

NIHAR MEHTA & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

NIHAR H. MEHTA
M. Com. , F.C.A

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF M/S. RNFI FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **M/S. RNFI FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the **Companies Act, 2013** ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian accounting standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its loss and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the Company as it is an unlisted company.

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Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Company's board of directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134 (5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The board of directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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- b. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- c. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- d. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- e. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure' statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) The aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

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- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) Since the Company's turnover as per last audited financial statements is less than Rs.50 Crores and its borrowings from banks and financial institutions at any time during the year is less than Rs.25 Crores, the Company is exempted from getting an audit opinion with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls vide notification dated June 13, 2017; and
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations therefore there is no impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts that require provision under any law or accounting standards for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year.
 - iv. a) The Management of the Company, whose financial statement has been audited under the Act, has represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - b) The Management of the Company, whose financial statement has been audited under the Act, has represented to us, that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries and
 - c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances on the Company whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations made to us under sub-clause (a) and (b) above, contain any material mis-statements.
 - v. The Company has neither proposed nor paid any dividend during the previous year and during the current year hence compliance as per Section 123 of the companies act is not applicable.
 - vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year



for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. [Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.]

For NIHAR MEHTA & CO.
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)



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PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO.148609
FIRM REG.NO.134646W
UDIN:24148609BKFNBF4990

PLACE : MUMBAI
DATE : 27 MAY 2024

NIHAR MEHTA & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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ANNEXURE - TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE TO THE MEMBERS OF M/S. RNFI FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024.

- (i) (a)
- (1) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (2) The Company does not have any capital work in progress/ Intangibles under development as at year end.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets were physically verified by the management during the year, in accordance with an annual plan of verification, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of the Property Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) Based on our examination of records and according to the information and explanations given to us, the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of company.
- (d) Based on our examination of records and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) of the Order is not applicable
- (iii) The Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the companies Act, 2013

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- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any fresh investments or given any fresh loan during the current year. In respect of the continuing guarantee the company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- (v) In our opinion and according to explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year and hence the question of complying with the provisions of Section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, wherever applicable does not arise.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, income-tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company did not have any dues which were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a year of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) Based on our examination of the records of the company and according to the information and explanation given to us, there are no transactions that were not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(viii) of the order does not arise.
- (ix) (a) Based on our examination of the records of the Company and according to the information and explanations give to us and, the Company has not availed any loans or other borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the order does not arise.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(b) of the order does not arise.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any term loans during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the order does not arise
- (d) Based on our examination of records of the Company and according to the information and explanation given to us, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima-facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate and joint venture, hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the order are not applicable.
- (x) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither raised during the year any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the order does not arise.

- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company

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has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares/ fully or partial or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the order does not arise.

- (xi) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii)(a),(b),(c) of the Order does not arise.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed by the company in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) The clause relating to internal audit system is not applicable to the company as the size and nature of business is below the limit specified in section 138 of the Act prescribed in rule 13 of companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. Accordingly, sub-clause (b) of clause (xiv) is not applicable to the company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and hence provision of section 192 of the Company Act, 2013 are not applicable. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the order does not arise.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, sub-clause (b), (c) and (d) of clause (xvi) is not applicable.
(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) Based on our examination of the records and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has incurred cash loss amounting to ₹ 57,714/- during the financial year and ₹ 47,618/- in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, hence the question of considering the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors does not arise.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which cause us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a year of one year from the balance sheet date.

We, however state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a year of one year from the date of balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

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- (xx) The clause relating to corporate social responsibility is not applicable to the company as the limit laid down under the Act is not accomplished by the company.

