions with related parties required under Ind AS 24 on "Related Party Disclosures"

A. List of Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

(I) **Holding Company :**
Asit C Mehta Financial Services Limited (w.e.f. 24.03.2022)

(II) **Key Management Personnel (KMP):**

Darshan Bhatt (Till 12.12.2022)	- Director
Disha Doshi (From 19.10.2021 Till 27.09.2023)	- Director
Arpit Trivedi (Till 31.12.2022)	- Director
Bijal Tandel (From 28.12.2022)	- Director
Devang Shah (From 12.04.2023)	- Director
Haresh Lad (From 30.10.2023)	- Director

(III) **Group Company**
Asit C Mehta Investment Intermediates Limited

B. Transactions With Related Parties

(₹ in '000)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
	Inter Company Loan given converted into Equity Shares by -		
i	Asit C. Mehta Financial Services Limited	67,500	-
	Investment made in Share Warrants converted into Equity Shares by -		
	Asit C. Mehta Financial Services Limited	7,500	-
	Inter Company Loan Taken		
i	Asit C. Mehta Financial Services Limited	16,095	55,100
ii	Asit C Mehta Investment Interrmediates Limited	22,325	65,100
iii	Deena Asit Mehta	-	-
	Inter Company Loan Repaid		
i	Asit C. Mehta Financial Services Limited	13,325	20,000
ii	Asit C Mehta Investment Interrmediates Limited	9,000	65,100
iii	Deena Asit Mehta	1,311	-
	Professional Fees Received		
	Asit C Mehta Investment Interrmediates Limited	10,000	12,000
	Sale of Software		
i	Asit C Mehta Investment Interrmediates Limited	17,500	-
	Interest paid		
i	Asit C. Mehta Financial Services Limited	1,350	2,708
ii	Asit C Mehta Investment Interrmediates Limited	445	1,685
iii	Deena Asit Mehta	25	144
	Reimbursement of Expenses		
i	Asit C. Mehta Financial Services Limited	-	-
ii	Asit C Mehta Investment Interrmediates Limited	342	178
	Rent Paid		
i	Asit C. Mehta Financial Services Limited	1,238	5,404

C. Outstanding Balances

(₹ in '000)

	PARTICULARS	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
	Closing balance payable		
i.	Asit C. Mehta Investment Interrmediates Limited (Including Interest)	14,770	-
ii	Asit C. Mehta Financial Services Limited (Including Interest)	-	64,108
iii	Deena Asit Mehta	-	1,594
	Closing balance receivable		
i	Asit C. Mehta Financial Services Limited (Rent Deposit)	-	155
	Asit C Mehta Investment Interrmediates Limited (Sale of Software)	2,970	-

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances on account of trade receivable, trade payable, other receivable, other payable and interest receivable on loan at the year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received in respect of outstanding receivables or payables from/to any related party. This assessment is undertaken in each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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Note 27:
Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Net loss after tax as per Statement of profit and loss available for equity shareholders	(2,845)	(9,803)
Number of Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	38,51,847	38,51,847
Add:- Shares allotted during the year	50,00,000	-
Number of Equity Shares at the end of the year	88,51,847	38,51,847
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Basic and Diluted Earnings per shares	-	-
Add:- Shares allotted during the year	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Basic and Diluted Earnings per shares	-	-
Face Value per Equity Share	10.00	10.00
Basic and Diluted earnings per Share	(0.32)	(2.55)

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited ★ Mumbai

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March 2024

Note 28:
Financial Instruments
The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are defined as 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

Valuation
The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

Fair Value measurement hierarchy
The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

The Company has established the following fair value hierarchy that categorises the values into 3 levels. The inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value of financial instruments are :

Level 1 - This hiararchy uses quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 - The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on company specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.
Level 3 - If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments by class are as follows:

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024				As at March 31, 2023			
	Carrying Amounts	Fair Value			Carrying Amounts	Fair Value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets								
Measured at Cost								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivable	3,280	-	-	3,280	926	-	-	926
Cash and Bank Balance	167	-	-	167	259	-	-	259
Others	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	155
	3,447	-	-	3,447	1,340	-	-	1,340
Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income								
Investment in equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Finanical Assets	**3,447**	**-**	**-**	**3,447**	**1,340**	**-**	**-**	**1,340**
Financial Liabilities								
Measured at Cost								
Borrowing	-	-	-	-	69,204	-	-	69,204
Trade Payables	266	-	-	266	1,032	-	-	1,032
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Finanical Liabilities	**266**	**-**	**-**	**266**	**70,236**	**-**	**-**	**70,236**

