

JYACAD SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U72200GJ2017PTC098399

Regd. Off: A-502, Pushpavan Apartment, Nr. IOC Petrol Pump, Bodakdev Road
Ahmedabad 380054

E-mail: hello@jyacad.in Phone No. +91 2717297096

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To,
The Members,

Your Directors present the Fourth Annual Report on the business and operations together with the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2021.

1. Financial Results and State of Company's Affairs:

The Summarized Financial Results for the year under review are as under.

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2021	As on 31.03.2020
Total of Income	-	2,500
Less: Expenditure	(32,638)	(65,432)
Net Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax	(32,638)	(62,932)
Less: Current tax	-	-
Add: Deferred tax	-	-
Net Profit / (Loss)After Tax	(32,638)	(62,932)
Less: Statutory Appropriation	-	-
Distributable Profits	-	-
Net Profit/ (Loss) After Tax	(32,638)	(62,932)

2. REVIEW OF OPERATIONS & ANALYSIS OF RESULTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2021:

During the financial year under review, the company could not earn any income and net loss incurred after tax is Rs. 32,638/-

3. DIVIDEND:

The Company has not declared any dividend for financial year 2020-2021.

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4. TRANSFER TO RESERVES:

During the financial year under report, the company has not transferred the amount to the Reserve and surplus out of the profit and Loss Account for the financial year 2020-2021.

5. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS AFFECTING FINANCIAL POSITION BETWEEN END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR AND DATE OF REPORT

There have been no material changes and commitments affecting financial position between end of the financial year and the date of the report.

6. SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS IMPACTING THE GOING CONCERN STATUS AND COMPANY'S OPERATIONS IN FUTURE

During the year under review there has been no such significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and company's operations in future.

7. SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

The Company does not have any Subsidiary, Joint venture or Associate Company.

8. STATUTORY AUDITOR & AUDIT REPORT

The Board of Directors has appointed M/s. Jayamal Thakore & Co., Chartered Accountants (Registration No. 104098W), Ahmedabad, as statutory Auditors for a period of 5 years commencing from the conclusion of the 1st Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of the 06th Annual General Meeting.

There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks made by Statutory Auditors in their report for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2021.

Details in respect of frauds reported by auditors under sub-section (12) of Section 143 other than those which are reported to the central government:

During the year under consideration, there was no such instances.

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9. BOARD'S COMMENT ON THE AUDITORS' REPORT

The observations of the Statutory Auditors, when read together with the relevant notes to the accounts and accounting policies are self explanatory and does not call for any further comment.

10. CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS

There is no change in the nature of the business of the Company.

11. DIRECTORS

There is no change in the constitution of Board of Directors.

12. DEPOSITS

The Company has not invited/ accepted any deposits from the public during the year ended March 31, 2021. There were no unclaimed or unpaid deposits as on March 31, 2021.

13. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION & FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS & OUTGO

As required under Section 134(2) (m) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, information relating to Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earning and Outgo is as follows:

A. Conservation of Energy:

Your company has taken various steps for conservation of energy.

B. Technology Absorption:

There is no technology absorption during the year under review.

C. Foreign Exchange earnings and Outgo:

There is no foreign exchange earnings and outgo during the year under review.

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14. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Company is not required to constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee as it does not fall within purview of Section 135 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence it is not required to formulate policy on corporate social responsibility.

15. NUMBER OF MEETING OF THE BOARD

During the year 2020-2021, the Board of Directors met 7 (Seven) times viz. on 27/05/2020, 28/07/2020, 25/08/2020, 01/09/2020, 04/09/2020, 03/11/2020 and 12/02/2021.

16. DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the requirements under Section 134 (3) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors hereby state and confirm that

1. In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
2. They have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2021 and of the loss of the company for the year ended on that date.
3. They have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
4. They have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis.
5. They had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provision of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

17. DECLARATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Company was not required to appoint Independent Directors under Section 149 (4) and Rule 4 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 hence no declaration has been obtained.

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18. COMPANY'S POLICY ON DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION INCLUDING CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING QUALIFICATIONS, POSITIVE ATTRIBUTES, INDEPENDENCE OF A DIRECTOR AND OTHER MATTERS PROVIDED UNDER SUB-SECTION (3) OF SECTION 178

The Company was not required to constitute a Nomination and Remuneration Committee under Section 178 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 6 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 and Stakeholders Relationship Committee under Section 178(5) of the Companies Act, 2013.

19. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186

During the year under review, the Company has not advanced any loans/ given guarantees/ made investments.

20. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEE

None of the employee has received remuneration exceeding the limit as stated in rule 5 (2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

21. COST RECORD

The provision of Cost audit as per section 148 does not applicable to the Company.

22. CONSOLIDATION FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Company does not have any subsidiaries so there is no need to prepare the consolidated financial statement for the F.Y.2020-2021.

23. WEB LINK OF ANNUAL RETURN

The Company does not having any Website.

24. PARTICULARS OF RELATED PARTY TRASACTION

Company has not entered into any contracts or arrangements with related parties referred to in sub Section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 8 (2) of the Companies (Accounts), Rules 2014 during the financial year 2020-2021. Therefore Form AOC 2 is not required to disclose for the same.

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25. DISCLOSURES UNDER SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION & REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013:

There being no Women employee in the Company, the same shall not apply.

26. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL:

The Company has a proper and adequate system of internal controls. This ensures that all transactions are authorized, recorded and reported correctly, and assets are safeguarded and protected against loss from unauthorized use or disposition. In addition, there are operational controls and fraud risk controls, covering the entire spectrum of internal financial controls.

27. SHARES

During the year under review the company has not issued any equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise and has not issue shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any scheme.

28. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Board takes the opportunity to thank for the support received from concerned authorities and other agencies associated with the company.

For Jyacad Solutions Private Limited


Rameshchandra Sojitra
Director
(DIN: 00016149)


Chirag Soni
Director
(DIN: 01684683)

September 1, 2021
Ahmedabad



Independent Auditor's Report

To
**The Members of
Jyacad Solutions Private Limited.**

Report on the Standalone Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Jyacad Solutions Private Ltd.** which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) and the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Change in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including Other Comprehensive Income) and cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) 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 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 Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act and rules made thereunder including the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

We conducted our audit of standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to





obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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

Opinion

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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2021, and its total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements


- 1) As required by the Companies (Auditor 's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.
- 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, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, the said order is not applicable pursuant to MCA notification GSR 583(E) dated 13th June, 2017.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. There were no pending litigations as at March 31, 2021 which would impact the financial position of the company.
 - ii. The company did not have any material foreseeable losses on long term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection fund by the company.

For Jayamal Thakore & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 104098W


Anup Kumar Bhattacharjee
(Partner)
Membership number: 082184
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 30th June, 2021
UDIN: 21082184AAAABK3289





ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

(Referred to in our report of even date to the members of **Jyacad Solutions Private Limited** on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021)

On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of audit, we state that:

i. FIXED ASSETS:

The Company does not have any fixed assets except an intangible asset under development and maintained proper records of same.

ii. INVENTORIES:

As per information and explanations given to us, this paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable being company is a service provider and it has not made any inventory transactions during the year.

iii. LOANS:

According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not granted loan to parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of companies Act, 2013. This paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.

iv. LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND GURANTEES:

According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans and investment made, and guarantee and security provided by it. There were no such transactions during the year so said paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

v. PUBLIC DEPOSITS:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public, to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Section 73 and 76 or any other provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 or the rules framed there under apply.

vi. COST RECORDS:

As informed to us the Central Government had not prescribed maintenance of the cost records under Sub Section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect to the activities carried out by the company.





vii. STATUTORY DUES:

- a) The company has been generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax and other material Statutory Dues applicable to it. There were no arrears as at 31st March, 2020, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- b) According to the records of the Company, no dues of income- tax, goods and service tax, cess which have not been deposited on account of disputes.

viii. REPAYMENT OF DUES OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:

According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not committed any default in repayment of dues to banks and financial institutions. The Company has not borrowed any funds by way of issue of debentures.

ix. TERM LOAN / MONEY RAISED:

The company had not obtained term loans during the previous years.

x. FRAUD ON OR BY THE COMPANY:

To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, there have been no cases of fraud on or by the Company noticed or reported during the year under report.

xi. MANAGERIAL REMUNERATION:

According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid / provided for managerial remuneration. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.

xii. NIDHI COMPANY:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS:

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements as specified under section 133 of the act.

xiv. PREFERENTIAL ALLOTMENT:

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, since the Company been incorporated during this financial year and initial subscription of 10000 equity shares of face value Rs. 10/- each has been made on private placement of shares during the year.





xv. NON CASH TRANSACTIONS:

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the order is not applicable.

