

# CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

B-3/59, 3<sup>RD</sup> FLOOR, SECTOR 6, ROHINI, NEW DELHI – 110085 Mobile No : 9717276191 Email –ID : mpg\_ca2006@yahoo.co.in Landline No. 011-49872812 Website: mpguptaandassociates.com

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

# TO THE MEMBERS OF AVAX SOFT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

# Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS financial Statements of Avax Soft Technologies Private Limited formerly known as Ethnic Designers Private Limited("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the 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,

- (a) in the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022,
- (b) in the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss and Comprehensive Income, of the Loss and including other Comprehensive Income for the year ended on that date, ,
- (c) in the case of Cash Flow Statement of, cash flows for the year ended on that date and
- (d) in the case of Statement of Change in Equity, of Change In Equity for the year ended on that date.

# **Basis for 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 independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, 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.



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# **Emphasis of Matter**

(It includes details related to but not limited to negative net worth, sudden disruptions in manufacturing or sales, any material change in business process, any unsecured loan granted to directors etc.)

### Other Matters

We have been represented by the management of the Company that the data provided for our audit purposes is correct, complete, reliable and are directly generated by the accounting system of the Company without any further manual modifications.

We bring to the attention of the users that the audit of the financial statements has been performed in the aforesaid conditions.

Our audit opinion is not modified in respect of the above.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

# Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial



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performance and cash flows and changes in equity of 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 provision of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting the 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 control, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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 are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 financial controls 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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 auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or



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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

- Requirement of the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, are not 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 the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Change 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 specified under 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, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 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 over financial reporting of the Group and operating of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure "A".
  - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act



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- h) with respect to other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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 has not pending litigations, which may have impact on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statement as of March 31, 2022;
  - ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivatives contracts and
- There were no amounts which are required to be transferred to Investor's Education and Protection Fund by the company.

For M P Gupta & Associates

Firm Registration No.: 027523N

FRN 027523N

Chartered Accountains

Mata Parsad

Proprietor

Membership No.: 509623

UDIN Number: Place: New Delhi Date: 01/08/2022

Annexure-"A"

Annexure to the Auditors' Report



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M. No. 509623

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub section 3 of Section 143, of The Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") In conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company as of Avax Soft Technologies Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of, as of that date.

# Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Respective Board of Director of the Company 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. 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



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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 judgments, 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of



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unauthorized 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, have in, 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 March 31, 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 M P Gupta & Associates

Firm Registration No.: 027523N

M. No. 509623 FRN 027523N

Chartered Accountants

Mata Parsad ed Acco

Proprietor

Membership No.: 509623

UDIN Number: 22509623APTHEW2848

Place: New Delhi Date: 01/08/2022

IND AS BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

PARTICULARS	Note No.	As At 31.03,2022 (Rs.)	As At 31.03.2021 (Rs.)
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non - current assets .			
(a) (i) Property, Plant & Equipment			
(ii) Intangible Assets	5	258,191.00	
(iii) Capital Work in Progress			
(iv) Intangile Assests under Development			
(b) Non-Current Investments			
(c) Deferred Tax Asset	9		
그는 귀 소설 그를 먹었다면 가 가지 않아 먹었다.	6		-
(d) Long Term Loans and Advances (e) Other Non Current Assets			
3.000 and 3.000			
(2) Current assets			
(a) Current Investments			
(b) Inventories			
(c) Trade Receivables	7	2,579,122.88	27
(d) Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,413,350.50	69,166.00
(e) Short Term Loans and advances	9	1,515,296.58	100
(f) Other Current Assests			1.00
TOTAL		5,765,960.96	69,166.00
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Shareholder's Funds			
(a) Share Capital	10	108,200.00	108,200.00
(b) Reserve and Surplus	11	54,705.96	
(c) Money Received against Share Warrents		-	(44,934.00
(2) Share Application money pending allotments			
(3) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Long Term borrowings	12	3,000,001.00	
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	13	5,018.00	
(c) Other Long Term Liabilities		2,010.00	
(d) Long Term Provisions			
4) Current Liabilities			
(a) Short Term borrowings			
(b) Trade Payables			- 9
(A) Total Outstanding dues to MSME		-	
(B) Total Outstanding dues to Creditors other than MSME	14	2 548 024 00	-
(c) Other Current Liabilities	19.	2,548,036.00	100
(d) Short Term Provisions	15	E0 000 00	5 500 00
Commence of the commence of th	15	50,000.00	5,900.00
TOTAL		5,765,960.96	69,166.00

