Advikca Finvest Limited

Statement of Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

(All amounts in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

		Note No.	As at 31 March 2023
I	**ASSETS**		
	Non-current assets		
	Financial assets		
	Investments	2	98.48
	Deffered tax asset (net)	3	6.85
	Total non-current assets		**105.33**
	Current assets		
	Financial assets		
	Cash and cash equivalents	4	5.82
	Other Financial Assets	5	10.36
	Total current assets		**16.18**
	Total Assets		**121.51**
II	**EQUITY**		
	Equity share capital	6	15.00
	Other equity	7	(20.38)
			(5.38)
	LIABILITIES		
	Current liabilities		
	Borrowings	8	125.00
	Other Financial liabilities	9	1.89
	Total current liabilities		**126.89**
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**121.51**

For KSMC & Associates
Chartered Accountants

(Sachin Singhal)
Partner
M. No. 505732
Place: Delhi
Date: 28.04.2023

For and on the behalf of
Advikca Finvest Limited

Virender Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 00531255

Ashwini Kumar
Director
DIN: 09651038

Advikca Finvest Limited

Statement of Standalone Profit and Loss for the period ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

	Note No.	For the period ended 31 March 2023
I Revenue from operations	10	24,872.66
III Total income (I + II)		**24,872.66**
IV Expenses		
(a) Purchases of stock-in-trade		24,867.12
(c) Finance costs	11	1.42
(c) Other expenses	12	31.36
Total Expenses		**24,899.90**
V Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)		**(27.24)**
VI Exceptional Items		
V Profit/(loss) before tax		**(27.24)**
VI Tax Expense		
(1) Current tax		-
(2) Deferred tax		(6.85)
Total tax expense		**(6.85)**
VII Profit/(loss) for the period		**(20.38)**
VIII Other comprehensive income		
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit obligation		-
(b) Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
IX Total comprehensive income for the period		**(20.38)**
X Earnings per equity share (face value ₹ 10 each)	13	
Basic and diluted (₹)		(0.14)

For KSMG & Associates
Chartered Accountants

(Sachin Singhal)
Partner
M. No. 505732
Place: Delhi
Date: 28.04.2023

For and on the behalf of
Advikca Finvest Limited

Virender Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 00531255

Ashwini Kumar
Director
DIN: 09651038

Advikca Finvest Limited

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

	For the period ended 31 March 2023
Cash flows from operating activities	
Profit before tax for the year	(27)
Adjustments for:	
Loss in Fair value measurement	23.33
Interest income recognised in profit or loss	1.39
	(2.52)
Movements in working capital:	
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(10)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	1.89
Cash generated from operations	**(10.99)**
Net cash generated by operating activities	**(10.99)**
Cash flows from investing activities	
Payments for investment property	(122)
Proceeds from disposal of investment property	-
Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities	**(121.80)**
Cash flows from financing activities	
Issue of Equity Shares	15.00
Proceed from borrowings	125.00
Interest paid	(1.39)
Net cash used in financing activities	**138.61**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	5.82
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**5.82**
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow Statement	
Cash and cash equivalents	5.82
Balance as per statement of cash flows	5.82

Note:

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-7) - Statement of Cash Flow.

KSMC & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

ADVIKCA FINVEST LIMITED DELHI

Advikca Finvest Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

A. **Equity share capital**

	No. of Shares	Amount
Issue of equity share capital during the year	150.00	15.00
As at 31 March 2023	**150.00**	**15.00**

B. **Other Equity**

	Reserve and surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Profit for the year	(20.38)	(20.38)
As at 31 March 2023	**(20.38)**	**(20.38)**





Advikca Finvest Limited
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

1. Corporate Information and Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting entity

Advikca Finvest Limited (the "Company") is a Company domiciled in India and limited by shares (CIN:U65900DL2022PLC406590). The address of the Company's registered office is Plot No. 84, Khasra No. 143/84, Ground Floor, Extended Lal Dora, Kanjhawala Delhi North Delhi DL 110081.The Company is engaged:

(i) To carry on the business to deal in shares, securities, rights, interests, obligations in movable and immovable assets of all kind, with infinite technology, advanced techniques, and to acquire, buy, sell, hold, trade, dispose of or otherwise deal in shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligation or securities of companies or firms or body corporate or any other entities, by original subscription, through stock exchange transactions, or otherwise, whether in India or elsewhere either singly or jointly with any others.