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the order is not applicable.

For Jayamal Thakore & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 104098W

**Anup Kumar Bhattacharjee
(Partner)**

Membership number: 082184

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 30th June, 2021

UDIN: 21082184AAAABK3289



BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2021

(Amount in Rs.)

PARTICULARS	Notes	As At March 31, 2021	As At March 31, 2020
I. ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		-	-
Intangible Assets		-	-
Intangible Assets under development	3	1,01,93,843	76,23,593
Financial Assets		-	-
Investments		-	-
Loans		-	-
Other financial assets		-	-
Other non-current assets		-	-
Total non-current assets		1,01,93,843	76,23,593
Current assets			
Inventories		-	-
Financial Assets		-	-
Trade Receivables		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4	15,626	11,340
Loans		-	-
Other financial assets		-	-
Total current assets		15,626	11,340
Total Assets		1,02,09,469	76,34,933
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	5	1,00,000	1,00,000
Other Equity	6	(3,60,536)	(3,27,898)
Total Equity		(2,60,536)	(2,27,898)
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities		-	-
Other Non Current liabilities		-	-
Provisions		-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities	7	1,04,95,684	78,44,760
Trade payables	8	(35,680)	(34,923)
Other financial liabilities	9	10,000	10,000
Other Current liabilities	10	-	42,993
Provisions		-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	-
Total current liabilities		1,04,70,005	78,62,831
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,02,09,469	76,34,933

Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
JYACAD SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITEDFor Jayamal Thakore & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Anup Kumar Bhattacharjee
(Partner)
M. No.: 082184
Ahmedabad, June 30, 2021


Chirag Soni
Director
DIN: 01684683Rameshchandra Sojitra
Director
DIN: 000161419
Ahmedabad, June 30, 2021

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

(Amount in Rs.)

PARTICULARS	Notes	2020-21	2019-20
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other Income		-	2,500
Total Income		-	2,500
Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed		-	-
Increase in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and Stock-in- trade		-	-
Employee benefits expense		-	-
Finance Costs		-	-
Travel Expenses		-	-
Depreciation and amortization expense		-	-
Other expense	11	32,638	65,432
Total Expense		32,638	65,432
Profit before tax		(32,638)	(62,932)
Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Profit for the period		(32,638)	(62,932)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined liability/asset		-	-
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		-	-
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Total Comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period		-	-
Earning per equity share			
Equity shares of par value Rs.10 each		-	-
Basic (Rs.)		(3.26)	(6.29)
Diluted (Rs.)		(3.26)	(6.29)
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earning per equity share		10,000	10,000

Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts

2

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
JYACAD SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITEDFor Jayamal Thakore & Co.
Chartered AccountantsAnup Kumar Bhattacharjee
(Partner)
M. No.: 082184
Ahmedabad, June 30, 2021Chirag Soni
Director
DIN: 01684683Rameshchandra Sojitra
Director
DIN: 000161419
Ahmedabad, June 30, 2021

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(Amount in Rs.)

PARTICULARS	2020-21	2019-20
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit/(Loss) before Tax	(32,638)	(62,932)
Adjustments		
Operating Profit/(Loss) before Working Capital Changes	(32,638)	(62,932)
Adjustments for:		
Current financial liabilities	26,50,924	25,64,500
Trade payables	(757)	(38,749)
Other financial liabilities	-	-
Other current liabilities	(42,993)	35,059
Cash Generated from Operation	25,74,536	24,97,878
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Asset Purchase	(25,70,250)	(22,33,244)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(25,70,250)	(25,02,500)
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issue of share capital (incl. securities premium)	-	-
Less:		
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	-	-
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,286	(4,622)
Cash and Cash Equivalent as at 31-3-2020	11,340	15,962
Cash and Cash Equivalent as at 31-3-2021	15,626	11,340

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
JYACAD SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITEDFor Jayamal Thakore & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Anup Kumar Bhattacharjee
(Partner)
M. No.: 082184
Ahmedabad, June 30, 2021

Chirag Soni
Director
DIN: 01684683

Rameshchandra Sojitra
Director
DIN: 000161419
Ahmedabad, June 30, 2021

NOTE 3 INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Particulars			Intangible Assets Under Development	Total
Year Ended March 31,2020				
Gross Carrying amount	-	-	51,21,093	51,21,093
Additions	-	-	25,02,500	25,02,500
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	-	-	76,23,593	76,23,593
Accumulated Depreciation				
Depreciated during the year	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	-	-	76,23,593	76,23,593

