Hetal V Shah & Associates.

Chartered Accountant

ADDRESS: 801, Megh Malhar Co. Hsg Society, Near Panch Rasta,
Murar Road, Mulund West 400 080

Independent Auditors Report

To the Members of Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone IND AS financial statements of Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022 and notes to the Standalone IND AS Financial Statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, which we have signed under reference to this report.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone IND AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('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 March 31, 2022, its Loss(including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone IND AS Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone IND AS Financial Statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone IND AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Standalone IND AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. 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 judgements 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 & 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.

In preparing the Standalone IND AS Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The board of directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Standalone IND AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in Order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone IND AS Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone IND AS Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone IND AS Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone IND AS Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. The provisions of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the company as we considered appropriate and accounting to the information and explanations given to us, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraphs 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 purpose of our audit;

    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;

    c) The Balance Sheet, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of cash Flows 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 Accounting Standards referred to in section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014;

    e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31,2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

    f) With respect to reporting on the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B".

    g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration is paid by the Company to its directors during the year and hence the fulfilment of the provisions of section 197 of the Act does not arise.

    h) 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:

        - The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

- The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

- There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

For **Hetal V Shah & Associates**
UDIN: 21123743AAAAAF5707
Chartered Accountant
Firm Registration No. 147906W

Hetal Shah
(Proprietor)
Membership Number: 123743
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2022

CRIMZONCODE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

ANNEXURE "A" TO INDEPENDENT'S AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ('THE ACT')

(Referred to in Paragraph (1) of our independent auditor's report of even date)

The annexure referred to in independent auditor's report to the members of the Company on standalone IND as Standalone IND AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company has be considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that:

1. a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

   b) As per the information and explanations given to us, physical verification of property plant and equipment has been carried out once during the year and no material differences were noticed for such verification in our opinion the frequency of verification is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of business.

   c) As per the information and explanations given to us, none of the immovable properties has on the reporting data held as property, plant and equipment. Therefore, in our opinion, provisions of Clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

2. As the Company does not hold any inventory, the provision of Clause 3 (ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

3. The Company has not granted any loans and advances in the nature of loans to parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) of the Order and not applicable to the Company.

4. As the Company has not advanced or given any loan or given any guarantee or provided any security in connection with any loan to any of its director or other persons covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act or made any investment covered under section 186 of the Act, the provisions of Clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

5. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provision of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules 2015, with regard to the deposit accepted from the public and not applicable.

6. As informed to us, the maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the act in respect of the activities carried on by the Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

7. a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company is regular and depositing with appropriate authority and disputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax (GST), custom duty, cess and others statutory dues wherever applicable.

   b) According to the information and explanation given to us, no undisputed amount in respect of the aforesaid statutory dues were outstanding as at the last day of the financial year for a period of more than six (6) months from the date they became payable.

   c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax (GST) and duty of customs which have not been deposited by the Company on account of dispute.

8. According to the information and explanation given to us, which Company has not taken any loan from financial institutions, banks, government or debenture holders. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

9. Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments as term loans. Accordingly, provisions of Clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

10. Based on the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, we report that neither fraud on the Company by its officer or employees nor any fraud by the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit

11. As the provisions of section 197 of the act not applicable to the Company hence the provisions of Clause 3 (xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

12. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company

13. According to the information and explanation given to us and based on examination of the records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act where applicable and details have been disclosed in the financial statement (Refer note 29) as

required by the applicable accounting standards the provision of section 177 of the act are not applicable to the Company.

14. With respect to the preferential allotment of equity shares the Company has not made allotment of any fresh equity shares during the financial year and thus the Company is not liable to comply with the requirement of section 42 of the Act.

    As the Company has not made any private placement of equity shares of private placement or preferential allotment of fully of partly convertible debentures during the year the provision of Clause 3(xiv) of the Order to extent are not applicable to the Company.

15. Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

16. In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45 I-A of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provision of Clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For **Hetal V Shah & Associates**
UDIN: 21123743AAAAAF5707
Chartered Accountant
Firm Registration No. 147906W

HETAL V. SHAH & ASSOCIATES MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Hetal Shah
(Proprietor)
Membership Number: 123743
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2022

CRIMZONCODE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

ANNEXURE “B” TO INDEPENDENT’S AUDITOR’S REPORT ON THE COMPANIES (AUDITOR’S REPORT) ORDER, 2016 (‘THE ORDER’) UNDER SUB-SECTION 11 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 (‘THE ACT’)

(Referred to in Paragraph 2 (f) of our independent auditor’s report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act.

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of CRIMZONCODE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of 31 March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone IND AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness in all material aspects.

Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company;

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Hetal V Shah & Associates**
UDIN: 21123743AAAAAF5707
Chartered Accountant
Firm Registration No. 147906W

Hetal Shah
(Proprietor)
Membership Number: 123743
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2022

CRIMZONCODE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly Known as Jatia Education Private Limited)
CIN: U74120MH2015PTC267935
Balance Sheet As At 31st March, 2022

(Rupees)

Particulars	Note No.	As At 31st March, 2022	As At 31st March, 2021
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	4,035	66,606
(b) Intangible Assets	2	5,505,958	7,657,388
(c) Intangible Assets Under Development		-	-
(d) Income Tax Assets	3	702,341	1,213,694
Total Non Current Assets		6,212,334	8,937,688
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	4	1,182,464	1,090,309
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	34,960	722,147
(b) Other Current Assets	6	192,997	704,460
Total Current Assets		1,410,421	2,516,916
TOTAL ASSETS		7,622,754	11,454,604
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	7	38,462,080	38,462,080
(b) Other Equity	8	(39,245,423)	(35,848,219)
Total Equity		(783,343)	2,613,861
(2) Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(b) Provisions	9	169,764	156,164
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	21	-	-
Total Non Current Liabilities		169,764	156,164
(3) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10	6,871,444	5,804,805
(ii) Trade and other payables	11		
- Total outstanding due to Micro and Small Enterprises		60,905	78,614
- Total outstanding due to Creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises		360,505	2,397,372
(b) Other Current Liabilities	12	943,479	393,869
(c) Short-Term Provisions	13	-	9,919
Total Current Liabilities		8,236,333	8,684,579
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		7,622,754	11,454,604
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements	1 to 31		

As per our attached report of Even Date
For Hetal V Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number . 147906W

HETAL V. SHAH & ASSOCIATES MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Name: Hetal Shah
Proprietor
Membership No. 123743

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11th May 2022

Crimzoncode Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly Known as Jatia Education Pvt Ltd) Mumbai

For and on Behalf of Board of Directors

Kashmiranjan Mishra
Director
DIN: 09538424

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2022

Sandeep Dube
Director
DIN: 03511661

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 202

CRIMZONCODE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly Known as Jatia Education Private Limited)
CIN: U74120MH2015PTC267935
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March, 2022

(Rupees)

Particulars	Note No.	For the period ended 31st March 2022	For the period ended 31st March 2021
Revenue			
I. Revenue from Operations	14	473,911	4,701,774
II. Other income	15	1,048,111	39,767
III. Total Income (I+II)		**1,522,022**	**4,741,541**
IV. Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expense	16	358,514	1,987,107
Finance Costs	17	813,920	68,275
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	2	2,214,000	3,149,648
Other Expenses	18	1,532,792	3,047,942
Total Expenses (IV)		**4,919,226**	**8,252,972**
V. Loss before Tax		**(3,397,204)**	**(3,511,431)**
VI. Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax	20	-	-
VII. Loss for the Year (V - VI)		**(3,397,204)**	**(3,511,431)**
VIII. Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the Defined Benefit Plans	22	-	(3,135)
Income tax relating to above item	21	-	-
		-	(3,135)
IX. Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		**(3,397,204)**	**(3,514,566)**
X. Earnings per Equity Share			
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share	19	(0.88)	(0.91)
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements	1 to 34		

As per our attached report of Even Date
For Hetal V Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number . 147906W

Name: Hetal Shah
Proprietor
Membership No. 123743

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11th May 2022

For and on Behalf of Board of Directors

Rashmiranjan Mishra
Director
DIN: 09538424

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2022

Sandeep Dube
Director
DIN: 03511661

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2022

CRIMZONCODE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly Known as Jatia Education Private Limited)
CIN: U74120MH2015PTC267935
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st March 2022

Particulars		As At 31st March, 2022	As At 31st March, 2021
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss Before Tax		(3,397,204)	(3,511,431)
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		2,214,000	3,149,648
Non - Cash Revenue		-	(3,135)
Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
Finance Costs		813,920	-
Operating Loss before Working Capital Changes		(369,284)	(364,918)
Movements in Working Capital :			
Trade and Other Receivables		930,661	(868,565)
Trade, Other Payables and Provisions		(1,501,285)	884,632
Cash Flow from /(used in) Operations		(939,908)	(348,851)
Direct Taxes Paid (Net)		-	-
Net Cash Flow from /(used in) Operating Activities	(A)	(939,908)	(348,851)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital Work in Progress (Software under Development)		-	-
Sale of Fixed Assets		-	-
Purchase of Investments		-	-
Redemption of Units of Mutual Funds		-	-
Interest Received		-	-
Net Cash Flow from /(used in) Investing Activities	(B)	-	-
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceed from issue of Equity Shares (Including Securities Premium where applicable)		-	-
Proceed from Borrowings		1,641,929	4,739,652
Repayment of Borrowings		(575,287)	(4,184,642)
Share Issue Expenses		-	-
Finance Costs Paid		(813,920)	-
Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Financing Activities	(C)	252,722	555,011
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(A + B + C)	(687,186)	206,160
Cash & Cash Equivalents (Opening Balance)		722,147	515,987
Cash & Cash Equivalents (Closing Balance)		34,961	722,147
Notes:			
1) Figures in brackets represent outflows.			
2) Previous year's figures have been regrouped to conform with those of the current year.			
3) Cash & Cash Equivalents include :			
a) Cash in Hand		21,104	21,104
b) Balance with Scheduled Banks in Current Accounts		13,857	701,043
Total		34,961	722,147

As per our attached report of Even Date

For Hetal V Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Chartered Accountants

HETAL V. SHAH & ASSOCIATES MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Name: Hetal Shah
Proprietor
Membership No. 123743

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11th May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Crimzoncode Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly known as Jatia Education Pvt. Ltd.) Mumbai

Rashmiranjan Mishra
Director
DIN: 09538424

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2022

Sandeep Dube
Director
DIN: 03511661

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2022

CRIMZONCODE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly Known as Jatia Education Private Limited)
CIN: U74120MH2015PTC267935

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2022

A. Corporate Information

Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited ("The Company") is a Private Limited Company domiciled in India. The Company is primarily engaged in providing download of games and digital advertising services.

B. Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

I. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period on accrual basis to comply with the Ind AS are prescribed under
Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter. The financials statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. Based on the nature of the products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

II. KEY ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS
The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:
- Estimation of useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset - **Note : 2**
- Estimation of defined benefit obligation - **Note : 26**
- Impairment of financials & non - financials assets - **Note : 27**

III. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT ("PPE")
PPE are initially recognised at cost. The purchase rice of PPE consist of its purchase price and non-refundable taxes and net of any trade discount and rebates ,any directly attributable cost of bringing the PPE to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the item and restoring the site on which it is loaded. The cost of PPE included interest on borrowings (finance cost) directly attributable to acquisition. PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.
Subsequent costs are included in the PPE's carrying amount or recognised s a separate PPE, as separate PPE , as appropriate ,only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item van be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component t accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is accounted for using the straight-line method after considering the residual value of five percent in the manner specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The carrying values of PPE are reviewed for impairment when events for change in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at its financial year and to ensure that the amount method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimate and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of PPE. An item of PPE is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to rise from the continued use of the PPE any gain or loss arising on disposal of retirement of an item of PPE is determined as the difference between sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the PPE and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Fully depreciated PPE still in use are retained in financial statements.

Property, plant and equipment	Useful lives estimated by the management (years)
Computer and equipment	3

IV. INTANGIBLE ASSETS
Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliability. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development cost are not capitalised and related expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.
The useful life of intangible assets are assessed has finite. The amortisation period and amortisation method for intangible asset with finite useful life are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.
Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and asset for impairment whenever there is the indication that the intangible asset impaired.
Gain or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset method as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is de-recognised.
Cost of internally generated intangible games are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred unless it is towards capitalise development cost.
Research Cost expense are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on individual project is recognised as an intangible asset when the company can demonstrate all of the following:
1. Technical feasibility of completing the intangible assets so that it will be available for use or sale
2. Its intention to complete the asset
3. Its ability to use or sell the asset
4. How the asset will generate future economic benefits
5. The availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the assets
6. The ability to measure reliability expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development

Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and asset is available for use. It is amortized on a straight line basis over the period of expected future benefit from the related project. Amortisation is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

V. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(A) Financial Assets

- **Initial Recognition**

Financial instruments financial assets are recognised by the company becomes a party due to contractual provisions of the instruments. On the initial recognition, financial assets is recognised at fair value in case of financial asset which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost attributed to the acquisition value of the financial assets.

• Subsequent measurement
Financial asset are subsequently classified as measured at:
- Amortized cost
- Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)
- Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

The above classification is being determined considering the:
a) Entities business model for managing the financial assets and
b) contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to the recognition, except if and in the period the company change its business model for managing financial asset.

(I) Measured at Amortised Cost:
Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost, if this financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold is assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified date to cash flow status only payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(ii) Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):
Financial assets other than equity instrument are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value including interest income and dividend income, if any recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):
Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if this financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows that give rise on specified date to solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and by selling financial assets. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income measured using the ERI method and impairment loss if any are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to "Other income" in the statement of Profit and Loss.

• Impairment
The company recognises a loss allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. The Credit loss is difference between all the contracts cashflows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. This is assessed on individual or collective basis after considering all reasonable and supportable including that which is forward looking.

The Company's trade receivables or contract revenue receivables do not contain significant financing component and loss allowance on trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses i.e. Expected cash shortfall, being simplified approach for recognition of impairment loss allowance.

Under simplified approach, the company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather it recognises impairment loss allowance based on the lifetime ECL at each reporting date right from its initial recognition. The company uses of provision Matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historical observe default rate over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For financial assets other than trade receivables, the company recognises 12 months expected credit loss for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial assets has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit loss are measured has lifetime expected credit loss if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition. If, in a subsequent period credit quality of the instrument improve such that there is no longer significant increase in creditors search initial recognition, then the company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowances basis on 12 months ECL. The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in statement of profit and loss. For financial assets measured at FVTPL, there is no requirement of impairment testing.

• Derecognition
The company derecognises of financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire, or it transfers right to receive cash flow from an asset, it evaluate if and to what extent it has retained the risks and reward of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risk and reward of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset the company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the companies continue involvement.
In that case the company also recognised an associated liability. The transferred asset and associated liability are measured on the basis that reflects the rights and obligation that the company has retained

(B) Financial Liabilities

• Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial Liabilities are initially recognised at fair value net of transaction cost for all financial liabilities not carried at fair value through profit or loss. The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables loans and borrowings including bank overdraft.