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited
Mumbai

Note 29:

Capital Management and Financial Risk Management Policy

A. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's Capital Management, Capital includes issued Equity Capital and all Other Reserves attributable to the Equity shareholders of the Company. The Primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise the shareholders' value. The Company's Capital Management objectives are to maintain equity including all reserves to protect economic viability and to finance any growth opportunities that may be available in future so as to maximise shareholder's value. The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio as its base, which is total debt divided by total equity.

1. Debt Equity Ratio - Total Debt divided by Total Equity

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total Debt	-	69,204
Total Equity	1,11,200	46,545
Debt Equity Ratio	-	1.49

B. Financial Risk Management and Policies

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The risk management policy is approved by the Company's Board. The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations in select instances. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations and investments. The company is exposed to market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk etc. The objective of the Company's financing policy are to secure solvency, limit financial risks and optimise the cost of capital.

Company has exposure to following risk arising from financial instruments:

Credit risk

Market risk

Liquidity risk

i) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as trade receivables, investments in units of mutual funds, other balances with banks, deposits and other receivables.

a) Trade Receivable

Customer credit risk is managed by Company's established policy, procedure and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

ii) 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. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments and derivative financial instruments.The Company has designed risk management framework to control various risks effectively to achieve the business objectives. This includes identification of risk, its assessment, control and monitoring at timely intervals.

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to US Dollar.

The carrying amount of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets as at the end of the reporting period is as follows :

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Amount in Foreign currency	Amount	Amount in Foreign currency	Amount
Receivable USD	-	-	-	-

Particulars of un-hedged foreign currency asset / liability as at the end of the reporting period is as follows :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Amount in Foreign currency	Amount	Amount in Foreign currency	Amount
Payable USD	-	-	-	-

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Foreign currency sensitivity:

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a 5% increase/decrease in foreign currencies exchange rates, with all other variables held constant.

5% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rate will have the following impact on before profit before tax and impact on equity.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	5% increase	5% decrease	5% increase	5% decrease
Impact on Profit and Loss				
USD	-	-	-	-

iii. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value The Company manage its liquidity risk by maintaining positive Cash and Bank balance and availability of funds through adequate cash credit facility. Management monitors the company's liquidity positions through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash flows. Cash flow from operating activities provides the funds to service and finance the financial liabilities on a day-to-day basis.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of Company's financial liabilities.

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Less than 1 Year / On Demand	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2024				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	266	-	-	266
Other payables	-	-	-	-
	266	**-**	**-**	**266**
As at March 31, 2023				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	69,204	-	-	69,204
Trade Payables	1,032	-	-	1,032
Other payables	-	-	-	-
	70,235	**-**	**-**	**70,235**

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited
Mumbai

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March 2024

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Note 30:
Information on Segment Reporting as per Ind AS 108 on "Operating Segments"

Operating Segments are those components of business whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision making body in the Company to make decisions for performance assessment and resource allocation.

During the year, the Company was engaged in the business of Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES), which is the only operating segment as well as Geographical Segment as per Ind AS 108.

Note 31:
Employee Benefits
The Company has classified various Employee Benefits as under :

A. **Defined Contribution Plans**
i Provident Fund
ii Employees' State Insurance Scheme
The Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance Scheme are operated by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit schemes to fund the benefits. These funds are recognised by the Income Tax Authorities.

iii The Company has terminated its salery contract with all employees as at 31.3.24 and have cleared all their employment benefits and statutory liabilities as at 31.3.24

The Company has recognised the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss :

(₹ in '000)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Contribution to Provident Fund	728	862
Contribution to Employees' State Insurance Scheme	2	-
TOTAL	**730**	**862**

B. **Defined Benefit Plans**
During the year, all the employees were transferred to Group Company. Hence, all Liabilities also got settled and Written off at the year end.
No Valuation have been carried out by independent actuary, as there were no employees as at the year end:

	Particulars	Valuation as at	
		31-Mar-24	**31-Mar-23**
i.	Mortality	IALM(2012-14)Ult.	IALM(2012-14)Ult.
ii.	Discount Rate (per annum)	7.35%	7.35%
iii	Rate of increase in Compensation levels (per annum)	6.50%	6.50%
iv	Attrition Rate	30.00% p.a at younger ages reducing to 5.00% p.a% at older ages	30.00% p.a at younger ages reducing to 5.00% p.a% at older ages
v	Retirement Age	58 years	58 years

vi The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

vii The estimate of future salary increases considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increments and other relevant factors.