Particulars			Intangible Assets Under Development	Total
Year Ended March 31,2021				
Gross Carrying amount	-	-	76,23,593	76,23,593
Additions	-	-	25,70,250	25,70,250
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	-	-	1,01,93,843	1,01,93,843
Accumulated Depreciation				
Depreciated during the year	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	-	-	1,01,93,843	1,01,93,843



1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Jyacad Solutions Limited is a private Limited Company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company is engaged in the business of software publishing, consultancy and supply [Software publishing includes production, supply and documentation of ready-made (non-customized) software, operating systems software, business & other applications software, computer games software for all platforms. Consultancy includes providing the best solution in the form of custom software after analyzing the users' needs and problems. Custom software also includes made-to-order software based on orders from specific users. Also, included are writing of software of any kind following directives of the users; software maintenance, web-page design.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(i) Basis of Accounting:

a) **Statement of Compliance:**

The financial statements have been prepared with all material aspect with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind As) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

b) **Basis of preparation:**

(i) The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis of accounting under historical cost convention in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 including Indian Accounting Standards notified there.

(ii) **Current and Non-Current Classification**

The Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1- 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.



(iii) Use of Estimates:

The preparation and presentation of financial statements are in conformity with the Ind As which required management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting year.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and differences between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the year in which the results are known / materialized.

(iv) Revenue recognition:

Revenue from contracts is measured when risk is transferred to customers.

(ii) Taxes on Income:

a) Current tax:

Current tax is determined on income for the year chargeable to tax in accordance on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

b) Deferred tax:

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset



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

Deferred tax 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.

(iii) **Employee Benefits:**

There being no employees, employed by the Company during the year, this clause is not applicable.

(iv) **Property, Plant and Equipment & Depreciation:**

a) **Property Plant and Equipment:**

All items of property, plant and equipment, if any, are stated at historical cost (net of recoverable taxes) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

b) **Depreciation methods, estimated useful life and residual value:**

The company has no property, plant and equipment. So no depreciation has been provided.

(v) **Intangible Assets and Amortization:**

a) **Intangible Assets:**

Intangible assets, are measured on initial recognition at cost (net of recoverable taxes, if any). Subsequently, intangible assets are carried out at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an intangible asset is determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized as income or expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year or disposal.

b) **Capital work in progress:**

Capital work in progress, if any, is stated at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable borrowing cost and net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. All the direct expenditure related to implementation including incidental expenditure incurred during the period of implementation



of a project, till it is commissioned, is accounted as Capital work in progress (CWIP) and after commissioning the same is transferred / allocated to the respective item of property, plant and equipment. Pre-operating costs, being indirect in nature, are expensed to the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

c) Amortization methods, estimated useful life and residual value:

The company has a policy that Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives based on underlying contracts where applicable. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. A rebuttable presumption that the useful life of an intangible asset will not exceed ten years from the date when the asset is available for use is considered by the management.

(vi) Impairment of non – financial assets

The Company has a policy to review the carrying amount of its Property, Plant and Equipment, including Capital Work in progress of a "Cash Generating Unit" (CGU) at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the Cash Generating Unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable Amount is determined:

- i) In case of individual asset, at higher of the fair value less cost to sell and value in use; and
- ii) In case of cash generating unit (a company of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and the value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(vii) Foreign Currency Transactions:

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees which represents the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.



Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using mean exchange rate prevailing on the last day of the reporting period. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

(viii) **Cash and cash equivalents:**

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company's cash management.

(ix) **Statement of Cash flows:**

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

(x) **Borrowing Cost:**

Borrowing costs, if any applicable, includes interest and amortisation of ancillary costs incurred to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Costs in connection with the borrowing of funds to the extent not directly related to the acquisition of qualifying assets are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the tenure of the loan. Borrowing costs, allocated to and utilised for qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset up to the date of capitalisation of such asset is added to the cost of the assets. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

(xi) **Earnings per Share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit after tax for the year attributable to Equity Shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit attributable to equity Shareholders (after



adjustment for diluted earnings) by average number of weighted equity shares outstanding during the year.

(xii) **Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:**

Provisions are recognised only when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made. Contingent liability is disclosed for (i) Possible obligation which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or (ii) Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

(xiii) **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.

