

**Aurionpro Transit Solutions
Private Limited**

Audited Financial Statements

FY 2021-22



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Aurionpro Transit Solutions Private Ltd

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Aurionpro Transit Solutions Private Ltd** ("the Company"), ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period 17th November 2021 then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2022, the loss and the total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters ('KAM') are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current audit period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. There are no key audit matters to be disclosed.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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



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Bansi Khandelwal & Co.

Chartered Accountants

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone 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 financial statements, management and Board of Directors are 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.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 financial statements.

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

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



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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounts Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B"; and
- (g) The Company is not public Company, hence provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act not applicable.
- (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, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations, which has impact on its financial position in its standalone financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There is no amount, which is required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the period ended 31st March, 2022.
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on such audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.





v. No dividend declared by the company during the period.

For Bansi Khandelwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 145850W

Banshi V. Khandelwal
Proprietor
Membership No. 138205
UDIN: 22138205AJQIAD5514



Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th May 2022



Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report of even date

- i. In respect of the Company Property, Plant & Equipment and other Intangible Assets:
 - a) The Company does not have any Property, Plant & Equipment and other Intangible Assets during the period, hence clause 3(i) not applicable.
- ii. In respect of Inventories:
 - a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits, in excess of five crore rupees, during any point of time of the year, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii. In respect of loans and advances, guarantee or security provided:
 - a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not made investment in, provided unsecured loans to related party and other entity, hence clause 3(iii) not applicable.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities provided as applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted any public deposits as per the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the provision of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provision of the Act and rules framed there-under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the business activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
 - a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.





Bansi Khandelwal & Co.

Chartered Accountants


- b) According to the records of the Company and representation made available to us by the Company, there are no dues of income tax or goods and service tax or wealth tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, during the period, the Company has not taken any borrowings, hence default of loan does not arise.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not availed any loans during the period. As regards outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year, the same were applied by the Company for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long term purposes by the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company does not have any subsidiary, accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. (a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (x) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year.
- xi. (a) To the best of our knowledge, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under Sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and up to the date of this report.
- xii. The Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion, the Company does not require an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.





- xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with any of its directors or directors of its holding company, subsidiary company or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.
- xvii. The company has incurred cash losses in the financial year covered by our audit.
- xviii. There has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors during the period.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For Bansi Khandelwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 145850W


Bansi V. Khandelwal
Proprietor
Membership No. 138205
UDIN:22138205AJQIAD5514



Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th May 2022



Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Aurionpro Transit Solutions Pvt Ltd** ("the Company") as of 31st March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 Companies Act, 2013.

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. 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; and
- (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 31st 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 Bansi Khandelwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 145850W


Bansi V. Khandelwal
Proprietor
Membership No. 138205
UDIN: 22138205AJQIAD5514



Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th May 2022

Aurionpro Transit Solutions Private Limited
Balance Sheet As at 31 March, 2022

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS		
Non Current Assets		-
Current Assets		
(a) Financial Assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	3	90,560
(b) Other current assets		-
		90,560
TOTAL		90,560
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
(a) Equity Share Capital	4	1,00,000
(b) Other Equity	5	(1,14,558)
		(14,558)
LIABILITIES		
Non Current Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Trade payables	6	
Due to micro and small enterprises		-
Due to others		49,618
(ii) Other Financials Liabilities	7	45,000
(b) Other Current Liabilities	8	10,500
		1,05,118
TOTAL		90,560

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Bansi Khandelwal & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 145850W



Bansi Khandelwal

Proprietor

M. No.: 138205

Date : 16th May, 2022

Place : Navi Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Amit Sheth

Director

DIN No. 00122623



Sanjay Bali

Director

DIN No. 08716284

Aurionpro Transit Solutions Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2022

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31,2022
Revenue from operations		-
Other incomes		-
Total Revenue		-
Expenses:		
Other Expenses	9	1,14,558
Total Expenses		1,14,558
Profit/ (loss) before tax		(1,14,558)
Tax expense		-
Profit/ (loss) after tax		(1,14,558)
Other Comprehensive Income		-
Total Comprehensive Income		(1,14,558)
Earning per share on Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each - Basic and Diluted	10	(11.46)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Bansi Khandelwal & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 145850W



Bansi Khandelwal
Proprietor
M. No.: 138205
Date : 16th May, 2022
Place : Navi Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Amit Sheth
Director
DIN No. 00122623



Sanjay Bali
Director
DIN No. 08716284

Aurionpro Transit Solutions Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity

(a) Share Capital (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital
Opening Balance	-
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2021	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	1,00,000
Balance as at March 31, 2022	1,00,000

(b) Other Equity (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders			
	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Reserve/ Securities Premium	Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	-	-	-	-
Surplus/ (Deficit) of Statement of Profit and Loss	-	(1,14,558)	-	(1,14,558)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,14,558)	-	(1,14,558)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	(1,14,558)	-	(1,14,558)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Bansi Khandelwal & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 145850W