For NIHAR MEHTA & CO.
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)



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(NIHAR H MEHTA)
PROPRIETOR
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FIRM REG.NO. 134646W
UDIN:24148609BKFNB4990

PLACE: MUMBAI.
DATE : 27 MAY 2024

RNFI Fintech Private Limited
CIN: U67100DL2019PTC351469
Standalone Statement of Assets and Liabilities
All amounts are in INR unless otherwise specified

Particulars	Note No	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Deferred tax Asset	3	105,538.00	105,538.00	105,538.00
Total Non-Current Assets		105,538.00	105,538.00	105,538.00
Current Assets				
Financial Assets				
- Cash and cash equivalents	4	214,916.00	194,034.00	139,363.00
- Current Tax Assets (net)	5	-	2,263.00	783.00
Other current assets	6	124,587.00	119,750.84	120,975.34
Total Current Assets		339,503.00	316,047.84	261,121.34
Total assets		445,041.00	421,585.84	366,659.34
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share Capital	7	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Other Equity	8	-776,766.31	-719,051.62	-671,433.39
Equity attributable to owners of the company		223,233.69	280,948.38	328,566.61
Total Equity		223,233.69	280,948.38	328,566.61
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
- Borrowings	9	192,890.33	125,637.46	17,093.46
Other current liabilities	10	28,916.98	15,000.00	20,999.27
Total current liabilities		221,807.31	140,637.46	38,092.73
Total Liabilities		221,807.31	140,637.46	38,092.73
Total equity and liabilities		445,041.00	421,585.84	366,659.34

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1 to 22

FOR NIHAR MEHTA & CO.
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)

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PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE :27 MAY 2024

FOR, RNFI FINTECH PVT.LTD

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(NITESH KUMAR SHARMA)
(DIRECTOR)
DIN : 07290315

PLACE: DELHI
DATE :27 MAY 2024



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(RANVEER KHYALIYA)
(DIRECTOR)
DIN : 07290203



RNFI Fintech Private Limited
CIN: U67100DL2019PTC351469
Standalone statement of Profit or loss (including other comprehensive income)
All amounts are in INR unless otherwise specified

Particulars	Note No	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other income		-	-
Total income		-	-
Expenses			
Finance costs	11	19,169.85	9,493.00
Other expenses	12	38,544.84	38,125.23
		57,714.69	47,618.23
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax for the year from continuing operations		(57,714.69)	(47,618.23)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax for the year from continuing operations		(57,714.69)	(47,618.23)
Tax expense / (benefit) :			
- Current tax		-	-
-Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		-	-
- Deferred tax		-	-
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit / (loss) after tax		(57,714.69)	(47,618.23)
Profit/(loss) after tax from continued and discontinued operations		(57,714.69)	(47,618.23)
Attributable to:			
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year ended		-	-
Attributable to:			
Total comprehensive income for the year		(57,714.69)	(47,618.23)
Earnings per equity share:			
Basic (in INR)	13	(0.58)	(0.48)
Diluted (in INR)		(0.58)	(0.48)

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1 to 22

As Per Our Report Of Even Date
FOR NIHAR MEHTA & CO.
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)

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(NIHAR H. MEHTA)
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PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE :27 MAY 2024

FOR, RNFI FINTECH PVT. LTD.

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(NITESH KUMAR SHARMA)
(DIRECTOR)
DIN : 07290315

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(RANVEER KHYALIYA)
(DIRECTOR)
DIN : 07290203

PLACE: DELHI
DATE :27 MAY 2024



RNFI Fintech Private Limited
CIN: U67100DL2019PTC351469
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024
All amounts are in INR unless otherwise specified

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
A Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(57,714.69)	(47,618.23)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation		
Finance costs	19,169.85	9,493.00
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	(38,544.84)	(38,125.23)
Movement in working capital		
(Increase)/ Decrease in other current assets	(4,836.16)	1,224.50
(Increase)/ Decrease in Current Tax Assets (net)	2,263.00	(1,480.00)
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities	13,916.98	(5,999.27)
Cash generated (used in) / from operating activities	11,343.82	(6,254.77)
Income tax paid (net)	-	-
Net cash generated (used in) / from operating activities (A)	(27,201.02)	(44,380.00)
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment and intangible asset, capital work in progress, capital advances (net)	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Net cash generated (used in) / from investing activities (B)	-	-
C Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeding/ repayment of short term borrowings	67,252.87	108,544.00
Finance costs paid	(19,169.85)	(9,493.00)
Net cash generated (used in) / from financing activities (C)	48,083.02	99,051.00
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	20,882.00	54,671.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	194,034.00	139,363.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	214,916.00	194,034.00
Balance with banks		
- on current accounts	214,916.00	194,034.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	214,916.00	194,034.00

