

**5Paisa Trading Limited**  
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>(1) Non-Current Assets</b>			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
(b) Other intangible assets		-	-
(c) Financial Assets		-	-
(i) Loans		-	-
(ii) Others		-	-
(d) Deferred tax assets (Net)	3	0.01	0.00
(e) Other Non-Current Assets		0.12	-
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>(2) Current Assets</b>			
(a) Financial Assets		-	-
(i) Investments	4	0.34	-
(ii) Trade receivables	5	1.19	0.03
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	-	0.46
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above		-	-
(v) Loans		-	-
(vi) Others		0.02	-
(b) Current tax assets (Net)	7	0.29	0.01
(c) Other Current Assets		-	-
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>1.84</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1.97</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<b>II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity Share Capital	8	0.50	0.50
(b) Other Equity	9	(0.02)	(0.01)
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.49</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>(1) Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
(a) Provisions		-	-
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(2) Current Liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities	10		
(i) Trade & other payables		-	-
- Outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises & small enterprises		0.53	0.01
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities		0.96	-
(b) Other current liabilities		-	-
(c) Provisions		-	-
(d) Current tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
<b>Sub total</b>		<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1.97</b>	<b>0.50</b>
See accompanying notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements	1 to 20		

@Amount is less than ₹ 0.01 million, hence shown ₹ 0.00 million.

As per our attached report of even date

For V Sankar Aiyar & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.109208W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

G.Sankar  
Partner  
Membership No.: 046050



Mayur Dedhia  
Director  
(DIN: 08393396)

Prakash Gagdani  
Director  
(DIN: 07376258)

Gourav Munjal  
Additional Director  
(DIN: 06360031)

Place : Mumbai  
Dated : April 27, 2022



**5Paisa Trading Limited**  
**Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022**

(₹ in Millions)

	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
<b>Revenues</b>			
a. Revenue from Operations	11	-	-
b. Other Income		2.88	0.01
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>2.88</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
a. Employee Benefits Expense	12	0.01	-
b. Finance Costs		-	-
c. Depreciation and Amortization Expense		-	-
d. Other Expenses		2.88	0.01
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>2.89</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax for the year</b>		<b>(0.01)</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>
<b>Tax Expenses:</b>			
Current Tax	13	-	-
Deferred Tax		(0.00)	(0.00)
Short/(Excess) Provision for Tax		-	-
<b>Total Tax Expenses</b>		<b>(0.00)</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year</b>		<b>(0.01)</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the Period</b>		<b>(0.01)</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share of face value of ₹ 10 each</b>	14		
Basic in (₹)		(0.17)	(0.03)
Diluted in (₹)		(0.17)	(0.03)
See accompanying notes forming part of Standalone Financial Statements	1 to 20		

@Amount is less than ₹ 0.01 million ,hence shown ₹ 0.00 million.

As per our attached report of even date

**For V Sankar Aiyar & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.109208W

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors**

*G. Sankar*

**G.Sankar**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 046050

Place : Mumbai  
Dated : April 27, 2022



*Mayur Dedhia*

**Mayur Dedhia**  
Director  
(DIN: 08393396)

*Prakarsh Gagdani*

**Prakarsh Gagdani**  
Director  
(DIN: 07376258)

*Gourav Munjal*

**Gourav Munjal**  
Additional Director  
(DIN: 06360031)



**5Paisa Trading Limited**

**Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022**

**A] Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	(₹ in Millions)	
	Nos.	(Amount in ₹)
As at April 1, 2021	50,000	0.50
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	50,000	0.50

**B] Other Equity**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Other Comprehensive Income - Remeasurment on Defined Benefit Plan	Total
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings			
Balance as at March 31, 2021	-	-	(0.01)	-	-	(0.01)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	(0.01)	-	-	(0.01)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	-	(0.02)	-	-	(0.02)

@Amount is less than ₹ 0.01 million ,hence shown ₹ 0.00 million.