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4

The Accompanying notes to accounts are integral part of Ind As Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For M P Gupta & Associates

Chartered Accountants AS

Firm Registration No.: 027523N

M. No. 509623 FRN 027523N

Mata Parsad

Proprietor

Membership No.: 509623

UDIN Number: 22509623APTHEW2848

Place: New Delhi Date: 01/08/2022 (Harish Kumar)

Director DIN-09283531

(Harinderpal Singh Sodhi)

Director DIN-09283654

STATEMENT OF IND AS PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

	PARTICULARS	Note No.	Year Ended 31.03.2022 (Rs.)	Year Ended 31.03.2021 (Rs.)
I	Revenue From Operations		2 996 952 00	E1 4E0 00
П	Other Income		2,886,853.00	51,450.00
111	Total Income	47	2.006.052.00	-
	2 dill model		2,886,853.00	51,450.00
IV	EXPENSES			
	(a) Cost of Materials Consumed			
	(b) Purchase of Stock In Trade	16	2,717,458.00	9.5%
	(c) Changes in Inventory		2/11/150.00	
	(d) Employee benefit Expenses			-
	(e) Finance costs			1.00
	(f) Depreciation and amortisation expenses		68.10	-
	(g) Other expenses	17	34,668.94	< 500.00
	(6)	17	34,000.94	6,500.00
	Total Expenses	1	2,752,195.04	6,500.00
V	Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax		134,657.96	44,950.00
VI	Exceptional Items		_	24
VII	Profit before extraordinary items and tax		92	120
VIII	Extraordinary Items		2	
IX	Profit Before Tax		134,657.96	44,950.00
X	Tax Expenses			
	(a) Current Tax Expense		30,000.00	
	(b) Deferred tax		5,018.00	34,330.00
	(c) Tax Adjustment relating to prior years		5,010.00	54,550.00
ΧI	Profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations	-	99,639.96	10,620.00
XII	Profit/(loss) from continuing operations		22,003.20	10,020.00
XIII	Tax from Discontinuing operations		2	
	Tax from Discontinuing operations			.5
	Profit/(loss) for the period	_	99,639.96	10,620.00
XVI	Earning per Equity Share			
	Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares		108,200	108,200
	Basic Earning Per Share		0.92	0.10
	Diluted Earning Per Share		0.92	0.10
	SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	4		

The Accompanying notes to accounts are integral part of Ind As Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached

For M P Gupta & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 02752

M, No. 509623 FRN 027523N

Mata Parsad

Proprietor

Membership No.: 509623

UDIN Number: 22509623APTHEW2848

Place: New Delhi Date: 01/08/2022 (Harish Kumar)

Director

DIN-09283531

(Harinderpal Singh Sodhi)

Director

DIN-09283654

NOTES FORMING PART OF IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

PARTICULARS	As At 31.03.2022 (Rs.)	As At 31.03.2021 (Rs.)
6-Deferred Tax Assets		
Opening Balance		34,330.00
Created During the year		-
Lorgy Powers of Dayley (I	100	34,330.00
Less: Reversal During the year	65	(34,330.00)
	-	-
7 - Trade Receivables		
Undisputed Trade Receivable - considered Good (outstading less than 6 months)	2,579,122.88	-
	2,579,122.88	2
8 - Cash and cash equivalents Cash in Hand Balances with scheduled banks on: Current Account with HDFC Bank Current Account with Vijaya Bank, Delhi	387,577.50 1,014,647.00	58,040.00
	11,126.00	11,126.00
	1,413,350.50	69,166.00
9 - Short Term Loans and Advances		
Advance to Suppliers Advance Salaries	975,000.00	(74)
Advance Salaries CGST	500,000.00	200
	20,148.29	79.5
6GST	20,148.29	72.
	1,515,296.58	-