As Per Our Report Of Even Date
FOR NIHAR MEHTA & CO.
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)

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(NIHAR H. MEHTA)
PROPRIETOR
MEMBERSHIP NO.148609
FIRM REGN. NO. 134646W



PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE :27 MAY 2024

FOR, RNFI FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

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(NITESH KUMAR SHARMA)
(DIRECTOR)
DIN : 07290315

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(RANVEER KHYALIYA)
(DIRECTOR)
DIN : 07290203

PLACE: DELHI
DATE :27 MAY 2024



Note 1: Corporate information.

RNFI Fintech Pvt. Ltd. was incorporated on 17.06.2019 as a Private Limited Company under the Companies Act, 2013.

The principal activity of the company is to carry on the business of financial and non-financial advisory, digital payments, prepaid cards, electronic wallets, pre-loaded cards, value added cards as principal or as an agent subject to provisions of RBI Regulations. During the year company has not carried out any activities during the financial year.

Note 2 - Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

The Company has prepared financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2024 in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31st, 2023. Further, the Company has prepared the opening balance sheet as at April 01, 2022 (the transition date) in accordance with Ind AS For all the periods up to the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of previous GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended). These are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. Refer Note 20 for the details of first-time adoption exemptions availed by the Company.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees Lakhs and all values are rounded to the nearest rupees except when otherwise indicated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for:

- i. certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period;
- ii. defined benefit plans – plan assets that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

a) Current versus non-current classification

Assets and Liabilities are classified as current or non – current, inter-alia considering the normal operating cycle of the company's operations and the expected realization/settlement thereof within 12 months after the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

b) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:



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- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

c) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, since it is the primary obligor in all of its revenue arrangement, as it has pricing latitude and is exposed to inventory and credit risks. Revenue is stated net of goods and service tax and net of returns, chargebacks, rebates and other similar allowances. These are calculated on the basis of historical experience and the specific terms in the individual contracts. In determining the transaction price, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any). The Company estimates variable consideration at contract inception until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

d) Income Tax.

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in OCI or directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in OCI or directly in equity respectively.



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i. Current income tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable profit for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

The Govt. of India had issued the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act 2019 which provides Domestic Companies an option to pay corporate tax at reduced rates from April 1, 2019 subject to certain conditions. The company intends to opt for lower tax regime. No tax provision has been made for the year in view of losses. The company has recognised consequential impact by reversing deferred tax assets.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each



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reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

e) Inventories

Closing Stock is valued at cost or Net Realizable Value whichever is lower FIFO Basis.

f) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or constructions including attributable borrowing cost till such assets are ready for their intended use, less of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition for the aforesaid purpose comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, net of trade discounts, rebates and credits received if any.

Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Property Plant and Equipment are eliminated from financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses arising in case of retirement of Property, Plant and equipment and gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate,

Depreciation is calculated on a Written down value basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Useful lives used by the Company are same as prescribed rates prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The range of useful lives of the property, plant and equipment are as follows:



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Particulars	Useful Lives
Plant and Equipment	15 years
Computer Software	3 years
Computers	3 years
Motor cars	8 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years

During the year company has not acquired any Property, Plant And Equipment's and Depreciation has not been charged as no Property, Plant And Equipment's are held during the year.

g) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding the amount at which development cost is capitalised are not capitalised and the related expenditure is charged to Statement of profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Developed Technology/ Software and Non- Compete acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Company amortises intangible assets over the period of 3 to 10 years, as the Company expects to generate future benefits from the given assets for a period of 3 to 10 years.