See accompanying notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements (1 to 20)

As per our attached report of even date

For V Sankar Aiyar & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.109208W

*G. Sankar*

G.Sankar  
Partner  
Membership No.: 046050

Place : Mumbai  
Dated : April 27, 2022



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

*Mayur Dedhia*

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Director  
(DIN: 08393396)

*Prakarsh Gagdani*

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Director  
(DIN: 07376258)

*Gourav Munjal*

Gourav Munjal  
Additional Director  
(DIN: 06360031)



**5Paisa Trading Limited**  
Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in Millions)

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
<b>Cash Flows From Operating Activities</b>		
Net Profit/(Loss) before taxation	(0.01)	(0.00)
<b>Operating Profit/(Loss) before working capital changes</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Financial Assets	0.46	(0.46)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(0.34)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(0.14)	
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	0.96	
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade & Other Payable	0.53	(0.00)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Assets	(0.28)	(0.01)
<b>Cash generated From operations</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>(0.47)</b>
Taxes	(0.00)	0.00
<b>Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (A)</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>(0.47)</b>
<b>Cash Flows From Investing Activities</b>		
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities (B)	-	-
<b>Cash Flows From Financing Activities</b>		
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities (C)	-	-
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>(0.47)</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at beginning of year (Refer Note No. 4)	0.03	0.50
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of year (Refer Note No. 4)	1.19	0.03
<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>(0.47)</b>

@Amount is less than ₹ 0.01 million ,hence shown ₹ 0.00 million.

See accompanying notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements (1 to 20)

As per our attached report of even date

For V Sankar Aiyar & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.109208W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

G.Sankar  
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Membership No.: 046050

Place : Mumbai  
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*Gourav Munjal*  
Gourav Munjal  
Additional Director  
(DIN: 06360031)



**Note 1. Corporate Information:**

5paisa Trading Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of 5paisa Capital Limited was incorporated on February 27, 2020. The Company was formed with an objective of commencing on-line business and marketing of all consumer durable and other goods through internet or such other channels.

**Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies and Key Accounting Estimates and Judgements****2.1 Significant Accounting Policies:****a) Basis of Preparation of Standalone financial statements:**

The financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2022 has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard ('Ind AS'). The Company is covered under the definition of NBFC and the Ind AS is applicable under Phase II as defined in notification dated 30th March 2016 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), since the company is a listed company.

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Sec 133 of the Companies Act ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter and under the historical cost convention on accrual basis.

The Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 are being authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 27, 2022.

**b) Financial assets****Initial recognition and measurement:**

Trade Receivables, Loans and Deposits are initially recognized when they are originated. The Company recognizes a financial asset in its Balance Sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Where the fair value of a financial asset at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognized as a gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss at initial recognition if the fair value is determined through a quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e. level 1 input) or through a valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e. level 2 input).

In case the fair value is not determined using a level 1 or level 2 input as mentioned above, the difference between the fair value and transaction price is deferred appropriately and recognized as a gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that such gain or loss arises due to a change in factor that market participants take into account when pricing the financial asset.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

**Subsequent measurement:**

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

- i) The Company business model for managing the financial asset and
- ii) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

- i) Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- iii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

**c) Financial Liabilities and equity:****Initial recognition and measurement:**

The Company recognizes a financial liability in its Balance Sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liability.

Where the fair value of a financial liability at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognized as a gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss at initial recognition if the fair value is determined through a quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e. level 1 input) or through a valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e. level 2 input).

In case the fair value is not determined using a level 1 or level 2 input as mentioned above, the difference between the fair value and transaction price is deferred appropriately and recognized as a gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that such gain or loss arises due to a change in factor that market participants take into account when pricing the financial liability.

**Subsequent measurement:**

All financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value net of transaction cost that are attributable to the separate liabilities. All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on 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 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 amortised cost of a financial liability.



## 5Paisa Trading Limited

### Notes Forming Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

#### 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 the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

#### d) Income Taxes:

Tax expense is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

##### Current tax:

Provision for current tax is made as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). 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.

##### Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes as at the reporting date. Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit under Income tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. However, in case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than business combination) that affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized. Also, for temporary differences if any that may arise from initial recognition of goodwill, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary difference can be utilized. In case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than business combination) that affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, deferred tax assets are not recognized.

The tax effects of income tax losses, available for carry forward, are recognised as deferred tax asset, when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be set-off.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the benefits of part or all of such deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Additional taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends by the Company are recognised directly in equity at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

#### Presentation of current and deferred tax:

Current and deferred tax are recognized as income or an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in

Other Comprehensive Income, in which case, the current and deferred tax income/expense are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company.

#### e) Provisions and Contingencies:

The Company recognizes provisions when a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event exists and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of reporting period, taking into account the risk & uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

If the effect of 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 recognized as a finance cost.

The Company in the normal course of its business, comes across client claims/ regulatory penalties/ inquiries, etc. and the same are duly clarified/ addressed from time to time. The penalties/ actions if any are being considered for disclosure as contingent liability only after finality of the representation of appeals before the lower authorities.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are disclosed only where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.



## 5Paisa Trading Limited

### Notes Forming Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

#### f) Statement of Cash Flows :

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method adjusting the net profit for the effects of:

- changes during the period in operating receivables and payables transactions of a noncash nature;
- non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, deferred taxes and unrealised foreign currency gains and losses.
- all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

#### g) Cash and Cash Equivalents :

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement comprise cash and cheques in hand, bank balances.

#### h) Earning Per Share:

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

## 2.2 KEY ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on ongoing basis. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

The Company makes certain judgments and estimates for valuation and impairment of financial instruments, fair valuation of employee stock options, useful life of property, plant and equipment, deferred tax assets and retirement benefit obligations. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key 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:

#### a. Income taxes

The Company tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions. Further Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

#### b. Fair value measurement 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, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow model, which involve various judgements and assumptions.



**5Paisa Trading Limited**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

**Note 3 : Deferred Tax Assets**

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred Tax Asset arising due to temporary difference pertaining to:		
Tax on business Loss carry-forward	0.01	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>

@Amount is less than ₹ 0.01 million ,hence shown ₹ 0.00 million.

**Note 4 : Receivables**

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Trade receivables		
- Receivables considered Good - unsecured	0.34	-
- Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
<b>Total (i) Gross</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>-</b>
Less : Impairment loss allowance	-	-
<b>Total (i) Net</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>-</b>

a) No trade or other receivables are due from directors or from other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any directors is a partner, director or a member as at 31st March 2022 & 31st March 2021.

b) No trade receivables and other receivables are interest bearing.



**5Paisa Trading Limited**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

**Note 5: Cash and Cash Equivalents**

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Cash & Cash Equivalents		
Cash in hand		
Balances with Bank		
In Current Accounts	1.19	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>0.03</b>

**Note 6 : Bank balance other than above**

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Fixed Deposits with banks	-	0.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.46</b>

**Note 7 : Other Current Assets**

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
GST credit receivable	0.27	0.00
Prepaid Expenses	0.02	
Interest Accrued on fixed deposits	-	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.01</b>

@Amount is less than ₹ 0.01 million ,hence shown ₹ 0.00 million.

**Note 8 : Equity****(a) Equity Share Capital**

a. The Authorised, Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up share capital comprises of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 as follows:

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Authorized Shares:		
50,000 (Previous Year 50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	0.50	0.50
Issued, Subscribed and paid up:		
50,000 (Previous Year 50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up	0.50	0.50

b. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Issued, subscribed and paid up at the beginning of the year [No. of Shares]	50,000	50,000
Add : Issued during the Year [No. of Shares]	-	-
Issued, Subscribed and paid up at the end of the year [No. of Shares]	50,000	50,000



## 5Paisa Trading Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

### c. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of company, the holder 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 the number of equity shares held by shareholders.

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

Name of Shareholders	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Spaisa Capital Limited (Holding Company)	50,000	50,000

e. During the period of five years immediately precedings the balance sheet date, the Company has not issued any shares without payment being received in cash or by any way of bonus shares or shares bought back.