(ii) To carry on the business of financial and investment consultants, finance brokers, commission agent, stock brokers, underwriters, registrars, guarantors, issue house, portfolio management and to carry on the business as financial advisors and to advise and assist in all financial, costing, accounting internal control and other similar matters to advise and assist in the preparation of all revenue and capital budgets, developments of funds, long term planning or utilisation of resources, procuring bank and institutional finance including cash, credit facilities, overdraft facilities, subscription of debentures and term loans, to assess the needs of short and long term credit facilities and raising of resources, to advise and assist in the formulation of procedures for prevention of fraud, wastage, financial and cost accounting procedure and other connected matters to advise and assist in formulating long term financial policies and control of their execution, and generally to advise and assist in all financial, fiscal and revenue matters.

(iii) To carry on business to acquire, purchase, sell, own, improve, manage, develop, lease, or otherwise deal in properties of all kind like land, plots, buildings, flats, bungalows, row houses or any interest therein, rights in respect of leasehold and freehold properties, on absolute terms or on contracts, arrangements, collaborations, joint venture basis, turn to account and otherwise deal with the

B. Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of Compliance

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

These financial statements were authorised for issue by Board of Directors on 28.04.2023

(ii) Historical cost convention

The standalone financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention on accrual basis, unless otherwise stated.

(iii) Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.
An asset is current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.
Deferred tax assets/liabilities are classified as non-current.

ASMC & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

ADVIKCA FINVEST LIMITED DELHI

C. Significant accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements.

1. Property, plant and equipment

1.1. Initial recognition and measurement

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, palnt and equipment recognised as at 1st April 2015 measured as per previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

1.2. Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is recognised as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

1.3. Derecognition

Property, plant and equipment is derecognised when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

1.4. Depreciation/amortisation

Nature of assets	Life of Property, plant and equipment
Vehicles	8 Years
Computers	3 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years

Leasehold land which qualifies as finance lease is amortised over the lease period on straight line basis.

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from property, plant & equipment during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the month in which the asset is available for use/disposed.

Where the cost of depreciable assets has undergone a change during the year due to increase/decrease in long term liabilities on account of exchange fluctuation, the unamortised balance of such asset is charged off prospectively over the remaining useful life determined following the applicable accounting policies relating to depreciation/ amortisation.

2. 2. Intangible assets

2.1. Initial recognition and measurement

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes any directly attributable incidental expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use.

2.2. Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognised when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of intangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of intangible assets and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2.3. Amortisation

Cost of software recognised as intangible asset, is amortised on straight line method over a period of legal right to use or 5 years, whichever is less.





3. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on FIFO basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

5. Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.
The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

6. Revenue

6.1. Revenue from sale of Securities

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it can be reliably measured and is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company

6.2. Other income

Interest income is recognised, when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists, on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate.
For debt instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the EIR. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.
However, where it is not possible to estimate reliably the cash flows or the expected life, contractual terms and conditions are used.

7. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in OCI or equity.
Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted and as applicable at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.





Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.
Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in OCI or equity, in which case it is recognised in OCI or equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

8. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.
Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

9. Leases

Leases - Company as a lessee

time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (l) the contact involves the use of an identified asset;(2) the Company has suhst;mtially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lt:ase; and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Land, buildings which typically run for a period of 3 to 10 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. For certain leases, the Company is restricted from entering into any sub-lease arrangements. At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases). For these short-term leases, the company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight line basis over the terms of the leases.

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities includes the options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortised cost at the present value of the future lease payments.
The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates based on information available as at the date of commencement of the lease. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and right-of-use asset have been separately presented in the Balance sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.





Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

10. Dividends

Dividends and interim dividends payable to a Company's shareholders are recognised as changes in equity in the period in which they are recommended by Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders' meeting respectively.

11. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.
Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

12. Cash flow statement

Cash flow statement is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

13. Impairement of Non-Financial Assets

Goodwill, intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life and intangible assets under development are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impainnent or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. The company's other non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows (i.e. corporate assets) are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated foture cash flows, discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the CGU (or group ofCGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not subsequently reversed. In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impainncnt loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to rhe extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impainnent loss had been recognised.





14. 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.

14.1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Equity Investments

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss.

14.2. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, security deposits and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process 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 costs in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to borrowings, trade payables and other contractual liabilities.

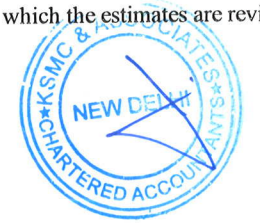
Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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 or loss.

D. Use of estimates and management judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.





Advikca Finvest Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is as under:

1. Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

The Company reviews at the end of each reporting date the useful life of property, plant and equipment, and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2. Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is based on estimates and assumptions regarding in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows associated with the projects. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in impairment.

3. Post-employment benefit plans

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, the rate of salary increases and the discount rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate and documented. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.

4. Revenue

The company has recognized revenue at fair value of consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. The company has used incremental rate of borrowing as discount rate to compute the fair value of future cash inflows.

5. Finance Cost

Finance costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Finance cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the finance costs. Finance costs that are directly attributable to the construction or production or development of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the finance costs eligible for capitalization. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method Ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings are amortised over the period of such borrowings.

6. Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. Should circumstances change following unforeseeable developments, this likelihood could alter.





E. Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1, 2022, as below:

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements

Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 116 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.





Advikca Finvest Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

2. Investments

Non-current Investments

	As at 31 March 2023
Investment in equity instruments measured at FVTPL	
Quoted	
Sarveshwar Foods Limited	121.80
Purchase during the year	(23.33)
Add/Less: Fair value gain/(loss) on remeasurement through P&L	**98.48**
Total	

	As at 31 March 2023
3. Deffered tax asset (net)	
Opening Balance	-
Add: Adjustments during the year	
On account of Business Losses	6.85
Total	**6.85**

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with banks	
On current accounts	5.82
Cash on hand	-
Total	**5.82**

5. Other Financial Assets

	As at 31 March 2023
Other Current Assets	
Advance (considered good)	
-To others	10.36
Total	**10.36**

6. Equity Share Capital

	As at 31 March 2023
Authorized:	
15,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.1/-each	15.00
Issued and Subscribed and Paid Up :	
15,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.1/-each	**15.00**

K.S.M.C & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

ADVIKCA FINVEST LIMITED DELHI

Reconciliation of number of Ordinary (Equity) Shares and amount outstanding :

	As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares		
Issued and Subscribed :		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add : Issued during the year	15,00,000	15.00
Balance as at the end of the year	**15,00,000**	**15.00**

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares Equity shares

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

Details of Ordinary (Equity) Shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company :

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of Shares	% Shareholding
Equity Shares		
Advik Capital Limited	1,49,994	100.00%
Manju Aggarwal	1	0.00%
Shakul Kumar Agarwal	1	0.00%
Ashwini Kumar	1	0.00%
Pardeep Singh Gusain	1	0.00%
Rashika Gupta	1	0.00%
Mohit Bindal	1	0.00%

7. Other Equity

	As at 31 March 2023
Retained Earnings	
Opening Balance	-
Net profit /(Loss) for the year	(20.38)
Net Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**(20.38)**
Total other equity	**(20.38)**

(A) Brief Description of items of other equity are given below:

(i) Retained Earnings

Amount of retained earnings represents accumulated profit and losses of the company as on repporting date. Such profit and losses are after adjustments of payment of dividend, transfer to any reserve as statutorily required and adjustment for realised gain/loss on derecognition of equity instruments measured at FVTOCI. Actual gain/loss arising out of Acturial valuation is immediately transfered to retained earnings.