• Subsequent measurement
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are subsequently measured at using EIR method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

• Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through EIR amortisation process.

• Financial guarantee contracts
Financial guarantee contract issued by the company are those contracts that requires a payment to be made or to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtors fails to make payment when do in accordance with the term off a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contract are recognised initially has the liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction cost that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee.

• Derecognition
A financial liabilities derecognised when the obligation under the liabilities discharge 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 as exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of new liability. The difference in the carrying amount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

• Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are off set and net amount is reported in the financial statement if there is a currently enforceable legal right to off set the recognised amount and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

VI. MEASUREMENT OF FAIR VALUES

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date regardless of whether that price is directly or observable or estimated using another evaluation technique.

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account market participants ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participants that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

A company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data available to measure fair value maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of an an observable inputs.

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

Level 1 - Quoted (adjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input the significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for with the lowest level input that is significant to the far value measurement is unobservable.

VII. REVENUE RECOGNITION

- **Income from services**

Service revenue mainly pertains to download of games and is recognised based on download pack validity period.
Revenue from advertising services recognised in the period in which advertisement are displayed.
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.
Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

VIII. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

- Short term Employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within 12 months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits benefits such as salaries performance incentives etc are recognised as an expense at the and discounted amount in statement of profit and loss of the year in which the employee industry related service.

- Post employment benefits

a) Defined benefit plans
The company's net obligation in respect of the defined benefit plan is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have on in the current and prior period after discounting the same. The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. Also, management may based on their best judgement resolve to using of estimates, averages and computational short cuts which may provide a reliable approximation of the company's net obligation in respect of the defined benefit plan .Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses recognise immediately in "Other Comprehensive Income" (OCI). Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is completed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset).Net Interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in statement of profit and loss. When the benefits of a Plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service of the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plant when the settlement occurs.

b) Terminal benefits
All terminal benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

IX) BORROWING COST
Borrowing Cost are interest and other cost that the company increase in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the effective interest rate applicable to their respective borrowing. Borrowing cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset that necessarily take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset till the date it is put to use. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

X) TAXES ON INCOME

Income Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in this statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

a) Current tax
Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rate and laws that are enacted at the balance sheet date.

b) Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.
Deferred income tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rate that are expected to apply in the period in which liability is settled or assets realised based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted of substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

IX. PROVISIONS CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation has a result of past events; where it is probable that there will be outflow of resources to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the application can be made. Where are provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation its carrying amount is a present value of those cash flows. Where the effect is material the provision is discounted to net present value using an appropriate current market based pre-tax discount rate and the unwinding of the discount is included in finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are recognised only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outlook of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those have a largely probable out of resources are provided for.

XII. LEASES

The Company enters into contract as a lessee for assets taken on lease. The Company at the inception of a contract assesses whether the contract contains a lease by conveying the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. A Right-of-use asset is recognised representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date except in case of short term leases with a term of twelve months or less and low value leases which are accounted as an operating expense on a straight line basis over the lease term. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred. The Right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The Right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use 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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

XIII. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTION

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the rate of exchange in force at it date of transaction. Assets and liabilities in foreign currency outstanding at the year end, if any are stated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the close of the year and the resultant gain / loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

XIV. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amount of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of 3 months or less from the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalent consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

C. Standards issued but not effective

There are no standards which are issued and not effective as on reporting date i.e. 31st March, 2022

CRIMZONCODE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly Known as Jatia Education Private Limited)
CIN: U74120MH2015PTC267935

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31st March, 2022

(a) Equity Share Capital	Amount (Rupees)
Balance as at 01st April, 2021	38,462,080
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	38,462,080

(b) Other Equity

(Rupees)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus				Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income		
			Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Equity Instruments	
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	7,136,626	(39,910,658)	440,379	-	(32,333,653)
Loss for the year	-	(2,720,553)	-	-	(2,720,553)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	(18,834)	-	(18,834)
Balance as at 01st April, 2021	7,136,626	(43,422,089)	437,244	-	(35,848,219)
Loss for the period	-	(3,397,204)	-	-	(3,397,204)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	7,136,626	(46,819,293)	437,244	-	(41,774,676)

Nature and Purpose of Reserve

Securities Premium

Securities Premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The Reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of Section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.