The amortization expense on intangible assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an assets or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company's assets. When the



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carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the assets or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

i) Non-current Asset held for sale.

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification. Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised.

j) Borrowing costs:

a. Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as a part of the cost of such asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time (generally over twelve months) to get ready for its intended use or sale.

b. All other borrowing costs are recognised as expense in the period in which they are incurred.

k) Leases

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

The Company as a lessee:

The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of land, buildings, plant and machinery including computer equipment and vehicles. Such arrangements are generally for a fixed period but may have extension or termination options. The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease, at its inception. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to



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- a) control the use of an identified asset,
- b) obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
- c) direct the use of the identified asset.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The Company at the commencement of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term leases) and low-value assets. For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease, plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether an RoU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of non-financial assets below.

For lease liabilities at the commencement of the lease, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow funds, including the consideration of factors such as the nature of the asset and location, collateral, market terms and conditions, as applicable in a similar economic environment.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss. Lease liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

The Company as a lessor

Leases under which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Lease contracts where all the risks and rewards are substantially transferred to the lessee, the lease contracts are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases. For leases under which the Company is an intermediate lessor, the Company accounts for the head-lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is further classified either as a finance lease or an operating lease by reference to the RoU asset arising from the head-lease.

I) Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets and Commitments:

Provisions are 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



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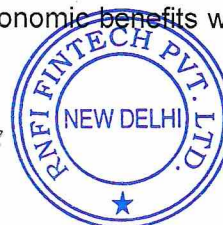
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be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, 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.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
- A present obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

m) Employee Benefits

The company does not have any employees other than the Directors' hence there are no retirement benefits to be accounted for.

n) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost.
- Financial assets at fair value.

When assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit and loss under fair value option.



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- **Business model test:** The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes).
- **Cash flow characteristics test:** 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.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit and loss under fair value option.

- **Business model test:** The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collected contractual cash flows and selling financial instruments.
- **Cash flow characteristics test:** 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.

Derecognition

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- Based on above evaluation, either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

Trade receivables that result from transactions those are within the scope of Ind AS 18.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.



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o) **Segment Accounting:**

During the year company has not carried out any business activities. Accordingly, the financial statements are reflective of the information required by Indian Accounting Standard 108 – Operating Segments Issued by ICAI.



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RNFI Fintech Private Limited
CIN: U67100DL2019PTC351469

Notes to standalone financial statements

All amounts are in INR unless otherwise specified

3 Deferred tax assets (net)

(a) Movement in deferred tax balances for the year 2023-2024

Particulars	Net balance 1 April 2023	Recognised as part of business	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Deferred tax asset (Net)
Deferred tax asset/ (Liabilities) Carry forward losses	105,538.00	-	-	-	105,538.00
Net deferred tax asset / (Liabilities)	105,538.00	-	-	-	105,538.00

(b) Movement in deferred tax balances for the year 2022-2023

Particulars	Net balance 1 April 2022	Recognised as part of business	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Deferred tax asset (Net)
Deferred tax asset/ (Liabilities) Carry forward losses	105,538.00	-	-	-	105,538.00
Net deferred tax asset / (Liabilities)	105,538.00	-	-	-	105,538.00

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RNFI Fintech Private Limited
CIN: U67100DL2019PTC351469
Notes to standalone financial statements
All amounts are in INR unless otherwise specified

4 Current financial assets - Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Balances with Banks: - in current account	214,916.00	194,034.00	139,363.00
Total	214,916.00	194,034.00	139,363.00

5 Current tax assets (Net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Advance Tax	-	2,263.00	783.00
Total	-	2,263.00	783.00

6 Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Balance with GST Department	124,087.00	118,654.00	114,495.34
Advances Recoverable in cash or in kind	500.00	1,096.84	6,480.00
Total	124,587.00	119,750.84	120,975.34



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7 SHARE CAPITAL

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
AUTHORISED			
1,00,000 (Previous Year : 1,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP			
1,00,000 (Previous Year 1,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00
TOTAL	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00