8. Borrowings

	As at 31 March 2023
	Current
Unsecured	
From Others	
Intercorporate Deposits (Repaybale on Demand)	125.00
Total	**125.00**

9. Other Financial Liabilities

	As at 31 March 2023
Current	
Expenses Payable	1.25
Audit Fees Payable	0.45
Statutory due payable	0.19
Total	**1.89**





Advikca Finvest Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

10. Revenue from Operations

	As at 31 March 2023
Revenue from Sale of Securities	24,872.66
Total	**24,872.66**

11. Finance Cost

	As at 31 March 2023
Interest on Loans	1.39
Other financial Charges	0.03
Total	**1.42**

12. Other Expenses

	As at 31 March 2023
Auditor's remuneration (refer Note 12.1)	0.50
Demate Expenses	0.05
Legal and Professional fees	0.40
Rates and Taxes	7.07
Loss on Fair Value Measurement	23.33
Short & Excess	0.01
Total	**31.36**

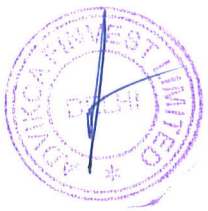
Note 12.1 : Payment to Auditors

	As at 31 March 2023
As Auditor:	
Audit Fee	0.50
Total	**0.50**

13. Earnings per Equity Share

	As at 31 March 2023
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share	
Face Value per Equity Share	₹ 10
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted earnings per share	(20.38)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	150.00
Basic Earnings per Share	(0.14)
Diluted Earnings Per Share	





14. Financial risk management

A. Financial risk management

The company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

Risk management framework

The company's board of director has following responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The company through three layers of defense namely policies and procedures, review mechanism and assurance aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employes understand their roles and obligations. The Audit committe of the Board with top management oversees the formulation and implementation of the Risk management policies. The risks are identified at business unit level and mitigation plan are identified, deliberated and reviewed at appropriate forums.

The Company has exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:
- Credit risk (see (i));
- Liquidity risk (see (ii)); and
- Market risk (see (iii))

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, loans and investments. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

Trade receivables and other financial assets

The company has estabilised a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit information, industry information and business intelligence. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed annually. Any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority as per policy.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are compared according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are a individual or a legal entity, whether they are an institutional dealers or end-user customer, their geographic location, industry, trade history with the Company and existence of previous financial difficulties.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables:

Based on internal assessment which is driven by the historical experience/current facts available in relation to default and delays in collection thereof, the credit risk for trade receivables is considered low. The Company estimates its allowance for trade receivable using lifetime expected credit loss.

The Management has made a thorough analysis per customer and considering the trend based on the previous year's accounts there is no expected credit loss for the company.

Expected credit loss with respect to other financial assets:

With regards to all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, management believes these to be high quality assets with negligible credit risk. The management believes that the parties from which these financial assets are recoverable, have strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible and accordingly no provision for excepted credit loss has been provided on these financial assets. Break up of financial assets other than trade receivables have been disclosed on balance sheet.

ii. Liquidity 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.





The Company's treasury department is responsible for managing the short term and long term liquidity requirements_ Short term liquidity situation is reviewed daily by the treasury department. Longer term liquidity position is reviewed on a regular basis by the Board of Directors and appropriate decisions are taken according to the situation.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts exclude contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

31-March-2023	Contractual Cash flows (1)			
Non-derivative financial liabilities	**Carrying Amount**	**Total**	**Within 1 Year**	**More than 1 year**
Borrowings	125	125	125	-
Lease liability including interest obligations	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
	125	**125**	**125**	-

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates that will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Company follows a natural hedge driven currency risk mitigation policy to the extent possible. Any residual risk is evaluated and appropriate risk mitigating steps are taken.

