

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

1. General information:

Our Company was originally incorporated in New Delhi as “Edynamics Solutions Private Limited” on 12th July, 2000 under the Companies Act, 1956 vide certificate of incorporation issued by the Registrar of Companies, National Capital Territory of Delhi & Haryana. Our Company was subsequently converted in to a public limited company and consequently name was changed to “Edynamics Solutions Limited” vide fresh certificate of incorporation dated 21st March, 2013 issued by the Registrar of Companies, National Capital Territory of Delhi & Haryana.

2. Significant accounting policies ;

2.1 The financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind AS”) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for certain items that are measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

- (i) Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value;
- (ii) Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits, if any.

2.3 Functional Currency and Foreign currency

No Foreign currency transaction has taken place during the relevant period.

2.4 Use of Estimates and Judgments:

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

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

2.5 Revenue recognition

2.5.1 Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through expected life of the financial asset to that asset’s net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.5.2 Commission Income is recognized when it has accrued.

2.6 Leases

No Operating & Finance lease has taken by the company.

2.7 Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and have been classified according to their primary nature.

2.8 Income Tax

Tax expenses comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the income tax-law) and deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing defERENCE between accounting income and taxable income for the year).

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, using applicable tax rates and tax laws. Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax asset are recognised 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 utilised. The carrying amount of deferred income 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 income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

2.9 Financial Instruments

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

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

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

2.9.3 Equity Instruments (Share capital): Ordinary shares:- Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effect (if any).

2.10 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and impairment loss, if any. The cost of tangible assets comprises purchase price and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

2.11 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of BSE Limited by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the periods presented.

3. Transition to Ind AS

Transition to Ind AS was carried out from Previous GAAP.

4. Related Party Disclosure

No Related Parties Transaction has taken place during the period.

5. Segment Reporting

Company is working in only in one segment hence reporting Segment is not required as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segments".

As per our report of even date attached.

For G.P.Keshri & Associates.

Chartered Accountants

Sd-

CA. Gopal Prasad Keshri

Partner

FRN: 017251N

M.NO.: 098476

Place : new delhi

Date: 27/05/2019

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
M/s EDYNAMICS SOLUTIONS LIMITED**

Sd-

Vikas Saini

(Director)

DIN: 06503769

Sd-

Anita Gupta

(Director)

DIN: 06501012

