



Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
YDS Securities Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of YDS Securities Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020 the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the **Companies Act, 2013** ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, its loss and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the 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 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 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 Financial Statements.

Information Other than the 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 Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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 no material misstatement of this other information. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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 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 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 controls.



- 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 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the 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 Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- d) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- e) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial
- f) 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, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year therefore provisions of section 197 of the Act does not attract.

- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.



2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order is not applicable to the company.

For SANJAY K SINGHAL & CO

Chartered Accountants

FRN 024807N



(Sanjay Kumar Singhal)

Partner

M. No. 503475

UDIN: 20503475AAAACH3682

Place: Delhi

Date: 26/06/2020

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of YDS Securities Private Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 YDS Securities Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors 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 respective 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.



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 unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 March 31, 2020, 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 SANJAY K SINGHAL & CO

Chartered Accountants

FRN 024807N


(Sanjay Kumar Singhal)

Partner

M. No. 503475

UDIN: 20503475AAAACH3682

Place: Delhi

Date: 26/06/2020

YDS SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED
IIInd Floor, Central Bank Building,
13B Netaji Subhash Marg, Daryaganj ,New Delhi -110002

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31ST, 2020

Amount In Rs.

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Share Capital	3	1,09,23,500	1,09,23,500
(b) Reserves and Surplus	4	(16,35,192)	(16,19,674)
(c) Money received against share warrants		-	-
		92,88,308	93,03,826
(2) Share application money pending allotment			
(3) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Long-term borrowings		-	-
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
(c) Other Long term liabilities		-	-
(d) Long-term provisions		-	-
(4) Current Liabilities			
(a) Short-term borrowings		-	-
(b) Trade payables		-	-
A. Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	-
B. Total Outstanding Due of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	-
(c) Other current liabilities	5	1,16,089	1,06,089
(d) Short-term provisions		-	-
		1,16,089	1,06,089
TOTAL		94,04,397	94,09,915
II.ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
(i) Tangible assets		-	-
(ii) Intangible assets		-	-
(iii) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
(iv) Intangible assets under development		-	-
(b) Non-current investments	6	50,52,500	50,52,500
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)	7	68,168	68,168
(d) Long term loans and advances	8	-	-
(e) Other non-current assets		-	-
		51,20,668	51,20,668
(2) Current assets			
(a) Current investments		-	-
(b) Inventories	9	1,985	1,985
(c) Trade receivables		-	-
(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	2,80,544	2,86,062
(e) Short-term loans and advances	11	40,01,200	40,01,200
(f) Other current assets		-	-
		42,83,729	42,89,247
TOTAL		94,04,397	94,09,915

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts

1 & 2

The schedules referred to above form an integral part Financial Statements

In terms of our attached report of even date

For Sanjay K Singhal & Co

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 024807N



Sanjay Kumar Singhal
 (Partner)
 M. No. : 503475

Place: New Delhi

Date:26/06/2020

For and on behalf of

YDS Securities Private Limited


(LALITA BANSAL)
 Director
 DIN: 02152272


(APOORVE BANSAL)
 Director
 DIN : 08052540

YDS SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED
IInd Floor, Central Bank Building
13B Netaji Subhash Marg, Daryaganj ,New Delhi -110002

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 2020

		Amount In Rs.	
Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
I. Revenue from operations	12	-	-
II. Other Income		-	-
III. Total Revenue (I +II)		-	-
Expenses:			
Cost of materials consumed		-	-
Purchase of Stock-in-Trade		-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade	13	-	-
Employee benefit expense		-	-
Financial costs	14	118	118
Depreciation and amortization expense		-	-
Other expenses	15	15,400	25,000
Total Expenses		15,518	25,118
V. Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (III - IV)		(15,518)	(25,118)
VI. Exceptional Items		-	-
VII. Profit before extraordinary items and tax (V - VI)		(15,518)	(25,118)
VIII. Extraordinary Items		-	-
IX. Profit before tax (VII - VIII)		(15,518)	(25,118)
X. Tax expense:		-	-
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	-
XI. Profit(Loss) for the period from continuing operations		(15,518)	(25,118)
XII. Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations		-	-
XIII. Tax expense of discontinuing operations		-	-
Prior Period Deferred Tax Adjustment		-	-
XIV. Profit(Loss) for the period		(15,518)	(25,118)
XV. Earning per equity share:			
(1) Basic		(0.0142)	(0.0230)
(2) Diluted		(0.0142)	(0.0230)