### f. Promoter Holding

Name of Shareholders	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Spaisa Capital Limited (Holding Company)	50,000	50,000

### Note 9 : Other Equity

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Retained Earnings	-	(0.01)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income:</b>		
Remeasurment on Defined Benefit Plan (net of tax)	-	-
Income Tax on Defined Benefit Plan	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	(0.01)

### Note 10 : Current Financial Liabilities - Trade & Other Payables

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>(1) Trade Payable</b>		
- Outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises	-	-
- Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises	0.05	-
<b>(2) Other Payable</b>		
- Outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises	-	-
- Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises		
(a) Accrued Salaries & Benefits	-	-
(a) Provision for Expenses	0.48	0.01
(c) Other Trade Payables	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.01</b>



**5Paisa Trading Limited**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

**Note 11 : Other Income**

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Commission Income	2.86	-
Gain on financial assets measured at fair value through Profit & Loss account	0.00	-
Interest on Fixed deposit	0.02	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>0.01</b>

@Amount is less than ₹ 0.01 million ,hence shown ₹ 0.00 million.

**Note 12 : Other Expenses**

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Marketing Support Expenditure	2.33	-
Professional charges	0.18	0.01
Office Expenses	0.11	-
Software Expenses	0.26	-
Remuneration to Auditors :		
As auditors - Statutory Audit	0.01	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>0.01</b>

@Amount is less than ₹ 0.01 million ,hence shown ₹ 0.00 million.



## Trade payable aging schedule as at 31 March 2022

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME - undisputed	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others - undisputed	0.05	-	-	-	0.05
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.05</b>

## Trade payable aging schedule as at 31 March 2021

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME - undisputed	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others - undisputed	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule as on 31 March 2022

Particulars	Less Than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	0.34	-	-	-	-	0.34
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule as on 31 March 2021

Particulars	Less Than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-



Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2022 are :

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Current Income Tax:</b>		
Current Income Tax Charge (Net of short/excess provision for tax)		
<b>Deferred Tax :</b>		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(0.00)	(0.00)
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of Profit or Loss</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2022 :

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Profit before Tax	(0.01)	(0.00)
Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax amount	(0.00)	(0.00)
Disallowance Expenses	-	-
Exempt / Deductible Income	-	-
Differential Tax Rate on Income	-	-
DTA not recognised earlier	-	-
Rate Difference in DTA creation	-	-
Adjustments for current tax for prior periods	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of Profit and Loss	(0.00)	(0.00)

#### Note 14 : Earning Per Share (EPS)

(₹ in Millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Net profit after Tax as per Statement of Profit & Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	(0.01)	(0.00)
Weighted average number of equity shares for computation of basic and diluted EPS	50,000	50,000
Basic Earning per Share (₹)	(0.17)	(0.03)
Diluted Earning per Share (₹)	(0.17)	(0.03)
Face Value per Equity Share (₹)	10	10

**Note 15 : Capital, Other Commitments and Contingent Liabilities at Balance Sheet date:**

**Note 15 : Capital, Other Commitments and Contingent Liabilities at Balance Sheet date.**  
The Company does not have any capital , other commitments and contingent liabilities at balance sheet date.



## 5Paisa Trading Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

### Note 16 : Financial Risk Management

#### 16 A. 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, derivative financial instruments, other balances with banks, loans and other receivables and other financial asset. The Company does not have any credit risk as at balance sheet date.

#### 16 B. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's inability to meet its cash flow commitments on time. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient stock of cash and marketable securities and maintaining availability of standby funding through an adequate line up of committed credit facilities. It uses a range of products mix to ensure efficient funding from across well-diversified markets and investor pools. Treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the company's cash flow position and ensures that the company is able to meet its financial obligation at all times including contingencies.

The table below analyse the company financial liability into relevant maturity companying based on their contractual maturity. The amount disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balance due within 1 year equals their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

As at March 31, 2022	< 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
Trade and Other Payables	0.53	-	-	0.53
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	0.53	-	-	0.53

As at March 31, 2021	< 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
Trade and Other Payables	0.01	-	-	0.01
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	0.01	-	-	0.01

#### 16 C. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realizable fair values or in futures cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The Company does not have any market risk as on balance sheet date.