Note on other risks:
Investment risk - The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments
Interest Risk --A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the G.Sec. Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.
Salary risk -The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.
Asset Liability Matching Risk: The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. Since the plan is invested in lines of Rule 101 of Income Tax Rules, 1962, this generally reduces ALM risk.
Mortality risk: Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.

(₹ in '000)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
		Gratuity unfunded	
i.	**Changes in Present value of Obligation**		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	-	-
	Transfer IN/ Out obligation	-	-
	Interest Cost	-	-
	Current Service cost	-	769
	Actuarial (Gains)/Loss on obligation		
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	-	-
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in experience adjustment	-	-
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumption	-	-
	Past Service cost - Vested Benefits		
	Benefits Paid	-	-
	Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year (PVO)	**-**	**769**

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ii.	**Fair value of Plan Assets**		
	Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
	Interest Income	-	-
	Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	-	-
	Contributions by Employer	-	-
	Benefit paid	-	-
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
iii.	**Amount to be recognised in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	PVO at end of period	-	769
	Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of period	-	-
	Funded Status	-	(769)
	Net Assets/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	-	**769**
iv.	**Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Interest cost on benefit obligation (net)	-	-
	Current Service Cost	-	769
	Total Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	-	**769**
v.	**Remeasurement Effects Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income for the year**		
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumption	-	-
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	-	-
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumption	-	-
	Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in experience adjustment	-	-
	Return on plan asset excluding net interest	-	-
	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
vi.	**Movements in the Liability recognised in Balance Sheet**		
	Opening Net Liability	769	-
	Adjustment to opening balance Transfer in/(out) obligation	(769)	-
	Expenses as above	-	769
	Contribution paid	-	-
	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	-	-
	Closing Net Liability	-	**769**
vii.	**Cash flow Projection: From the Fund (Undiscounted)**		
	Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	-	67
	2nd following year	-	131
	3rd following year	-	101
	4th following year	-	96
	5th following year	-	89
	Sum of Years 6 To 10	-	430
viii.	**Sensitivity Analysis**		
	Discount rate Sensitivity		
	Increase by 0.5%	-	749
	(% change)	0.00%	-3%
	Decrease by 0.5%	-	791
	(% change)	0.00%	3%
	Salary growth rate Sensitivity		
	Increase by 0.5%	-	790
	(% change)	0.00%	3%
	Decrease by 0.5%	-	750
	(% change)	0.00%	-3%
	Withdrawal rate (W.R.) Sensitivity		
	W.R. x 110%	-	756
	(% change)	0.00%	-2%
	W.R. x 90%	-	782
	(% change)	0.00%	2%

Note on Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis is performed by varying a single parameter while keeping all the other parameters unchanged.

Sensitivity analysis fails to focus on the inter relationship between underlying parameters. Hence, the results may vary if two or more variables are changed simultaneously.

The method used does not indicate anything about the likelihood of change in any parameter and the extent of the change if any.

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited
Mumbai

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st March 2024

Note : 32 Ratios

(₹ in '000)