Bansi Khandelwal

Proprietor

M. No.: 138205

Date : 16th May, 2022

Place : Navi Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Amit Sheth

Director

DIN No. 00122623



Sanjay Bali

Director

DIN No. 08716284

Aurionpro Transit Solutions Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March, 2022

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities :	
Net profit/ (Loss) before tax	(1,14,558)
<u>Adjustments for :</u>	
Interest Income	-
Operating Cash Flow Before Changes in Working Capital	(1,14,558)
Changes in current assets and liabilities	
Decrease/ (Increase) in Trade Receivables and Other advances	-
(Decrease)/ Increase in Trade payables, Other Liabilities	1,05,118
Cash Used in Operating Activities	(9,440)
Payment of Taxes (net of refunds)	-
Net Cash Flow Used in Operating Activities (A)	(9,440)
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities :	-
C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities :	
Proceeds from issue of Equity Shares	1,00,000
Net Cash From Generated from Financing Activities (C)	1,00,000
Net Increase In Cash or Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	90,560
Cash And Cash Equivalents at beginning of year	-
Cash And Cash Equivalents as at the end of year	90,560

Notes:

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

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Bansi Khandelwal & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 145850W



Bansi Khandelwal

Proprietor

M. No.: 138205

Date : 16th May, 2022

Place : Navi Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Amit Sheth

Director

DIN No. 00122623



Sanjay Bali

Director

DIN No. 08716284

Aurionpro Transit Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

1. Company overview

Aurionpro Transit Solutions Private Limited, a Special Purpose Vehicle Company ("SPV") is incorporated in Maharashtra state and mainly in implementation of "IOT based integrated bus ticketing system.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

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

a) Basis of preparation of financial statements

i) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and Other provisions of the Act to the extent notified and applicable

ii) Basis of preparation & presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out under Ind AS and in the Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in Cash and Cash Equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also its functional currency.

iii) Key accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements required the management to exercise judgment and to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future period.



Aurionpro Transit Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

iv) Foreign currency transaction

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transactions. Net exchange gain or loss resulting in respect of foreign exchange transactions settled during the year is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency which are outstanding as at the year-end, are translated at the year-end at the closing exchange rate and the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

Non-monetary foreign currency items are carried at cost.

b) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized on completion of the related services and is billable in accordance with the specific terms of contracts with clients.

c) 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. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign exchange forward contracts.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Measurement and Recognition of financial instruments

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values for the financial instruments. The Company has an established control framework with respect to measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses evidence obtained from third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified. When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.



Aurionpro Transit Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in 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 for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If inputs used to measure fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of fair value hierarchy, then fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(A) Financial Assets:

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost

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

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Financial assets are measured at FVTPL unless they are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flow on the financial assets in a transaction in which substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.



Aurionpro Transit Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(B) Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost. Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(i) Derecognition:

The Company derecognizes a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(C) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. The Company is recognised equity instrument at the proceeds received net off direct issue cost.

(D) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously

d) Provisions

The Company creates a provision where there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. Contingent Assets are disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

e) Income Tax

i) Current Income Tax

Current Income Tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with local laws of various jurisdiction where the Company operates.

ii) Deferred Tax:

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

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



Aurionpro Transit Solutions Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the tax are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current and Deferred Tax are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to items recognised directly in Other Comprehensive income or equity, in which case the deferred tax is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and equity respectively.

f) Earnings per share

In determining Earnings per Share, the Company considers net profit after tax and includes post tax effect of any exceptional item. Number of shares used in computing basic earnings per share is the weighted average number of the shares, excluding the shares owned by the Trust, outstanding during the period. Dilutive earning per share is computed and disclosed after adjusting effect of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any except when result will be anti - dilutive. Dilutive potential equity Shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

g) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses if any. Cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and cost incurred for bringing the asset to its present location and condition for its intended use.

Gains or losses arising on retirement or disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Property, plant and equipment which are not ready for intended use as on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Capital work-in-progress" and are stated at cost.

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight line method based on estimated useful life prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 with the exception of the following:

- i) Computers is depreciated in 6 years on based on technical evaluation of useful life done by the management.
- ii) Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of lease term or useful life, whichever is lower.
- iii) Individual assets costing up to Rupees five thousand are depreciated in full in the period of purchase.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of PPE is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

h) Other Intangible assets

Separately purchased intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Computer Software is amortised over a period of 5 years or over license period, whichever is lower.