##### 16 C.1. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate change does not affects significantly short term borrowing and current investment therefore the Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt and Non current investment. Company business is volatile and hence borrowings are done bases on requirement, generally borrowings are done for short term and are on market based interest rate. The Company does not have any borrowings as at balance sheet date.

##### 16 C.2. Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The company does not have any borrowings or any instruments as at balance sheet date.

##### 16 C.3. Exposure to currency risks

The Company does not have any exposure to foreign currency as at balance sheet date.

##### 16 C.4. Exposure to Price Risk

The Company exposure to price risk arising form investment held by the company and is classified in the balance sheet through fair value through profit & loss account. The company has no investments and exposure to price risk as at balance sheet date.

#### 16 D. Capital Management

The company's objective when managing capital are to

- Safeguard their ability to continue as going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for the share holders and benefits for other stake holders, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

(₹ in Millions)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Borrowings	-	-
Total Capital	0.48	0.49
Debt Equity Ratio	-	-



**16 E. Fair values of financial instruments**

The company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs that are not observable and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The company uses widely recognised valuation models to determine the fair value of common and simple financial instruments, such as interest rate and currency swaps, that use only observable market data and require little management judgement and estimation. Observable prices or model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange-traded derivatives and simple OTC derivatives such as interest rate swaps. The availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determining fair values.

**16 E. 1. Financial instruments measured at fair value**

The Company does not have any asset measured at fair value

**16 E. 2. Financial instruments not measured at fair value**

The following table sets out the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised.

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Carrying Value	Fair Value	At amortised cost
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	1.19	1.19	-
Trade Receivable	0.34	-	
Others	0.02	-	
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>-</b>

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Carrying Value	Fair Value	At amortised cost
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	0.03	0.03	-
Bank balances	0.46	0.46	
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>-</b>



**Spaia Trading Limited**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

**Note 17 :- Related Party Transaction**

(A) As Per IND AS 24, the disclosures of transaction with the related parties are given below :

List of related parties where control exists and also related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships :

Nature of relationship	Name of party
Directors & its Relatives	Mr Prakarsh Gagdani Mr Santosh Jayaram (up to Feb 28, 2021) Mr Gourav Munjal (from Mar 01, 2021) Mr Mayur Dedhia
Holding Company	SPaia Capital Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	SPaia P2P Limited SPaia Insurance Brokers Limited
Other Related Parties	IIFL Finance Limited (Formerly IIFL Holdings Limited) IIFL Securities Limited IIFL Commodities Limited (Formerly India Infoline Commodities Limited) IIFL Management Services Limited (Formerly India Infoline Insurance Services Limited) Livlong Insurance Brokers Limited (Formerly IIFL Insurance Brokers Limited)* Livlong Protection & Wellness Services Limited (Formerly known as IIFL Corporate Services Limited)** IIFL Wealth Management Limited# IIFL Facilities Services Limited IIFL Wealth (UK) Limited IIFL Capital Inc IIFL Corporate Services Limited (Formerly known as IIFL Assets Reconstruction Limited) IIFL Home Finance Limited (Formerly India Infoline Housing Finance Limited) IIFL Samasta Finance Limited (Formerly known as Samasta Microfinance Limited) IIFL Securities Pte Limited*** IIFL Capital Pte Limited IIFL Asset Management Limited IIFL Alternate Asset Advisors Limited IIFL Wealth Prime Limited (Formerly known as IIFL Wealth Finance Limited) IIFL Trustee Limited IIFL Wealth Distribution Services Limited (Formerly known as IIFL Distribution Services Limited) IIFL Investment Advisers & Trustee Services Limited IIFL (Asia) Pte Limited*** IIFL Private Wealth(Hong Kong) Limited)** IIFL Private Wealth Management (Dubai) Limited IIFL Private Wealth Management (Dubai) Limited IIFL Asset Management (Mauritius) Limited IIFL Inc IIFL Capital (Canada) Limited IIFL Wealth Securities IFSC Limited IIFL Securities Services IFSC Limited IIFL Wealth Portfolio Managers Limited (Formerly Known as IIFL Portfolio Managers Limited) (Originally IIFL) IIFL Wealth Altior Limited (Formerly known as IIFL Altior Advisors Limited) (Originally Altior Advisors) IIFL Wealth Capital Markets Limited (Formerly Known as L&T Capital Markets Limited) (Wholly owned) Meenakshi Towers LLP India Infoline Foundation Shreyans Foundations LLP Giskard Datatech Private Limited**** IIFL Sales Limited MNJ Consultants Private Limited India Infoline Employee Trust Nirmal Madhu Family Private Trust Sunder Bhanwar Ventures Private Limited IIFLW CSR Foundation (Incorporate w.e.f January 20, 2020) Mr. Venkataraman Rajamani Mr. Nirmal Jain Mrs. Madhu Jain (wife of Nirmal Jain) Mrs. Aditi Athavankar (in capacity of Kalki Family Private Trust) Orpheus Trading Pvt. Limited Ardent Impex Pvt Limited Prakarsh Sharad Gagdani - HUF Sharad Gagdani Mrs Kalpana Gagdani (mother of Prakarsh Gagdani) Mrs Punam Gagdani (wife of Prakarsh Gagdani)