1. Financial Assets:

i. Initial recognition and measurement:

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset (which is not measured at fair value) through profit or loss at its fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

ii. Subsequent measurement:

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

- i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and
- iii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Company classifies its financial assets in the above mentioned categories based on:

- a) The Company's business model for managing the financial assets, and
- b) The contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial asset.



i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

a) A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the Contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognized in profit or loss.

iii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting both contractual cash flows that gives rise on specified dates to solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and by selling financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. In addition, The Company may elect to designate a financial asset, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if



doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch')

Trade receivables, Advances, Security Deposits, Cash and Cash Equivalents etc. are classified for measurement at amortised cost.

iii. Derecognition:

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv. Impairment of financial assets:

The company assesses at each date of statement of financial position whether a financial assets or group of financial assets is impaired. In accordance of Ind AS 109, the company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss.

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance. As a practical expedient, the company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables. ECL impairment loss allowances (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as an expense / income respectively in the statement of profit and loss. Provision for ECL is presented as deduction from carrying amount of trade receivables.

For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses, if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Subsequently, if the credit quality of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.



2. Financial Liabilities:

i. Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

ii. Subsequent measurement:

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- i) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.
- ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

i) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost :

Subsequently, all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Any discount or premium on redemption/ settlement is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost over the life of the liability using the effective interest method and adjusted to the liability figure disclosed in the Balance Sheet.

ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk is recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to Profit and Loss Account. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



iii. Derecognition:

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the liability is extinguished, that is, when the contractual obligation is discharged or cancelled or expiry. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(xiv) Off-setting of financial instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the standalone balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(xv) Rounding of amounts:

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest rupees as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

(xvi) Dividend:

The Company recognizes a liability for dividends to equity holders of the Company when the dividend is authorized and the dividend is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, dividend is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

(xvii) GST:

GST credit on materials purchased for production / service availed for production / input service are taken into account at the time of purchase and GST credit on purchase of capital items wherever applicable are taken into account as and when the assets are acquired.

The GST credits so taken are utilized for payment of GST on sales. The unutilized GST credit is carried forward in the books. The unutilized GST credit is carried forward in the books.



Notes on Accounts forming part of Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
NOTE 04		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on Hand	7,057	7,057
Balance with Banks		
-In Current Accounts	8,569	4,283
-In CC Account		-
With original maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months		-
TOTAL	15,626	11,340

NOTE 05**SHARE CAPITAL****-Authorised**

10000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each

1,00,000

1,00,000

-Issued, Subscribed and Paid up

10000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid-up.

-

-

TOTAL**1,00,000****1,00,000**

- Reconciliation of Shares:	Number	Amt (Rs)
Shares Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Shares issued During the year	10,000	1,00,000
Add: Rights/Bonus Shares Issued	-	-
Total	10,000	1,00,000
Less: Buy back of Shares	-	-
Less Reduction in Capital	-	-
Shares Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1,00,000

Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having the par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share

List of Share holders having 5% or more Shares (In Nos)

Name of Shareholders	Number of shares held	% of Holding
Scanpoint Geomatics Ltd	9,990	99.90%



Note 6 Statement of Changes in Equity

F. Y. 2019-20

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	OTHER EQUITY						Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company
		Reserves and Surplus			Other Comprehensive Income			
		Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Other items of other comprehensive income	
Balance as on April 1, 2019	1,00,000	-	(2,64,966)	-	-	-	(1,64,966)	
Changes in the equity for the year ended March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Increase in share capital/Securities Premium on account of Rights issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pre-operative issue expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net of tax effect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, net of tax effect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Profit for the period	-	-	(62,932)	-	-	-	(62,932)	
Balance as on March 31, 2020	1,00,000	-	(3,27,898)	-	-	-	(2,27,898)	

F. Y. 2020-21

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	OTHER EQUITY						Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company
		Reserves and Surplus			Other Comprehensive Income			
		Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Other items of other comprehensive income	
Balance as on April 1, 2020	1,00,000	-	(3,27,898)	-	-	-	(2,27,898)	
Changes in the equity for the year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Increase in share capital/Securities Premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pre-operative issue expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net of tax effect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, net of tax effect	-	-	(32,638)	-	-	-	(32,638)	
Profit for the period	-	-	(3,60,536)	-	-	-	(3,60,536)	
Balance as on March 31, 2021	1,00,000	-	(3,60,536)	-	-	-	(2,60,536)	



Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2019
NOTE 07		
Financial Liabilities		
Short Term Borrowings		
Unsecured		
Loans and advances from Related Parties		
From Directors	-	-
From Shareholders	-	-
Intercorporate Deposits		
From Related Parties	1,04,95,684	78,44,760
TOTAL	1,04,95,684	78,44,760
NOTE 08		
Trade Payables		
Total Outstanding Dues of Micro and Small enterprise	17,000	15,000.00
Other	(52,680)	(49,923)
TOTAL	(35,680)	(34,923)
NOTE 09		
Other Financial Liabilities		
Current		
Provision for Expenses	10,000	10,000
TOTAL	10,000	10,000
NOTE 10		
Other Liabilities		
Current		
Statutory Dues	-	42,993
TOTAL	-	42,993
NOTE 11		
OTHER EXPENSES		
Audit Fees	12,500	10,000
Legal and Professional Fees	14,752	20,810
Bank Chages	1,226	18,667
Foreign Exchange Loss	-	-
GST Late Filling Fee	200	9,500
Interest On TDS For Late Payment	3,960	6,455
TOTAL	32,638	65,432



12. Segment reporting:

The company is one business segment only as stated.

13. Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

In the absence of information available with the Company about enterprises which are qualifying under the definition of Medium and Small Enterprises as defined under Micro Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, no disclosure is made as required under the Act.

14. In the opinion of Management, any of the assets other than items of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and Non-Current Investments have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated, unless otherwise stated.
15. On periodical basis and as and when required, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets and found that there is no indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. Hence, no such impairment loss have been provided in the Financial Year 2020-21.

16. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Risk Management Framework

The Company's risk management is governed by policies and approved by the board of directors. Company's identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The company has policies for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments.

The management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

16.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits with banks having good reputation, good past track record and high quality credit rating and also reviews their credit-worthiness on an on-going basis.



16.2 Liquid Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Assessment of maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities including debt financing plans and maintenance of balance sheet liquidity ratios are considered while reviewing the liquidity position.

16.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market factors. Market risk comprises three types of risks:

a) Currency Risk

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. The Company is exposed to currency risk on account of receivables in foreign currency. Company is exposed to currency risk on account of receivables in foreign currency.

I) Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposures at the reporting date

Particulars	Currency	As at 31/03/2020	Currency	As at 31/03/2019
Trade	-	-	-	-
Payable	-	-	-	-

II) Foreign Currency Risk Sensitivity

A change of 3% in foreign currency would have following Impact on profit before tax.

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20		
	3% Increase	3% Decrease	3% Increase	3% Decrease
INR	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

b) Price Risk

As of 31st March 2021, the company has nil exposure on security price risks.

a. 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 under current market conditions.



The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:

- (a) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- (b) Level 2 inputs are inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the asset or liability.
- (c) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or Company's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

Measured at Amortized Cost	As at March 31,2021
Financial Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	15,626
Other Current Asset	52,680
Total Financial Assets	68,306
Financial Liabilities	
Borrowings	
Current	1,04,95,684
Other Financial Liabilities	
Current	10,000
Trade Payables	17,000
Total Financial Liabilities	1,05,22,684

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables considered to be the same as their values due to their short term nature.

17. Related Party Transactions

Following are the name and relationship of related parties with which company have transactions/balances:

Associate/Subsidiary/Related Company/Enterprise/Firms/Shareholder:

- Scanpoint Geomatics Ltd

Key Management Personnel along with their relatives having significant influence:

a. Key Management Personnel

- Ramesh Sojitra
- Chirag Soni



17.1 Disclosures in respect of significant transactions with related parties during the year:

Transactions	Year Ended March 31,2021
Receipt of Loan	
Scanpoint Geomatics Ltd	28,30,924
Repayment of Loan	
Scanpoint Geomatics Ltd	1,80,000
Disclosure of closing balance	
Amount Due to	
Scanpoint Geomatics Ltd	1,04,95,684

For Jayamal Thakore & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 104098W



Anup Kumar Bhattacharjee
(Partner)

Membership number: 082184



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jyacad Solutions Private Limited**



Rameshchandra Sojitra
(Director)
DIN: 00016149



Chirag Soni
(Director)
DIN: 01684683

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 30th June, 2021