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts 1&2
The schedules referred to above form an integral part Financial Statements

In terms of our attached report of even date

For Sanjay K Singhal & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 024807N



Sanjay Kumar Singhal
(Partner)
M. No. : 503475

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26/06/2020

For and on behalf of
YDS Securities Private Limited



(LALITA BANSAL)
Director
DIN: 02152272



(APOORVE BANSAL)
Director
DIN : 08052540

YDS SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED
11nd Floor, Central Bank Building, 13-B, Netaji Subhash Marg, Daryaganj, Delhi-110002


CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 2020

Amount (In Rs.)

Particulars		Amount (In Rs.)	
		For the year ended March 31, 2020 Rs.	For the year ended March 31, 2019 Rs.
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit before tax and extraordinary items		(15,518)	(25,118)
Adjustment for:			
Interest			-
MAT Credit Entitlement			-
Operating profit before working capital changes		(15,518)	(25,118)
Adjustment for:			
loans and advances		-	-
Trade Payable			
A. Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises			
B. Total Outstanding Due of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises			-
Other current liabilities		10,000	
Short term provisions			-
Trade receivables			-
Other current assets			-
Cash generated from operations		(5,518)	(25,118)
Interest paid			
Tax paid			-
Income Tax Adjustment			-
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(A)	(5,518)	(25,118)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital advance			-
Purchase of Investment			-
Purchase of Propert, Plant and Equipment			-
Long term Loan & Advances			-
Non-current investments			-
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(B)	-	-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCE ACTIVITIES			
(Decrease)/increase in equity share capital			-
(Decrease)/increase in Securities premium			-
(Decrease)/increase in Preference shares			-
(Decrease)/increase in long term borrowings			-
(Decrease)/increase in Short term borrowings			-
	(C)	-	-
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(A+B+C)	(5,518)	(25,118)
Cash and cash equivalents opening balance		2,86,062	3,11,180
Cash and cash equivalents closing balance		2,80,544	2,86,062

In terms of our attached report of even date

For Sanjay K Singhal & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 024807N


Sanjay Kumar Singhal
(Partner)
M. No. : 503475

For and on behalf of
YDS Securities Private Limited


(LALITA BANSAL)
Director
DIN: 02152272


(APOORVE BANSAL)
Director
DIN: 08052540

Place: New Delhi

Date: 26/06/2020

YDS SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT for The Year Ended March 31st, 2020

Note 3. Share Capital

Amount in Rs.
Unless otherwise specified

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Authorised		
1100000(1100000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- Par Value	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
	1,10,00,000	1,10,00,000
Issued		
1092350(1092350) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- Par Value	1,09,23,500	1,09,23,500
	1,09,23,500	1,09,23,500
Subscribed		
1092350(1092350) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- Par Value	1,09,23,500	1,09,23,500
	1,09,23,500	1,09,23,500
Paidup		
1092350(1092350) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- Par Value fully paid up	1,09,23,500	1,09,23,500
	1,09,23,500	1,09,23,500

Note 3.1 : Holding More Than 5%

Particular	31-03-2020	% Held	31-03-2019	% Held
Mrs. Rachna Aggarwal	1,07,500	9.84%	1,07,500	9.84%
Mrs. Sangeeta Aggarwal	1,07,500	9.84%	1,07,500	9.84%
F Mec International Financial Services Ltd.	2,10,000	19.22%	8,26,530	75.67%
Shrill Investments Limited	2,10,000	19.22%	-	-
Shorya Mercantile Private Limited	2,10,000	19.22%	-	-
Sunvision Tradezone Private Limited	1,96,530	17.99%	-	-