As per our attached report of Even Date
For Hetal V Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number . 147906W

Name: Hetal Shah
Proprietor
Membership No. 123743

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11th May 2022

For and on Behalf of Board of Directors

Rashmiranjan Mishra
Director
DIN: 09538424

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2022

Sandeep Dube
Director
DIN: 03511661

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2022

CRIMZONCODE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
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CIN: U74120MH2015PTC267935

Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2022

Note 2
Property, plant & equipment (Rupees)

Particulars	Computer	Total
Gross Carrying Amount		
Balance at 1st April, 2021	**5,97,385**	**5,97,385**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 31st March, 2021	**5,97,385**	**5,97,385**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at 1st April, 2021	**5,30,779**	**5,30,779**
Depreciation for the period	62,572	**62,572**
Balance at 31st March, 2021	**5,93,350**	**6,49,402**
Carrying amounts (net)		
At April 1st , 2021	**66,606**	**66,606**
At March 22, 2022	**4,035**	**4,034**

ii) Intangible Assets
Following are the changes in the carrying value of Intangible Assets for the period ended 31st March, 2022:

(Rupees)

DESCRIPTION	Software		Total
	Top Quiz	MPL	
Cost as at 1st April, 2020	**62,32,375**	**92,71,033**	**1,55,03,408**
Additions	-	-	
Deletions	-	-	
Cost as at 1st April 2021	**62,32,375**	**92,71,033**	**1,55,03,408**
Additions	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-
Cost as at 31st March, 2022	**62,32,375**	**92,71,033**	**1,55,03,408**
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1st April, 2020	**27,60,424**	**20,07,894**	**47,68,318**
Depreciation for the Current Period	10,53,444	20,24,258	30,77,702
Deletions			
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31st March, 2021	**38,13,868**	**40,32,152**	**78,46,020**
Depreciation for the Current Period	7,03,578	14,47,852	21,51,430
Deletions	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31st March, 2022	**45,17,446**	**54,80,004**	**99,97,450**
Net Carrying Amount as at 31st March, 2021	**24,18,507**	**52,38,881**	**76,57,388**
Net Carrying Amount as at 31st March, 2022	**17,14,929**	**37,91,029**	**55,05,958**

Management has revised the estimated useful life of the intangible asset in the current year from three years to six years. The change in useful life has been accounted prospectively. The estimate of useful life has been reviewed and revised during the current year based on technical evaluation.

CRIMZONCODE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2022

Note 3 **Income Tax Assets**	**(Rupees)** **As at 31st March 2022**	**(Rupees)** **As at 31st March 2021**
Tax Deducted at Sources and Advance Income Tax	7,02,341	12,13,694
Total	**7,02,341**	**12,13,694**

Note 4 **Trade Receivables**	**As at 31st March 2022**	**As at 31st March 2021**
Outstanding for the period less than Six Months	11,82,462	10,90,309
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Total	**11,82,462**	**10,90,309**

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	**Outstanding for following periods from due of payment**				
	< 6 Month	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 Years**	**> 3 Years**	**Total**
(i) Undisputed considered good	-	-	21,95,411	1,69,511	**23,64,922**
(ii) Undisputed increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed considered good	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-

Trade receivable ageing schedule as t March 31, 2021

Particulars	**Outstanding for following periods from due of payment**				
	< 6 Month	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 Years**	**> 3 Years**	**Total**
(i) Undisputed considered good	**19,34,350**	**1,64,83,929**	1,10,73,736	13,74,771	**3,08,66,786**
(ii) Undisputed increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed considered good	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-

Note 5 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**	**As at 31st March 2022**	**As at 31st March 2021**
Bank Balance In Current Accounts	13,857	7,01,043
Cash on Hand	21,104	21,104
Total	**34,961**	**7,22,147**

Note 6 **Other Current Assets**	**As at 31st March 2022**	**As at 31st March 2021**
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Prepaid Expenses	-	3,83,500
Unbilled Revenue		1,65,629
GST Input Receivables	1,92,997	1,55,331
advance to vendor	-	-
Total	**1,92,997**	**7,04,460**

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Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2022

Note 8 **Other Equity**	**As at 31st March 2022**	**As at 31st March 2021**
Refer Statement of Change of Equity for Detailed Movement in Equity Balance	-	-
Securities Premium Reserve	71,36,626	71,36,626
Retained Earnings	(4,68,19,293)	(4,34,22,089)
Other Comprehensive Income	4,37,244	4,37,244
Total	**(3,92,45,423)**	**(3,58,48,219)**

Note 9 **Long-Term Provisions**	**As at 31st March 2022**	**As at 31st March 2021**
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	97,435	87,535
Leave	72,329	68,629
Total	**1,69,764**	**1,56,164**

Note 10 **Borrowings - Current**	**As at 31st March 2022**	**As at 31st March 2021**
From Related Parties	68,71,444	58,04,805
Total	**68,71,444**	**58,04,805**

Note 11 **Trade Payables**	**As at 31st March 2022**	**As at 31st March 2021**
Total outstanding due to Micro and Small Enterprises	60,905	78,614
Total outstanding due to Creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises.	3,60,505	23,97,372
Total	**4,21,410**	**24,75,986**

Ageing for Trade Payables outstanding as at March 31, 2022 is as follows

Particulars	**Outstanding for following periods from due of payment**				
	< 6 months	**6 months- 1 Year**	**1-2 Years**	**> 3 Years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	**-**	**43,200**	-	17,705	**60,905**
(ii) Others	**-**	**1,47,960**	**55,444**	**5,946**	**2,09,350**
(iv) Disputed Dues- MSME	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
(v) Disputed Dues- Others	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**-**	**1,91,160**	**55,444**	**23,651**	**2,70,255**