The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares:

Name of the Shareholders	As At 31/03/2024		As At 31/03/2023		As at 1 April 2022	
	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares	% held
RNFI Services Private Limited (Holding Company) and nominee shareholders	100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00	100,000	100.00

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below:

Particulars	As At 31/03/2024		As at 31/03/2023		As at 1 April 2022	
	No. of Shares	₹	No. of Shares	₹	No. of Shares	₹
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	100,000	1,00,000.00	100,000	1,00,000.00	100,000	1,00,000.00
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares at the end of the year	100,000	1,00,000.00	100,000	1,00,000.00	100,000	1,00,000.00

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters :

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year	As At 31/03/2024		As at 31/03/2023		As at 1 April 2022	
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares
RNFI Services Limited (Formerly Known as RNFI Services Pvt Ltd)	100,000	100%	100,000	100%	100,000	100%

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares :

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of dividend proposed by the Board of Directors the same is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of Interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.



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8 Other Equity

Particulars			Total other equity
	Retained Earnings	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance at 1 April 2023	(719,051.62)	-	(719,051.62)
Changes in other equity due to prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	(719,052)	-	(719,052)
Loss for the period	(57,714.69)	-	(57,714.69)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	(776,766.31)	-	(776,766.31)
IND AS Adjustments :			-
Interest on lease liability	-	-	-
Goodwill amortization	-	-	-
Depreciation on ROU	-	-	-
Fair valuation of security deposit paid	-	-	-
Fair valuation of security deposit received	-	-	-
Reduction of Rent Expense due to 116	-	-	-
MTM Gain on MF	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset on Ind AS adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	(776,766.31)	-	(776,766.31)

Particulars			Total other equity
	Retained Earnings	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance at 1 April 2022	(671,433.39)	-	(671,433.39)
Changes in other equity due to prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	(671,433)	-	(671,433)
Loss for the period	(47,618.23)	-	(47,618.23)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	(719,051.62)	-	(719,051.62)
IND AS Adjustments :			-
Interest on lease liability	-	-	-
Goodwill amortization	-	-	-
Depreciation on ROU	-	-	-
Fair valuation of security deposit paid	-	-	-
Fair valuation of security deposit received	-	-	-
Reduction of Rent Expense due to 116	-	-	-
MTM Gain on MF	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset on Ind AS adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	(719,051.62)	-	(719,051.62)



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9 Current financial liabilities - Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Unsecured			
Intercompany deposits- Related parties	192,890.33	125,637.46	17,093.46
Total	192,890.33	125,637.46	17,093.46

10 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Payable for expenses	27,000.00	15,000.00	19,100.00
Statutory dues payable	1,916.98	-	1,899.27
Total	28,916.98	15,000.00	20,999.27



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11 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
Interest on Unsecured Loan	19,169.85	9,493.00
	-	-
Total	19,169.85	9,493.00

12 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Legal and Professional Charges	10,000.00	7,500.00
Payment to Auditors*	20,000.00	15,000.00
Rates & taxes	5,084.75	-
Bank charges	100.25	607.91
Printing & Stationery	-	1,020.00
Technology expenses	1,096.84	3,117.32
ROC Filing Fees	-	4,400.00
Advances Written Off	2,263.00	6,480.00
Total	38,544.84	38,125.23

*Payment to Auditors	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
As auditor	-	-
- for statutory audit	20,000.00	15,000.00
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Total	20,000.00	15,000.00



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13 Basic and diluted earnings per share

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Profit for the year	(57,714.69)	(47,618.23)
Less: preference dividend and tax thereon		
Profit for the year used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	(57,714.69)	(47,618.23)
Interest on convertible preference shares/ convertible debentures		
Profit for the year used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	(57,714.69)	(47,618.23)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	100,000.00	100,000.00
Effect of dilution:		
Share options	-	-
Convertible preference shares	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	100,000.00	100,000.00
Basic EPS attributable to equity holders of the parent	(0.58)	(0.48)
Diluted EPS attributable to equity holders of the parent	(0.58)	(0.48)