Note 3.2 : Reconciliation of Shares

Particulars	31-03-2020		31-03-2019	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Number of Shares at the beginning	10,92,350	1,09,23,500	10,92,350	1,09,23,500
Add: Issue				
Less: Bought Back				
Add: Other				
Number of Shares at the end	10,92,350	1,09,23,500	10,92,350	1,09,23,500



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Approved

YDS SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED
IInd Floor, Central Bank Building 13B Netaji Subhash Marg, Daryaganj ,New Delhi -110002

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST 2020

Note 4. Reserve and Surplus

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
Profit and Loss Opening	(25,43,174)	(25,18,056)
Amount Transferred From Statement of P&L	(15,518)	(25,118)
	(25,58,692)	(25,43,174)
Share Premium	9,23,500	9,23,500
Total	(16,35,192)	(16,19,674)

Note 5. Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
Other Payables	-	-
A.K. Verma & Co.	23,589	23,589
Audit Fees Payable	92,500	82,500
Total	1,16,089	1,06,089

Note 6. Non Current Investments

Particulars	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
Investments (Quoted)		
Equity Shares		
Sky Line India Ltd.	2,22,500	2,22,500
Capfin India Ltd.	10,00,000	10,00,000
Investments (Unquoted)		
Sonia Finvest Pvt. Ltd.	21,00,000	21,00,000
Genius Finvest Pvt. Ltd.	17,30,000	17,30,000
Total	50,52,500	50,52,500

Note 7. Deferred Taxes

Particulars	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
Deferred Tax Assets	68,168	68,168
Total	68,168	68,168

Note 8. Long-term loans and advances

Particulars	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
Loans and advances to related parties		
Unsecured Considered good		
Fmec International Financial Services Ltd.	-	-
Loans and advances to other parties		
Unsecured Considered good	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 9. Inventories

Particulars	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
Closing Stock	1,985	1,985
Total	1,985	1,985



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Note 10. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
Cash in Hand	2,58,455	2,63,855
Balance With Banks Current Account Union Bank of India	22,089	22,207
Total	2,80,544	2,86,062

Note 11. Short-term loans and advances

Particulars	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
Short Term Loans and Advances to be recoverable in cash or in kind Unsecured Considered good		
Advance for Shares/Other Advances	13,41,200	13,41,200
Charanjeet Bawa	20,00,000	20,00,000
Sweta Singh	6,60,000	6,60,000
Total	40,01,200	40,01,200

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Apoorve



YDS SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

IIInd Floor, Central Bank Building,
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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT for The Year Ended March 31st, 2020

Amount In Rs.

Particulars	Figures as at the end of current reporting period 31/03/2020	Figures as at the end of previous reporting period 31/03/2019
Note 12. Revenue from operations		
Particulars	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
Sale of Services	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 13. Changes in Inventories of Finished goods , Work in progress and stock in trade

Particulars	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
Opening Stock	1,985	1,985
Closing Stock	1,985	1,985
Total	-	-

Note 14. Finance costs

Particulars	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
Bank Charges	118	118
Total	118	118

Note 15. Other Expenses

Particulars	31-03-2020	31-03-2019
Audit Fees	10,000	25,000
Roc Expenses	5,400	-
Total	15,400	25,000



M/S YDS Securities Private Limited

II nd Floor, Central Bank Building, 13-B, Netaji Subhash Marg,
Daryaganj, Delhi-110002

**NOTES FORMING INTEGRAL PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020**

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

YDS Securities Private Limited (the "Company") is a Private Company domiciled in India and incorporated under provision of Companies Act, 1956 as on 8th February 1995 and ceased to be subsidiary of F MEC International Financial Services Limited w.e.f. 28 December 2019. The Company is engaged in the business of trading of shares and providing consultancy.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF ACCOUNTS

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis. GAAP comprises mandatory accounting standards as specified under section 133 of the companies Act 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. The Financial Statements has been prepared on the accrual basis and under the historical cost convention. The managements evaluate all recently issued or revised accounting standards on a going-concern basis.

CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. 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 in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2 USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The estimates and judgments used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known/ materialised.

The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting

2.3 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognized on mercantile basis to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured.



Latika

Apoorva

2.4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

i) Tangible Fixed Assets

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:

- Depreciation on assets costing Rs. 5,000 or less is provided @100% over a period of one year.
- The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment is

The Company has neither acquired any asset nor having any tangible Assets as on the date of Balance Sheet.

2.5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Company has neither acquired nor having any Intangible Assets as on the date of Balance Sheet.

2.6 INVESTMENT

Investments are valued at cost.

2.7 TAX EXPENSES

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current Tax:

Provision for Taxation is ascertained on the basis of assessable profit computed in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) Credit:

Minimum Alternate Tax credit is recognized, as deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in guidance note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Profit and Loss Account and shown as MAT Credit Entitlement under Loans & Advances. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period.

Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

2.8 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Short Term Employee Benefits:

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits and the undiscounted amount of such employee benefits are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the employee renders the related services. These benefits include salaries, wages, bonus, performance incentives etc.



Calder

Apoorva

Defined Benefit Plan

Gratuity and long-term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation carried out at the close of each period. The actuarial valuation is done by an Independent Actuary as per projected unit credit method.

For defined benefit plans, the amount recognised as 'Employee benefit expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss is the cost of accruing employee benefits promised to employees over the year and the costs of individual events such as past/future service benefit changes and settlements (such events are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss). The amount of net interest expense calculated by applying the liability discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset is charged to 'Employee benefits expense' in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Any differences between the interest income on plan assets and the return actually achieved, and any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in actuarial assumptions or experience adjustments within the plans, are recognised immediately in 'Other comprehensive income' and subsequently not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Defined Contribution Plan

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as employee provident fund, superannuation scheme, employee pension scheme etc. are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. Company's provident fund contribution, in respect of certain employees, is made to a government administered fund and charged as an expense to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further defined obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

2.9 CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby a profit 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, financing and investing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.10 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earning Per Share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the Net Profit or Loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the Weighted Average Number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating Diluted Earning Per share, the Net Profit or Loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders is divided by the Weighted Average Number of shares outstanding during the period after adjusting for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

PARTICULARS	Amount (In Rs.)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Net Profit after Tax attributable to Equity Shareholders (Rs.)	-15518	-25118
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares	1092350	1092350
Basic Earnings per Share (Face Value Rs. 10) (Rs.)	-0.0142	-0.0230

2.11 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS PROVISIONS

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of past event. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A contingent liability is disclosed where, as a result of past events, there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow or resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

CONTINGENT ASSETS

Contingent Assets are neither recognized nor disclosed.

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.



Calvin

Apoorva

2.12 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value, in case of Financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset. Financial assets are subsequently classified and measured at:-

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATES

The Company has accounted for its investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost.

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

The Company measures the expected credit loss associated with its assets based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

b). FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2.13 AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

PARTICULARS	Amount (In Rs.)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Statutory Audit Fee	10000	25000
In other capacity	-	-
TOTAL	10000	25000

RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

NAMES OF RELATED PARTIES

a) Key Management Personnel:

Name	Designation
Mr. Apoorve Bansal	Managing Director
Mrs. Lalita Bansal	Director

2.14 In the opinion of the directors, current assets and advances have a value on realization in the ordinary course of the business at least equal to the amount at which these have been stated in the Balance Sheet.

2.15 Balances of Sundry Creditors/Debtors are subject to confirmation/reconciliation, which in the opinion of the management is not significant, adjustments, if any will be carried out as and when settled. However accounts have been reconciled on the basis of materiality.

2.16 There is no contingent liability as Certified by the management of the company.



Lalita

Apoorve