S No.	Ratio	Formula	31 March 2024 Numerator	31 March 2024 Denominator	31 March 2023 Numerator	31 March 2023 Denominator	Ratio as on 31 March 2024	Ratio as on 31 March 2023	Variation	Reason (If variation is more than 25%)
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets(i) / Current Liabilities	4,164	3,515	2,322	71,474	1.18	0.03	3547%	Due to conversion of loan into equity, the working capital improved which resulted in improvement of the ratio.
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt(iii) / Shareholder's Equity	-	1,11,200	69,204	46,545	-	1.49	-100%	Due to conversion of loan into equity, there is no loan remaining as at the end of the Financial Year.
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning available for debt Service(iv) / Debt Service	148	2,579	-4,993	4,728	0.06	-1.06	-105%	Due to conversion of loan into equity, the finance cost has reduced. As a result, the company has improvement in this ratio.
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax x 100 / Average Shareholder's Equity	-2,845	78,873	-9,803	51,447	-0.04	-0.19	-81%	Due to reduction in loss in the Current Financial Year, the ratio has improved.
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold OR Sales / Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	NA				
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivables	27,500	2,103	12,000	832	13.08	14.43	-9%	
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables	NA	NA	NA	NA				
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales / Working Capital	27,500	649	12,000	-69,152	42.38	-0.17	-24520%	Due to increase in sales and conversion of loan into equity, the working capital improved which results in improvement of the ratio.
(i)	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit / Net Sales	-2,845	27,500	-9,803	12,000	-0.10	-0.82	-87%	Due to decrease in Finance cost, the net loss has reduced which resulted in improvement of the ratio
(j)	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT / Capital Employed(vi)	288	1,11,200	-4,943	1,15,749	0.00	-0.04	-106%	Due to reduction in finance cost, EBIT of the company has improved which resulted in improvement of the ratio.
(k)	Return on Investment	PBT+Finance Cost / Total Assets	300	1,15,090	-4,937	1,18,922	0.00	-0.04	-106%	Due to reduction in Finance cost, Profit before Tax and Finance Cost has improved which resulted in improvement in the ratio.

Footnote:

(i) Current Assets= Inventories + Current Investment + Trade Receivable + Cash & Cash Equivalents + Other Current Assets +
(ii) Current Liability= Short term borrowings + Trade Payables + Other financial Liability+ Current tax (Liabilities) + Contract
(iii) Debt= long term borrowing and current maturities of long-term borrowings and Current Borrowing
(iv) Earning for Debt Service =Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.
(v) Debt Service = Interest Loans + Principal Repayments
(vi) Capital Employed= Share Capital + Reserve and Surplus + Borrowing (Current + Non current)

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited
Mumbai

33 Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company
The title deeds of all the immovable properties in financial statements, are held in the name of the company.

34 Details of Benami Property held
The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.

35 Wilful Defaulter
The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

36 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

I Relationship with Struck off Companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956,
The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act,

ii Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

iii Compliance with number of layers of companies
The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

iv Undisclosed income
The Company does not have any undisclosed income which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year (and previous year) in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

v Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency
The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year. (and previous year)

vi The Code on Social Security 2020
The Code on Social Security 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits, during the employment and post-employment, has received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on November 13, 2020. However, the effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and rules for quantifying the financial impact are also not yet issued.
The Company will assess the impact of the Code and will give appropriate impact in the financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published. Based on a preliminary assessment, the entity believes the impact of the change will not be significant.

vii Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium
The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:
a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries : The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

37 The company is registered as a startup by th department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry and the company is developing software solutions for the Broking entities which is at advance stage. The Company is in gestation period and taking various operational, financial and administrative steps for business growth as per their business objectives. The Board of Directors has approved the cash flows for the next twelve month and business plan of the Company in their meeting dated May 22, 2023 and accordingly financials statements are prepared on going concern assumption basis

38 Going Concern :
As mentioned in Corporate Information, the Company has removed all its staff and has ended a key contract with ACMIIL (Fellow Subsidiary) which has reduced or nulled its recurring revenue but the Company has managed to sell one of its in development phase software and has more of its in developing stage softwares and modules which it is planning and in talks with prospective buyers in the Financial Services (mostly Financial Markets) to sell to on as is where is basis or on license basis with no customization / modification. Whereby not making it a servicing heavy software business. At the same time, Company is open to clients who would need post sale support on its software by helping them by hiring staff on contract or full time basis depending upon the needs. With this development, the Company is very much a Going concern and does not need any reclassification or qualification on Going concern even with the staff is removed and recurring revenue from ACMIIL having stopped.

39 Previous year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary.

As per our report attached hereto

For M/s. A S D T & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 130450W

ASDT & CO Chartered Accountants MUMBAI

Sahli Parikh
Partner
Membership No.: 134489
Date : 22/05/2024
Place : Mumbai
UDIN - 24134489BKENDA395

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited

Devang B Shah

Devang Shah
Director
[DIN: 10118820]
Date : 22/05/2024
Place: Mumbai

Hareshbhai Lad
Director
[DIN: 07143204]
Date : 22/05/2024
Place: Mumbai

Edgytal Fintech Investment Services Private Limited Mumbai