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14 Related Party Disclosures

(i) Name of Related party and Related Party relationships

Related party where control exists

Holding company- M/s. RNFI Services Limited (Formerly Known as RNFI Services Private Limited)

Subsidiaries, Fellow Subsidiaries, Associates, Joint Ventures, Key Managerial Personnel

Sr No	Name of the Related Party	Nature of Relationship
1	M/s. RNFI Money Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
2	M/s. Ciphersquare Digital Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
3	M/s. Reliassure Insurance Brokers Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
4	M/s. Paysprint Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
5	M/s. OSSR Tech Solutions Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
6	M/s. Relicollect LLP	Controlled Entity
7	M/s. Reliconnect LLP	Controlled Entity
Key Managerial Personnel		
1	Ranveer Khyaliya	Director
2	Nitesh Kumar Sharma	Director



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RNFI Fintech Private Limited
CIN: U67100DL2019PTC351469
Notes to standalone financial statements
All amounts are in INR unless otherwise specified

14 Related party disclosures(Contd)

(ii) The following table summarises material related party transactions included in the financial statements

Name of the related party	Transactions	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
RNFI Services Limited	Loan Received	50,000.00	100,000.00
	Loan Repayment	-	-
	Interest	19,169.85	9,493.00
	Share Subscription Money Received	-	-
RNFI Services Limited (Expenses)	Reimbursement of Expenses	7,000.00	13,701.00
	Repaid	-	19,310.00



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CIN: U67100DL2019PTC351469
Notes to standalone financial statements
All amounts are in INR unless otherwise specified

-14 Related party disclosures(Contd)

(iii) The following table summarises material related party balances included in the financial statements

Name of the related party	Balances	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	As at 1 April 2022
RNFI Services Limited	Loan	192,890.33	125,637.46	17,093.46
RNFI Services Limited	Reimbursement of Expenses	7,000.00	-	5,600.00
RNFI Money Pvt. Ltd.	Expenses	-	-	-



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15 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Managing Board.
Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument.

The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments.
Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information such as :

(i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business

Exposure to credit risk

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Loans to employees	-	-	-
Rental Deposits	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	-

(ii) Liquidity risk

- (a) Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price.
- (b) The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management.
- (c) In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

As at 31 March 2024	Less than one year	1 to 5 years	Total
Borrowings	192,890.33	-	192,890.33
Trade payables	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
	192,890.33	-	192,890.33

As at 31 March 2023	Less than one year	1 to 5 years	Total
Borrowings	125,637.46	-	125,637.46
Trade payables	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
	125,637.46	-	125,637.46

As at 1 April 2022	Less than one year	1 to 5 years	Total
Borrowings	17,093.46	-	17,093.46
Trade payables	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
	17,093.46	-	17,093.46

(iii) Capital management

For the purposes of the Company's Capital Management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves.

The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise shareholder value. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants. The company does not have gearing as its cash and reserves are substantial to cover up borrowings.



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16 CATEGORY WISE CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Particulars	Non Current			Current		
	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	As at 1 April 2022	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	As at 1 April 2022
Financial Assets measured at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-		-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-		-	-	-

Financial assets measured at Amortized cost

Particulars	Non Current			Current		
	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	As at 1 April 2022	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	As at 1 April 2022
Loans to employees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss

Particulars	Non Current			Current		
	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	As at 1 April 2022	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	As at 1 April 2022
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

Financial Liabilities measured at Amortized cost

Particulars	Non Current			Current		
	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	As at 1 April 2022	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	As at 1 April 2022
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-



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17 FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial assets and liabilities

	Fair value hierarchy				Fair value hierarchy			
Financial Assets / Financial Liabilities	Fair Value as at 31.03.2024	Quoted Prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Fair Value as at 31.03.2023	Quoted Prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets measured at Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets measured at Fair value through Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Liability measured at Fair value through Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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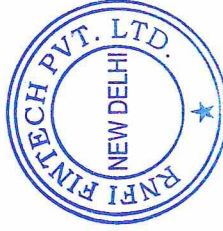
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18 Contingent liabilities and Capital commitments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
Contingent liabilities			
- Bank Guarantee	-	-	-
Capital commitments			
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for	-	-	-
	-	-	-