The company is also exposed to the security price risk which is affected by the value of the holdings of the company in listed financial securites.

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.

All the borrowings of the company are on a fixed rate of interest and thus, safe from the market interest rate fluctuations subject to change in terms of loan agreements.

15. Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide
-maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances) divided by 'Total equity' (as shown in the Balance Sheet).

The gearing ratios were as follows:

Particular	31 March 2023
Net debt	125.00
Total equity	(5.38)
Net debt to equity ratio	**(23.22)**

KSMC & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ADVIKCA FINVEST LIMITED DELHI

16. Fair value measurements

Fair value hierarchy
The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:
- Level 1 - Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 - Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The cost of unquoted investments included in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy approximate their fair value because there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements and the cost represents estimate of fair value within that range.

The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required):

Note:
(a) Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short term maturities of these instruments.Further the fair value measurement of lease
(b) Fair valuation of non-current financial assets and non-current financial liabilities has been disclosed to be same as carrying value as there is no significant difference between carrying value and fair value.
(c) There are no transfer between level 1, level 2 and level 3 during the year ended 31 March 2023.

Financial Assets measured at amortized cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	
	Carrying value	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	5.82	5.82
Other Financial Assets	10.36	10.36
Total	**16.18**	**16.18**

Financial Liabilities measured at amortized cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	
	Carrying value	Fair Value
Borrowings	125.00	125
Other Financial liabilities	1.89	1.89
Total	**126.89**	**126.89**

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023				
	Carrying value	Fair Value			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments	121.80	98.48			98.48
Total	**121.80**	**98.48**			**98.48**

17. Related party transactions

a) Name of Related Party where Control exists and also where transactions have taken place during the year.

Directors
Virender Kumar Agarwal
Manju Agarwal
Ashwini Kumar

Holding Company
Advik Capital Ltd.

Other Entities
Entities in which a Director or his relative is a Member
Advik Optoelectronics Limited

b) Transactions with related parties
There was no related party transaction during the year.

KSMC & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

18. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as on 31 March 2023.

19. Operating segment

Board of Directors of the Company had been identified as the Chief Operating Decision maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. Operating Segments have been defined and presented based on the regular review by the CODM to assess the performance of segment and to make decision about allocation of resources. Accordingly, the Company has determined trading in securities as the only reportable segment.

20. Micro, Small and Medium enterprises

There are no micro, small and medium enterprises, to whom the company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days at the end of the financial year. The information as required to be disclosed in relation to micro, small and medium enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

	As at 31 March 2023
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the period	NIL
The interest due on principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the period	NIL
The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	NIL
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day	NIL
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the period	NIL
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above	NIL

21. Financial Ratio Disclosure

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2023	Percentage (%) variance	Reason of variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.13	N/A	N/A
Debt-equity ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	-23.22	N/A	N/A
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service = Net Profit before taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	-0.02	N/A	N/A
Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity	3.79	N/A	N/A
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold OR sales	Average Inventory	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Average Accounts Receivable	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average Working Capital	-224.66	N/A	N/A
Net profit ratio	Net Profit after tax	Net Sales = total sales (-) sales returns	0.00	N/A	N/A
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed= Tangible Net Worth + Total Long term Debt	5.06	N/A	N/A





Advikca Finvest Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

22. Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

(ii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

(iii) The Company has not held any benami property and 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.

(iv) The Company has not had any transactions with struck off companies under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(v) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during year ended 31 March, 2023.

(vi) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(vii) The Company does not have any transaction which had not been recorded in the books of accounts that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assesssments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provision of the Income Tax

(viii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(ix) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

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

(xi) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by and bank or financials institution or lender during the year.

For KSMC & Associates
Chartered Accountants

(Sachin Singhal)
Partner
M. No. 505732
Place: Delhi
Date: 28.04.2023

For and on the behalf of
Advikca Finvest Limited

Ashwini Kumar

Virender Kumar Agarwal	Ashwini Kumar
Director	Director
DIN: 00531255	DIN: 09651038