\*\*IIFL Private Wealth(Hong Kong) Limited has passed a special resolution on 4th September 2020 to voluntarily liquidate the Company

\* Name of the Company changed from IIFL Insurance Brokers Limited to Livlong Insurance Brokers Limited with effect from February 22, 2022

\*\* Name of the Company changed from IIFL Corporate Services Limited to Livlong Protection &amp; Wellness Solutions Limited with effect from October 06, 2021 Further, it is ceased to be Wholly Owned Subsidiary of IIFL Securities Limited with effect from December 01, 2021

\*\*\* Amalgated with IIFL Capital Pte. Limited with effect from 27, 2021

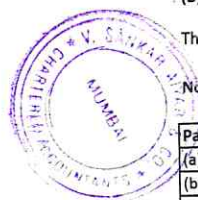
\*\*\*\* Cease to be Associate Company of IIFL Securities Limited with effect from December 30, 2021

**(B) Significant Transactions with Related Parties**

There were no transactions with related parties during the year.

**Note 17 :- Ratios**

Particulars	FY 21-22	FY 20-21
(a) Current Ratio (in Times)	1.32	2.35
(b) Net profit ratio (in %age)	-0.42%	-0.61%
(c) Return on Capital Employed (in %age)	-2.50%	-0.44%



## Spaia Trading Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

### Note 19 :- Additional Regulatory Information as per Division III Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013

- (i) The company does not hold any immovable properties in its name as at 31-03-2022 and 31-03-2021.
- (ii) The company does not hold any investment property.
- (iii) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment at any time during the year.
- (iv) No loans or advances in the nature of loans were granted anytime during the year to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties.
- (v) No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- (vi) The company has not done any transactions with the struck off companies during anytime during the year.
- (vii) 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 or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) anytime during the Financial year 2021 - 2022.

The company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entity (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company has to 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.

(viii) There are no transaction that are 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.

(ix) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year 2021 - 2022.

(x) The company has complied with the latest ammendments made in Division III Schedule -III of the Companies Act 2013 vide Notification dated 24th March, 2021 and wherever necessary previous years figures has been regrouped or reclassified for better presentation.

### Note 20 : Comparatives

Previous year figures are re-grouped, re-classified and re-arranged, wherever considered necessary to confirm to current year's presentation.

As per our attached report of even date

For V Sankar Aiyar & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.109208W

G.Sankar

Partner

Membership No.: 046050



Place : Mumbai

Dated : April 27, 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Mayur Dedhia

Director

(DIN: 08393396)

Prakarsh Gagdani

Director

(DIN: 07376258)

Gourav Munjal

Additional Director

(DIN: 06360031)