19 Value of Expenditure in Foreign Currency :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 1 April 2022
a. Expenditure in Foreign Currency			
Website and Domain Expenses	-	-	-
b. Earning in Foreign Currency	-	-	-



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Notes to standalone financial statements

20 Other statutory information

Additional Information Disclosure Pursuant to Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 as per MCA notification dated March 24, 2021

- (i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period,
- (iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the 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,
- (vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961
- (viii) The company has not been declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (ix) The Company have complied rules under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- (x) The company has not entered any scheme of arrangement during the year.
- (xi) The company has not availed any borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.
- (xii) There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosure in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.
- (xiii)

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective. Based on a preliminary assessment, the entity believes the impact of the change will not be significant



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21 First time Adoption of Ind AS

- A The financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024 are the first annual financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 using Balance sheet as at 1st April, 2022 as the transition date. The transition was carried out from Indian GAAP, which was considered as the previous GAAP. All applicable Ind AS have been applied consistently and retrospectively, wherever, required. The resulting difference between the carrying amounts of the **assets** and liabilities in the financial statements under both Ind AS and Indian GAAP as of the transition date are recognised directly in equity (retained earnings) at the date of transition to Ind AS.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for the periods ended on or after 1st April, 2022. In preparing these financial statements, the Company has availed itself of certain exemptions and exceptions in accordance with Ind AS 101.

The note below explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financials statements.

Exemptions availed:

(a) Deemed Cost

The company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment and intangible **assets** recognised as at 1st April, 2021 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

(b) Business Combination

The company has elected the option of not restating the past Business Combinations that had occurred before the date of transition to Ind AS.

(c) Investment in subsidiaries

The company has elected the option of measuring its Investments in Subsidiaries at previous GAAP carrying amounts.

(d) Long term foreign currency monetary item

The Management has elected to continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP.

Mandatory Exceptions:

- (a) **Estimates:** An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the transition date shall be consistent with the estimates made for the same date in accordance with the previous GAAP (after adjustments made to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. Ind AS estimates as at 1st April 2022 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP

- (b) **Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial liabilities:** Ind AS 101 requires a first time adopter to apply the derecognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However Ind AS 101 allows a first time adopter to apply the derecognition requirements in Ind AS 109 from the date of entity's choosing, provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognised as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions. Entity has elected to apply the derecognition provisions prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

- (c) **Classification and measurement of Financial Assets:** Ind AS 101 requires entity to assess the classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existed at the date of transition to Ind AS. Accordingly classification and measurement of financial assets have been made on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.



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RNFI Fintech Private Limited
CIN: U67100DL2019PTC351469

Notes to standalone financial statements

All amounts are in INR unless otherwise specified

22 Analytical Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current period	Previous period	% variance	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.53	2.25	-32.00	Decrease in Current ratio is on account of Increase in Current liabilities.
Debt Equity ratio	Borrowings	Shareholders equity	0.86	0.45	93.00	Increase in Debt Equity Ratio is on account of Increase in Short Term Borrowings.
Debt Service coverage ratio	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation	Interest & Principal repayment	0.77	0.38	100.00	Decrease in Debt Service Coverage Ratio is on account of increase in Short Term Borrowings during the current year
Return on equity ratio	Profit after taxes	Average shareholder's equity	-22.89	-9.39	144.00	Decrease in return on equity ratio is on account of Decrease in Average Shareholder's equity.
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases	Average trade payables	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Total assets	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Net profit ratio	Profit after taxes	Revenue from operations	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Return on investment	Income from Investments	Average investments	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Average shareholders equity + Borrowings + Lease liabilities	-0.15	-0.14	9.00	N.A.



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