Ageing for Trade Payables outstanding as at March 31, 2021 is as follows

Particulars	**Outstanding for following periods from due of payment**				
	< 6 months	**6 months- 1 Year**	**1-2 Years**	**> 3 Years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	**3,32,995**	**12,11,465**	-	-	**-**
(ii) Others	**6,87,581**	**1,82,11,780**	**1,41,77,745**	**37,60,949**	**-**
(iv) Disputed Dues- MSME	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
(v) Disputed Dues- Others	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**10,20,576**	**1,94,23,246**	**1,41,77,745**	**37,60,949**	**3,83,82,515**

Note 12 **Other Current Liabilities**	**As at 31st March 2022**	**As at 31st March 2021**
Statutory Dues Payable	11,200	1,32,151
Interest Payable	9,32,279	1,18,359
Employee Expense Payable	-	1,43,359
Total	**9,43,479**	**3,93,869**

Note 13 **Short Term Provisions**	**As at 31st March 2022**	**As at 31st March 2021**
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	-	3,630
Leave	-	6,289
Provision for Expense	-	-
Total	**-**	**9,919**

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Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2022

Note : 7
Share capital

		As at 31st March,2022	As at 31st March, 2021
a.	**Details of Authorised, Issued and Subscribed Share Capital**		
	Authorised Capital		
	45,00,000 (Previous Year 30,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	4,50,00,000	4,50,00,000
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
	38,46,208 Equity shares of Rs 10 each	3,84,62,080	3,84,62,080
		3,84,62,080	**3,84,62,080**

b. Reconciliation of Number of Shares at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31st March,2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. of shares	(Rupees)	No. of shares	(Rupees)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	38,46,208	3,84,62,080	38,46,208	3,84,62,080
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**38,46,208**	**3,84,62,080**	**38,46,208**	**3,84,62,080**

c. Shareholders Holding Information

Shareholders Holding More than 5% of Shares in the Company	As at 31st March,2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	No. of shares	Percentage	No. of shares	Percentage
Nazara Technologies Limited	38,46,207	100%	38,46,207	100.00%

d. **Shares held by promoters**

Share held by promoters at the end of the year Promoter's Name	No of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Nazara Technologies Limited	38,46,208	100%	-

e. Rights Attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having par value of Rs 10. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.

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Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2022

Note 14 **Revenue from Operations**		**(Rupees)** **For the period ended 31st March 2022**	**(Rupees)** **For the period ended 31st March 2021**
Advertisement Income		3,92,320	47,01,774
Exports-Ad Revenue		81,592	-
Total		**4,73,911**	**47,01,774**

Note 15 **Other Income**		**For the period ended 31st March 2022**	**For the period ended 31st March 2021**
Other Income		10,28,710	-
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Gain		-	20,367
Interest Received on Others		19,401	-
Interest on income Tax Refund		-	19,400
Total		**10,48,111**	**39,767**

Note 16 **Employee Benefits Expense**		**For the period ended 31st March 2022**	**For the period ended 31st March 2021**
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	3,48,614	-	-
Less: Transferred to Intangible Assets under Development	-	3,48,614	19,51,561
Gratuity expense		9,900	35,546
Total		**3,58,514**	**19,87,107**

Note 17 **Finance Costs**		**For the period ended 31st March 2022**	**For the period ended 31st March 2021**
Interest on Other than Borrowings		-	400
Interest on Loan from Related Parties		8,13,920	67,875
Total		**8,13,920**	**68,275**

Note 18 **Other Expenses**		**For the period ended 31st March 2022**	**For the period ended 31st March 2021**
Audit Fees (Statutory audit fees)		30,000	30,000
Legal and Professional	1,75,000	-	-
Less: Transferred to Intangible Assets under Development	-	1,75,000	3,37,500
Advertisement and Publicity		-	6,45,556
Gratification Expenses		-	10,06,413
Professional Tax		2,500	-
License Fees		18,457	1,19,688
Internet Data Centre Charges		-	8,66,754
Brokerage & Commission GST		963	-
Filling Fees		3,600	-
Marketing Expenses		1,00,676	-
Bank Charges		80	-
Software Development Charges		6,43,500	-
Technology Expenses		5,57,736	-
Rates & Taxes		276	-
Miscellaneous Expenses		3	42,030
Total		**15,32,792**	**30,47,942**

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Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2022

Note 19

Earnings per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (after adjusting profit impact of dilutive potential equity shares, if any) by the aggregate of weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year and the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
i. Loss Attributable to Equity Holders		
Loss Attributable to Equity Holders of the parent for Basic and Diluted EPS	(33,97,204)	(35,11,431)
	(33,97,204)	**(35,11,431)**
ii. Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares		
Issued Ordinary Shares	38,46,208	38,46,208
Add: Shares Issued	-	-
Total Number of Shares Issued	38,46,208	38,46,208
Weighted Average Number of Shares at March 31 for Basic and Diluted EPS	**38,46,208**	**38,46,208**
iii. Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (In INR)	(0.88)	(0.91)

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Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2022

Note 20

Defined Benefit Plan

Gratuity

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company is required to provide post employment benefit to its employees in the form of gratuity. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined at each balance sheet date based on an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