PARTICULARS		**	As At 31.03.2022 (Rs.)	As At 31.03.2021 (Rs.)
10 - Share Capital				
AUTHORIZED				
200,000 (200,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each			200,000.00	200,000.00
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP				
108200 (108200) Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each fully paid up			108,200.00	108,200.00
			108,200.00	108,200.00
a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the er	nd of the reporting	period		
Equity Shares	As	At	As	At
	31.03	.2022	31.03.	
At the beginning of the year	No.	(Rs.)	No.	(Rs.)
Issued during the year	108,200	108,200.00	108,200	108,200.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	108,200	108,200.00	108,200	108,200.00
b) Shares held by holding/ultimate holding and/or their subsdiairies/asso	nciates			
	As	At	As .	At
	31.03	2022	31.03.	2021
Raghunath Holding and Finlease Privte Limited	No.	% Holding	No.	% Holding
Nagrana and Finicase Privie Limited		1.0	80,000	73.94
Details of shareholders holding more than 5% in the company	As	Λt	Asi	At
	31.03.	2022	31.03.	2021
Mr. Sailesh Kumar Gupta	No.	% Holding	No.	% Holding
Raghunath Holding and Finlease Privte Limited	*	3.5	20,000	18.48
	*	35	80,000	73.94
Prabbut Dhan Travale Post I td		59	8,200	7.58
	122/07/20	5223555		
Amritpal Singh Gill	25,000	23.11	2.00	-
Amritpal Singh Gill Harish Kumar	29,100	26.89		-
Prabhu Dhan Travels Pvt. Ltd Amritpal Singh Gill Harish Kumar Amandeep Singh Harinderpal Singh Sodhi			349 353 383	

108,200.00

100.00

108,200.00

100.00



11 - Reserve and Surplus		
Security Premium	401,800.00	401,800.00
Surplus in statement of Profit and Loss		
Balance brought forward from previous year	(446,734.00)	/457 254 000
Add: Profit for the year	99,639.96	(457,354.00) 10,620.00
Net Surplus ·	(347,094.04)	(446,734.00)
Total Reserves and Surplus	54,705.96	(44,934.00)
12 - Long Term Borrowings		
Unsecured Loan from Directors and Relatives		
Amandeep Singh	1,000,000.00	2
Amritpal singh	1,000,001.00	
Harinderpal Singh	500,000.00	-
Harish Kumar	500,000.00	
	3,000,001.00	-
13 - Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Deferred Tax Liabilities	5,018.00	
	5,018.00	
14 - Trade Payables		
Trade Payables other than MSME (outstanding Less than 6 Months)	2,548,036,00	
	2,548,036.00	
15 - Short Term Provisions		
Auditors' Remuneration Payable	20,000:00	5,900.00
Provision for I TAX	30,000:00	
	50,000.00	5,900.00



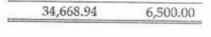
# NOTES FORMING PART OF IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

PARTICULARS	Year Ended 31.03.2022 (Rs.)	Year Ended 31.03.2021 (Rs.)
16 - Purchase of Stock in Trade		
Purchase	2,717,458.00	2
	2,717,458.00	

# AVAX SOFT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED formerly known as ETHNIC DESIGNERS PRIVATE LIMITED 6926-Jaipuria Mills, Clock Tower, Subzi Mandi, Delhi - 110 007

# NOTES FORMING PART OF IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

Year Ended 31.03.2022 (Rs.)	Year Ended 31.03.2021 (Rs.)
_	600.00
20,000.00	5,900.00
	-
	222
0.5	
0.94	
	(Rs.) 20,000.00 318.00 3,900.00 9,000.00 1,450.00





# AVAX SOFT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED formerly known as ETHNIC DESIGNERS PRIVATE LIMITED

# NOTE No. 5

		GROSS BLOCK	BLOCK			DEPR	DEPRECIATION BLOCK	OCK		NET E	NET BLOCK
PARTICULARS	COST AS ON 01.04.2021	COST ADDITION SALES AS ON DURING DURING 01.04.2021 THE YEAR THE YEAR	ADDITION SALES DURING DURING THE YEAR THE YEAR	COST AS ON 31/03/2022	DATE OF ADDITION/ SALES	NO. OF DAYS	DEP. UPTO 31.03.2021	DEP. DURING THE YEAR	TOTAL DEP.	W.D.V. AS ON 31/03/2022	W.D.V. AS ON 31/03/2021
Electrical Fittings	0.00	0.00 258259.10	0.00	258259.10	31-03-22	-	0.00	68.10	68.10	258191.00	0.00
TOTAL(RS.)	0.00	258259.10	0.00	258259.10			00.00	68.10	68.10	258191.00	0.00
PREVIOUS YR.	0.00	0.00	0.00	00.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NOTE: DEPRECIATION HAS BEEN CHARGED AT S.L.M. ON PRORATA BASIS ON THE PERIOD OF USE.



# NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

1. Company Overview

Ethnic Designers Private Limited (referred to "the Company" hereinafter) was incorporated on June 02, 2005 under the Company Act, 1956. The Name of the Company was changed from Ethnic Designers Private Limited to Avax Soft Technologies Private Limited on 11.10.2021. The Company is a Private Limited Company. The registered office of the Company is located at 6926-Jaipuria Mills, Clock Tower, Subzi Mandi, and Delhi 110007.

# Basis of preparation and compliance with Ind AS

The Ind AS Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Boardof India (SEBI). 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.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

# Functional and presentation currency

These Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared in Indian Rupee which is the Company's functional. All financial information presented in Rupees.

3) Recent Accounting Pronouncement

- In March 2021, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified the following new Amendments to Ind ASs effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2021
  - (a) Ind AS 12- Income Taxes
  - (b) Ind AS 19- Employee Benefits

The company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

(ii) In March 2021, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116-Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard in AS 17-Leases and related interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value.

Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

# NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Full retrospective Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- Modified retrospective Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:

- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or
- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

The company does not have any impact on account of this amendment

# Significant Accounting Policies

The Company has applied following accounting policies to all periods presented in the Ind AS Financial Statement.

### a. Revenue Recognition

### Sale of Goods:

Revenue from sale is measures at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of Discount, Rebate, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax and Other Indirect Taxes.

### Interest:

Interest on fixed deposits is recognized on accrual basis on a time proportion basis taking in to account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

### b. 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 assets Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through statement of profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in

# NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

### Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial assets is described below -

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI. Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has designated its investments in debt instruments as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Company has designated its investments in debt instruments as FVTPL. Debt instruments

# NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

### Financial Assets - Derecognition

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

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

### **Equity Instruments**

All Investment in equity Instruments classified under assets are initially measured at fair value, the company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure to same either at OCI or FVTPL

The company makes such election on instruments –by –instruments basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument is recognized as other income in the statement of profit and loss unless the company has elected to measure such instrument at OCI. Fair value changes excluding dividends, on an equity instrument measured at OCI are recognized in OCI. Amounts recognized in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit and loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognized as "Other Income" in the statement of profit and loss.

### Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets that are debt

# NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company 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 EIR.

- ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:
- (i) Financial assets measured as at amortized cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- (ii) Debt instruments measured at FVTPL: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. The change in fair value is taken to the statement of Profit and Loss.
- (iii) Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI:Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

# NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

# Financial liabilities - Recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

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

- •Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss Financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.
- Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through statement of profit and loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through statement of profit and loss.

•Loans and Borrowings After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (hereinafter referred as EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

# Financial liabilities - Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the

# NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

### 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### c. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

### d. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

### e. Taxation

### Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable

# NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

temporary differences, except when it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The Company does not have plans to sell-off the land in the near-future, therefore, it will be difficult to assert that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available in the year in which the deferred tax asset are reversed. Hence, deferred tax asset on land is not recognized.

Sales/ value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

- a) When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- b) When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included, the net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future

# NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

### Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

### f. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. Revenue and expenses are identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Inter segment revenue are accounted for based on the cost price. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, are included under "Unallocated revenue/ expenses/ assets/ liabilities".

### g. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method as set out in Ind AS -7 "Statement of Cash Flows", whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

# h. Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

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

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

## 17. Earnings per share (EPS)

SI No	Particulars	2021-2022	2020-2021
(i)	Net profit/(loss) after tax for the year ( In Rupees)	99639.96	10620.00
(ii)	Weighted number of ordinary shares for basic EPS	1,08,200	1,08,200
(iii)	Nominal value of ordinary share (in Rs. per share)	1.00	1.00
(iv)	Basic and Diluted earnings for ordinary shares (in Rs. per share)	(0.92)	(0.10)

### 18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Following are Related Parties:

Holding Companies		
Key management Personnel	Amritpal Singh Gill	
	Harish Kumar	
	Amandeep Singh	
	Harinderpal Singh Sodhi	
Other Enterprises Under The Control of The Key Management Personnel And Their Relatives		

Transaction during the Year: Nil

## 20. Auditor Remuneration (excluding GST and Service Tax)

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
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19.