Aurionpro Transit Solutions Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2022**

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Note 3 :- Cash And Cash Equivalents	
Balances with banks	
(i) In current accounts	90,560
Total	90,560

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022**Note 4 :- Equity**

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	March 31, 2022
Authorised Capital	
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	1,00,000
Total	1,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up	
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each , fully paid-up.	1,00,000
Total	1,00,000

Note 4 (a) :- The company has only one class of equity with a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitle to one vote per share.

Note 4 (b) :- Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	% holding
Equity shares with voting rights		
Aurionpro Solutions Limited	5,100	51%
SC Soft Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	3,500	35%
Ayushi Computer	1,400	14%



Aurionpro Transit Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2022

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Note 5: Other Equity	
Surplus / (Deficit) in Retained Earnings	
Opening balance	-
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	(1,14,558)
	(1,14,558)
Total	(1,14,558)
Note 6 :- Trade Payable	
- Due to Micro and Small Enterprises	-
- Due to Others	49,618
Total	49,618
Note 12.1:- Ageing of Trade Payables	
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment
(i) MSME	-
(ii) Others	
Not Due	-
< 1 Years	49,618
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-
Note 12.2 : Trade payables are non interest bearing.	
Note 12.3 : Identification of micro and small enterprises is basis intimation received from vendors	
Note 7 :- Other Financial Liabilities	
Provision for Expenses	45,000
Total	45,000
Note 8 :- Other Current Liabilities	
Payable to tax authorities	10,500
Total	10,500
Note 9 :- Other Expenses	
Bank Charges	8,100
Rates and Taxes	1,458
Legal and Professional Fees	55,000
Statutory Audit Fees	50,000
Total	1,14,558



Aurionpro Transit Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2022

Note: 10 Earnings per share (EPS)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	2021-22
(a) Profit/(Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders	(1,14,558)
(b) Weighted average number of Basic and Diluted Equity Shares	10,000
(c) Earnings per Share	
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share of Rs. 10 each	(11.46)

Note: 11 Financial Instruments**(i) Valuation**

All financial instruments are initially recognized and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below:

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between the willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The fair value of investment in quoted Equity Shares, Bonds, Government Securities, Treasury Bills and Mutual Funds is measured at quoted price or NAV.

The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

The financial instruments are categorized into three levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; and

Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The carrying values of the financial instruments by categories were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	
	Carrying Amount	Level of input used in Level 1,2,3
Financial Assets		
At Amortised Cost		
(i) Cash and Bank Balance	90,560	-
At FVTPL	Nil	-
At FVOCI	Nil	-
Financial Liabilities		
At Amortised Cost		
(i) Trade payables	49,618	-
(ii) Other Financials Liabilities	45,000	-
At FVTPL	Nil	-
At FVOCI	Nil	-

(ii) Financial risk management

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely market risks, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of trade payable and other liabilities to manage its operation and the financial assets include cash and bank balances.

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

(ii) Foreign currency risk - The Company does not have any foreign currency exposure.

(iii) Equity price risk : The Company does not have any equity exposure.



Aurionpro Transit Solutions Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2022

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.

Exposure to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk of the Company arises from borrowings. The Company endeavour to adopt a policy of ensuring that maximum of its interest rate risk exposure is at fixed rate. The Company's interest-bearing financial instruments are reported as below:

	As at March 31,2022
Fixed Rate Instruments	
Financial Assets	90,560
Financial Liabilities	-
Variable Rate Instruments	
Financial Assets	-
Financial Liabilities	-

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial conditions, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that the funds are available for use as per the requirements.

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturities based on their contractual maturities for:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
(i) Trade payables	49,618	49,618	-

Note: 12 Related Party Disclosure**i) List of Related Parties**

Name of Related Party	Relationship
Aurionpro Solutions Limited	Holding Company

ii) Transaction with Related Parties & Outstanding Balance :

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Trade Payable	
Aurionpro Solutions Limited	49,618



Note 13 : Disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amended Schedule III**(i) Ratio analysis and its elements**

Sr. No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-22
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.86
2	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Net Profit/ (loss) After Tax	Average shareholder equity	-114.6%
3	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Other expenses	Average Trade Payables	0.43

Ratios are calculated to the extent as applicable on the basis of this financials statements and Reasons were not applicable since this is first financial statement of the Company (refer note 14)

(ii) Disclosure of Transactions with struck off Companies

The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.

(iii) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.**(iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.****(v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:**

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) , or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding

Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall :

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company does not have transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)**Note:- 14 Prior Period Comparative**

The Company was incorporated on November 17, 2021 and current year is the first financial year of the Company, Hence previous year figures is not reported.

Note:- 15 Authorisation of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on May 16, 2022

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For Bansil Khandelwal & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 145850W



Bansil Khandelwal
Proprietor
M. No.: 138205
Date : 16th May, 2022
Place : Navi Mumbai



For and on behalf of Board of Director



Amit Sheth
Director
DIN No. 00122623



Sanjay Bali
Director
DIN No. 08716284