In accordance with Ind AS 19, the disclosures relating to defined benefit plan are provided below :

i. Reconciliation of net defined benefit (asset) liability (Rupees)

Particulars	31st March, 2022	31st March , 2021
Reconciliation for present value of defined benefit obligations		
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	91,165	52,484
Current service cost	-	31,940
Interest cost	-	3,606
Acquisition (credit)/ cost	-	-
Actuarial (gains) losses recognised in Other Comprehensive I	-	-
arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	(1,022)
arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
arising on account of experience changes	-	4,157
Past Service Cost	-	-
Benefits paid directly by the company	-	-
Benefits paid from plan assets	-	-
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**91,165**	**91,165**
Reconciliation of balances of Fair Value of Plan Assets		
Fair Value at the beginning of the year	-	-
Acquisition Adjustment	-	-
Interest income (i.e. expected return on plan assets) (a)	-	-
Return on Plan Assets, excluding interest income,	-	-
Actual Return on Plan assets (a+b)	-	-
Contribution by employer	-	-
Contribution by employee	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

ii. Amount recognised in Balance sheet

	31st March, 2022	31st March , 2021
Defined benefit obligation	91,165	91,165
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Effect of Asset ceiling	-	-
Net defined benefit (obligation)/assets	**91,165**	**91,165**

iii. Expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and Other comprehensive Income

	31st March, 2022	31st March , 2021
(i) Expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	-	31,940
Interest cost	-	3,606
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
	-	**35,546**
(ii) Expense recognised in the Other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gains) losses on defined benefit obligation	-	-
arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	(1,022)
arising from changes in demographic assumpti	-	-
arising on account of experience changes	-	4,157
Return on Plan Assets, excluding interest income	-	-
	-	**3,135**

iv. Plan Asset Information

	31st March, 2022	31st March , 2021
Scheme of Insurance - conventional products (100%)	-	-
	-	-

v. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

	31st March, 2022	31st March , 2021
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	-	6.95%
Salary escalation	-	7.00%
Demographic assumptions		
	-	IALM 2006-08 Ult
Withdrawal Rate	-	For ages 25 years and below 10.00% p.a., For ages 26 years to 35 years 8.00% p.a., For ages 36 years to 45 years 6.00% p.a., For ages 46 years to 55 years 4.00% p.a. & For ages 56 years and above 2.00%

vi. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below. (Rupees)

	31st March, 2022		31st March , 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	-	-	(5,985)	6,716
Salary escalation (0.5% movement)	-	-	6,679	(6,009)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

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Note 21 Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management

(a) Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities exposes it to Liquidity Risk, Market Risk and Credit Risk. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised as below.

i. Liquidity Risk

The risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk management implies maintenance sufficient cash including availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet the obligations as and when due.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring as far as possible that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its short term and long term liabilities as and when due. Anticipated future cash flows, undrawn committed credit facilities are expected to be sufficient to meet the liquidity requirements of the Company.

The following is the contractual maturities of the financial liabilities:

(Rupees)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	1-12 Months	More Than 12 Months
As At March 31, 2022			
Borrowings	68,71,444	68,71,444	-
Trade Payables	4,21,410	4,21,410	-

(Rupees)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	1-12 Months	More Than 12 Months
As At March 31, 2021			
Borrowings	58,04,805	58,04,805	-
Trade Payables	24,75,986	24,75,986	-

ii. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk.

a) Foreign Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has foreign currency trade receivables and and is therefore exposed to foreign

exchange risk. However, at the year end i.e. current as well as previous, the Company does not have any exposure in foreign currency.

b) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's long term borrowings have free of interest, therefore no interest rate risk exposure of the Company.

iii. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risks from its operating activities, primarily trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the group to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses.

(b) Financial Assets and Liabilities - Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels as on 31st March 2022 are presented below however it does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

		Carrying amount				Fair value			
As At March 31, 2022	**Note No.**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Non-Current Financial assets									
Other non-current financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Financial assets									
Deposits		-	-	-	-				
Trade receivables	4	-	-	11,82,464	11,82,464	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	5	-	-	34,960	34,960	-	-	-	-
		-	**-**	**12,17,424**	**12,17,424**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Non-Current Financial liabilities									
Borrowings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Financial liabilities					-				
Borrowings	10	-	-	68,71,444	68,71,444	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	11	-	-	4,21,410	4,21,410	-	-	-	-
		-	**-**	**72,92,854**	**72,92,854**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels as on 31st March 2021 are presented below however it does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

		Carrying amount				Fair value			
As At March 31, 2021	**Note No.**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Non-Current Financial assets									
Other non-current financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Current Financial assets									
Deposits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	4	-	-	10,90,309	10,90,309	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	5	-	-	4,66,495	4,66,495	-	-	-	-
		-	**-**	**15,56,804**	**15,56,804**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Non-Current Financial liabilities									
Borrowings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Financial liabilities					-				
Borrowings	10	-	-	58,04,805	58,04,805	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	11	-	-	24,75,986	24,75,986	-	-	-	-
		-	**-**	**82,80,791**	**82,80,791**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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Note 22 Capital Management Risk