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Audit Fee	20,000	5,900
Total	20,000	5,000

21. There were no Micro and Small enterprises to whom amounts are outstanding for more than 45 days, as at March 31, 2022 (Previous Year Rs. Nil). As at March 31, 2022, no supplier has intimated the company about its status as Micro and Small enterprises or its registration with the appropriate authority under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

# 22. Financial Instruments

Financial risk management objective and policies

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on the balance sheet. Details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in Note 3(d).)

### 23(a). Financial Instruments

The carrying value / fair value of financial instruments (excluding investments in subsidiaries) by categories is as follows:

Amortised	Fair value	Fair value	Derivative	Total
Cost	through profit and loss	through other Comprehensiv e Income	instrument in hedging relationship	carrying / fair value
1413350.50		<u></u>		1413350.50
2579122.88				2579122.88
1515296.58				1515296.58
258191.00				258191.00
	Cost 1413350.50 2579122.88 1515296.58	Cost value through profit and loss 1413350.50 - 2579122.88 1515296.58	Cost through profit and loss Comprehensiv e Income  1413350.50	Cost value through profit and loss Comprehensiv e Income relationship  1413350.50

# 24. Segment Reporting

As the Company is operating one segment therefore, segment reporting as per Ind AS-108, "Operating Segment" (specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015) are not required to be given.

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

- 25. The Company has accumulated profit of Rs. 54,705.96 (Previous year loss was Rs. 44,934.00), which is 33.58% (Previous year -71.02%) of the net worth.
- During the year, Provision for Deferred Tax Asset/liabilities (net) of Rs. 5018.00(Previous Year Rs. Nil) has been made.
- 27. Critical estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies
   The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Information about estimates and judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:
  - i) Provisions and contingencies

    The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows.
- 28. The Company has been preparing the accounts on going concern basis and all accounting Policies are consistently followed by the company
- Previous Year's Comparatives
   Previous Year's figures have been regrouped/re-classified, wherever necessary, to conform to Current Year's Classification.
- 30. These financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors.31. Notes to Accounts form an integral part of the Ind AS Financial Statements and have been

duly authenticated.

For M P Gupta & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 027523N

Mata Parsad

Proprietor Membership No.: 509623

UDIN Number: 22509623APTHEW2848

Place: New Delhi Date: 01.08.2022 (HarinderpalSinghSodhi)

Director

Director

DIN-09283531

DIN-09283654

# **AVAX SOFT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED**

(Formerly known as Ethnic Designer Private Limited)
6926 JAIPURIA COMPOUNDSUBZI MANDI
CLOCK TOWER NEW DELHI 110007
CIN U51100DL2005PTC137127
Email id harinderpalsingh90@gmail.com

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Seventeenth (17th) Annual General Meeting of the Member of Avax Soft Technologies Private Limited (formerly known as Ethnic Designers Private Limited) will be held on Tuesday, 20th Day of September, 2022 at 11.00 A.M. at the Registered Office of the Company situated at 6926, Jaipuria Mills, Clock Tower, Subzi Mandi, Delhi-110007 to transact the following business:

### ORDINARY BUSINESS

 To receive, consider and adopt the standalone financial statements of the company for the financial year ended March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022 along with Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.

TO CONSIDER AND IF THOUGHT FIT TO PASS WITH OR WITHOUT MODIFICATION(S) THE FOLLOWING ORDINARY RESOLUTION:

2. "RESOLVED THAT Ms. Deepika (DIN 08730368), who was appointed as an Additional Director w.e.f. 28th May 2022, pursuant to the provisions of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 and who holds office up to the date of this Annual General Meeting, be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company whose period of office will not be liable to determination by retirement of directors by rotation under the provisions of Section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013."