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using Adjusted net debt to equity ratio. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total debt less cash and bank balances

(Rupees)

Particular	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non- Current borrowing		
Current borrowings	68,71,444	58,04,805
Gross debt	**68,71,444**	**58,04,805**
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	34,960	7,22,147
Adjusted net debt	**68,36,484**	**50,82,658**
Total Equity	(7,83,343)	26,13,861
Adjusted Net debt to Equity ratio	**(8.73)**	**1.94**

Ratios Disclosures

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year
1. Current Ratio	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liability	0.2	0.3
2. Debt-Equity Ratio	Borrowed Funds	Equity Funds	-8.7	1.9
3. Debt-Service Coverage Ratio	EBIT	Principal + Interest	-3.2	-50.4
4. Return on Equity	PAT	Equity Funds	4.3	-1.3
5. Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Credit Sales	Average Trade Receivables	13.6	4.3
6. Trade Payable Turnover Ratio*	Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	0.0	0.0
7. Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Credit Sales	Average Capital Employed	0.3	1.8
8. Net Profit Ratio	PAT	Credit Sales	-7.2	-0.7
9. Return on Capital Employed / Return on Equity	EBIT	Capital Employed	3.3	-1.3
10. Inventory Turnover Ratio*	COGS	Average Stock	0.0	0.0

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Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2022

Note 22
Related party Information
A. Names of the Related Parties
1) Parties which exercise control
Nazara Technologies Limited - Holding Company (from 21st February 2020)

2) Party exercising significant influence
Nazara Technologies Limited (till 20th February 2020)

3) Other Related Parties
Sports Unity Private Limited
Absolute Sports Private Limited
Nazara Pro Gaming Private Limited

4) Key Management Personnel:
Manish Agarwal (from 09th March 2020)
Vamsi Talasila (from 09th March 2020)
Sandeep Jai Prakash Dube (from 09th March 2020)

B. The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business.

(Rupees)

P	Parties which exercise control		Enterprises exercising significant influence		Fellow Subsidiaries		Key management personnel		Relative		Total	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2022
Loan Taken	1,641,926	4,739,652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,641,926	4,739,652
Repayment of Loan Taken	575,287	3,710,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575,287	3,710,153
Managerial Remuneration			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Expense	813,920	67,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	813,920	67,875
License Fees - Expense	23,818	119,688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,818	119,688
Advertisement Income (Nazara)	392,320	1,255,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	392,320	1,255,611
Advertisement Income (Absolute)	-	-	-	-	-	26,970	-	-	-	-	-	26,970
Advertisement Income (Sports Unity)	-	-	-	-	-	25,110	-	-	-	-	-	25,110

C. Closing Balances of Related Parties.

Particulars	Parties which exercise control		Enterprises exercising significant influence		Fellow Subsidiaries		Key management personnel		Relative		Total	
	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
1. Receivables:												
Sports Unity Private Limited	-	-	-	-	83,392	83,392	-	-	-	-	83,392	83,392
Nazara Pro Gaming Private Limited	-	-	-	-	13,877	30,671	-	-	-	-	13,877	30,671
1. Payables:			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanjay M. Jatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devavrat S. Jatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nazara Technologies Limited	6,871,444	5,804,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,871,444	5,804,805

Notes:
1. Related parties relationship is as identified by the Company and relied upon by the Auditors.
2. No amounts pertaining to related parties have been provided for as doubtful debts. Also, no amounts has been written off/back.
3. All related parties transactions entered during the year were in ordinary course of the business and are on arm's length basis.
4. Related parties transactions have been disclosed on the basis of value of transactions in terms of the respective contracts.

HETAL V. SHAH & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * MUMBAI

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Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2022

Note 23
In the Opinion of the Board, assets other than Property, Plant and Equipment have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at the amount at which they are stated.

Note 24
Balances of certain trade receivables, loans and advances given and trade payables are subject to confirmation/reconciliation. In the opinion of the Board, the difference as may be noticed on such reconciliation will not be material.

Note 25
Leases

The Company has not taken any Premises under any lease agreement.

Note 26
The Company's main business is online Apps Accordingly, there are no separate reportable segment as per IND AS 108.

Note 27
Earning in Foreign Currency:

Particulars	For the Period Ended 31st March, 2022 (Rupees)	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021 (Rupees)
Advertisement Income	108,947	797,930

Note 28
There is no interest paid during the year and no interest is outstanding to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as on the Balance Sheet Date.

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Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2022

Not 29

Figures for the previous years have been regrouped / restated wherever necessary to conform to current year's presentation.

Note 30
The company has not Contingent liability to disclose of as reporting date

Note 31
Approval for Financial Statements
The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on

As per our attached report of Even Date
For Hetal V Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number . 147906W

HETAL V. SHAH & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI

Name: Hetal Shah
Proprietor
Membership No. 123743

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11th May 2022

Crimzoncode Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly Known as Jatia Education Pvt. Ltd.) Mumbai

For and on Behalf of Board of Directors

Rashmiranjan Mishra
Director
DIN: 09538424

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2022

Sandeep Dube
Director
DIN: 03511661

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th May 2022