Registered Office:

6926 Jaipuria Compoundsubzimandi Clock

Tower New Delhi 110007

Place: Delhi

Date: 01.08.2022

By Order of the Board

Avax Soft Technologies Private Limited

HARINDERPAL SINGH SODHI

Director

DIN 09283654

AVAX SOFT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly known as Ethnic Designer Private Limited) 6926 JAIPURIA COMPOUNDSUBZI MANDI CLOCK TOWER NEW DELHI 110007 CIN U51100DL2005PTC137127 Email id harinderpalsingh90@gmail.com

### NOTES:

- 1. A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF AND SUCH PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY. THE PROXIES TO BE EFFECTIVE SHOULD BE DEPOSITED AT THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY NOT LATER THAN 48 HOURS BEFORE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEETING.
- 2. Pursuant to the provision of Section 105 of Companies Act, 2013 read with the applicable rules thereto, a person can act as a proxy on behalf of members not exceeding fifty and holding in the aggregate not more than ten percent of the total share capital of the company carrying voting rights. A member holding more than ten percent, of the total share capital of the company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person shall not act as proxy for any other person or shareholder.
- Corporate Member(s) intending to send their Authorize Representative (s) to attend
  the meetings are requested to send to the company a certified true copy of the
  board resolution pursuing to Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013 authorising
  their Representative(s) to attend and vote on their behalf at the meeting.
- 4. All document referred to in the accompanying Notice and the Explanatory Statement are open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours on all working days except Saturdays and Sundays between 11:00 A.M. AND 1.00 P.M. up to the date of the Annual General Meeting.
- Members are requested to make their requests/correspondence in this regard at the registered office of the company

### Registered Office:

6926 Jaipuria Compoundsubzimandi Clock Tower New Delhi 110007

Place : Delhi

Date: 01.08.2022

By Order of the Board

Avax Soft Technologies Private Limited

HARINDERPAL SINGH SODHI

Director

DIN 09283654

AVAX SOFT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly known as Ethnic Designer Private Limited) 6926 JAIPURIA COMPOUNDSUBZI MANDI CLOCK TOWER NEW DELHI 110007 CIN U51100DL2005PTC137127 Email id harinderpalsingh90@gmail.com

### **EXPLNATORY STATEMENT**

### ITEM No. 1

The Board of Directors, Ms. Deepika (DIN 08730368) was appointed as an Additional Director of the company on 28th May 2022 under the provisions of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013 and will holds office upto the date of ensuing this Annual General Meeting. Ms. Deepika (DIN 08730368) is eligible for re- appointment and as such offers himself under the provisions of Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, for being reappointed as a director.

The resolution seeks the approval of the members for the appointment of Ms. Deepika (DIN 08730368) to be designated as a Director of the Company. She will not liable to retire by rotation.

None of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives are in any way concerned or interested in the said resolution.

As stipulated under Secretarial Standard-2, brief profile of Ms. Deepika (DIN 08730368), including names of companies in which he holds directorships and memberships / chairmanships of Board Committees, is provided below in Table A:

AVAX SOFT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly known as Ethnic Designer Private Limited) 6926 JAIPURIA COMPOUNDSUBZI MANDI CLOCK TOWER NEW DELHI 110007 CIN U51100DL2005PTC137127 Email id harinderpalsingh90@gmail.com

Particulars	Ms. Deepika	
Age	33 Years	
Qualifications	Graduate	
Experience (including expertise in specific functional area)/Brief Resume	Ms. Deepika has the rich experience in the field of Finance.	
Terms & Conditions	As per Appointment Letter	
Remuneration last drawn (including sitting fees, if any)	Nil	
Remuneration proposed to be paid	N.A.	
Date of first appointment on the Board	28.05.2022	
Shareholding in the Company as on March 31, 2022	Nil	
Relationship with other Directors/Key Managerial Personnel	No	
Number of meetings of the Board attended during the year	No Board Meetings attended during the year	
Directorships of other Boards as on March 31, 2022	Hargovind Supermart India Private Limited	
Membership / Chairmanship of Committees of other Boards as on March 31, 2022	No	

# Registered Office:

6926 Jaipuria Compoundsubzimandi Clock Tower New Delhi 110007

Place: Delhi

Date: 01.08.2022

By Order of the Board Avax Soft Technologies Private Limited

HARINDERPAL SINGH SODHI

Director

DIN 09283654

# AVAX SOFT TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly known as Ethnic Designer Private Limited) 6926 JAIPURIA COMPOUNDSUBZI MANDI CLOCK TOWER NEW DELHI 110007 CIN U51100DL2005PTC137127 . Email id harinderpalsingh90@gmail.com

Venue: 6926, Jaipuria Compounds, Clock Tower, Delhi 110007

