
MSE Fintech Limited

STATUTORY AUDIT REPORT

for
YEAR ENDING 31 March 2025

R Kabra & Co LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

515, Tulsiani Chambers, Nariman Point,
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of **MSE Fintech Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of MSE Fintech Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, the statement of profit and loss, (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of material 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (the "Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its profit/losses, including total comprehensive income, changes in equity 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 ("SA"s) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs 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 (the "ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

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



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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board of Directors Report including Annexures to Board's Report, 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 a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors responsibilities for the financial statements

The Company's Management and Board of directors are 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 including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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, the Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of directors' is 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements 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 in the Financial Statements made by Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors 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 auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences



of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

(c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as at March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as at March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statement of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statement.

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, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year, accordingly compliance of the provisions of section 197 of the Act is not applicable.

(h) With respect to the 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:

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impacts its financial position.
- ii. The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.



- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- (i) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.(j) The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year under audit.
- (j) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

For R Kabra & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 104502W/W100721)


Deepa Rath

Partner

Membership No.: 104808

UDIN: 25104808BMJHCR5903

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27th May, 2025



ANNEXURE "A"

**TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
MSE FINTECH LIMITED**

(Annexure referred to in Para 1 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report of even date to the members of **MSE Fintech Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025**)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i) (a) The Company does not have any Property Plant and Equipment, accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(1)(a), (b) & (c) is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988, as amended and rules made thereunder.
- ii) (a) The nature of business of the company does not require to have any physical inventory. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned with working capital limits in excess of rupees five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii) During the year, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly reporting under paragraph 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantee and security requiring compliance with sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the company
- v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits which are covered under the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (v) of the order is not applicable to the company.



vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company is regular in depositing its undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Income-tax and other material statutory dues (wherever applicable) with appropriate authorities. The company is not liable to provident fund, employees' state insurance, duty of excise, and any other cess during the year.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed arrears of statutory due were outstanding as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became due.

(b) There are no amounts in respect of income tax, goods and service tax, , or other statutory dues which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix) (a) The Company has not availed any loan or other borrowings from any lender, during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) As disclosed by management in note 23 of the Financial Statements and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;

(c) The Company has not availed any term loans during the year, accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not borrowed funds as on March 31, 2025, Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(ix) (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (f) On an overall examination of the financial statements, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x) (a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instrument) during the year. Accordingly reporting under paragraph 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company carried in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the Company and hence reporting under sub-clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- xii) The company is not a Nidhi company and hence reporting under sub-clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii) In our opinion, and based on such checks as we considered appropriate, all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of the Companies Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements, etc as required by the applicable Accounting Standards. Section 177 of the Companies Act is not applicable to the Company.
- xiv) (a) In our opinion, the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors, and



hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act are not applicable to the Company. Therefore paragraph 3(xv) of the order is not applicable to the company.

- xvi) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45- IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence reporting under paragraph 3(xvi)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence reporting under paragraph 3(xvi)(c) and (d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit amounting to Rs. 0.62 lakhs. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the immediate preceding financial year.
- xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year and until the signing of this report.
- xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing as at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts upto the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx) The Company was not required to spent any amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, reporting under sub-clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For R Kabra & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 104502W/W100721)



Deepa Rath
Partner

Membership No.: 104808
UDIN: 25104808BMJHCR5903



Place: Mumbai
Date: 27th May, 2025

ANNEXURE "B"
TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
MSE FINTECH LIMITED

(Annexure referred to in Para 2(f) under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report of even date to the members of **MSE Fintech Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025**)

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 MSE Fintech Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 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 Company's Management and Board of Directors of the Company are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to the financial statement 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 (the 'Guidance Note'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note 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 with reference to financial statements. 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 with reference to financial statements were 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements 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 controls with reference to financial statements include 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.


Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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, 2025, 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 R Kabra & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 104502W/W100721)


Deepa Rath
Partner
Membership No.: 104808
UDIN: 25104808BMJHCR5903



Place: Mumbai
Date: 27th May, 2025

MSE FINTECH LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
I ASSETS					
1 Non-Current Assets					
(a) Income Tax Assets (Net)	3	0.02		-	
(b) Other Non-Current Assets	4	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.04
2 Current Assets					
(a) Financial assets					
i. Cash and cash equivalents	5	1.20	1.20	1.73	1.73
Total Assets			1.26		1.77
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
1 Equity					
(a) Equity Share capital	6	5.00		5.00	
(b) Other Equity	7	(4.24)		(3.62)	
Total Equity			0.76		1.38
Liabilities					
2 Current Liabilities					
(a) Financial liabilities					
i. Trade payables					
a. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-		-	
b. Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8	0.51	0.51	0.39	0.39
Total Equity and Liabilities			1.26		1.77

Material Accounting Policies and Explanatory 1-29
Information forming part of the financial
statements

As per our report of even date

For R Kabra & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No.104502W/W100721

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MSE Fintech Limited


Deepa Rath
Partner
Membership No.104808
UDIN:25104808BMJHCR5903
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2025




P K Ramesh
Director
DIN 8363403


Saket Bhansali
Director
DIN 06817955



MSE FINTECH LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakh)

Particular	Note	For the year ended 2024-25	For the year ended 2024-25
I Income			
(a) Other income	8	-	0.69
Total Income		-	0.69
II Expenses			
(a) Other expenses	9	0.62	0.56
Total Expenses		0.62	0.56
III Profit / (Loss) before tax (I - II)		(0.62)	0.13
IV Tax Expense			
Income Tax as per MAT		0.02	-
Less :- MAT credit entitlement		(0.02)	-
Deferred tax		-	-
V Profit / (Loss) for the year (III - IV)		(0.62)	0.13
VI Other comprehensive income			
1) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (net of tax)		-	-
2) Items that will not reclassified to profit or loss (net of tax)		-	-
3) Income tax relating to item will not reclassified to profit or (loss)		-	-
Total other Comprehensive Income for the period/year, net of tax		-	-
VII Total Comprehensive Income for the period (V - VI)		(0.62)	0.13
Earnings per equity share of face value of Re.10 each			
Basic (in Rs.)	10	(1.25)	0.26
Diluted (in Rs.)		(1.25)	0.26

Material Accounting Policies and Explanatory Information forming part of 1-29
the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For R Kabra & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No.104502W/W100721



Deepa Rath
Partner
Membership No.104808
UDIN:25104808BMJHCR5903
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MSE Fintech Limited



P K Ramesh
Director
DIN 8363403



Saket Bhansali
Director
DIN 06817955




MSE FINTECH LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025		For the year ended March 31, 2024	
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities				
Net Profit / (Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss		(0.62)		0.13
Operating profit/ (loss) before working capital changes		(0.62)		0.13
Adjustment for				
Decrease/ (increase) in Current Assets	-		(0.03)	
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	0.11	0.11	(0.53)	(0.56)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		(0.51)		(0.43)
Less: (Taxes paid) / refund received		0.02		-
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		(0.53)		(0.43)
B. Cash flow from Investing Activities				
Net cash generated from/(used in) Investing Activities		-		-
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities				
Net Cash Generated from Financing Activities		-		-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(0.53)		(0.43)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Year		1.73		2.16
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Year		1.20		1.73
Components of Cash & Cash Equivalent (Refer note 5)				
In Current Account		1.20		1.73
Balances as per statement of cash flows		1.20		1.73

Material Accounting Policies and Explanatory Information forming part of the financial statements

- 1 The Cash Flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7 (Ind AS 7) "Statement of Cash Flows" prescribed under Companies Act, 2013.
- 2 Figures in brackets represent cash outflows.

As per our report of even date

For R Kabra & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No.104502W/W100721

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MSE Fintech Limited


Deepa Rath
Partner

Membership No.104808
UDIN:25104808BMJHCR5903
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2025




P K Ramesh
Director
DIN 8363403


Saket Bhansali
Director
DIN 06817955



MSE FINTECH LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES OF EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000
Add:-Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity shares at the end of the year	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000

(₹ in Lakh)

B. Other Equity			
Particulars	Reserves & surplus	Other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings		
As at 31st Mar 2023	(3.75)	-	(3.75)
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated as at March 31, 2023	(3.75)	-	(3.75)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	0.13	-	0.13
As at March 31, 2024	(3.62)	-	(3.62)
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated as at March 31, 2024	(3.62)	-	(3.62)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(0.62)	-	(0.62)
As at March 31, 2025	(4.24)	-	(4.24)

Material Accounting Policies and Explanatory Information forming part of the financial statements

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As per our report of even date

For R Kabra & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg.No.104502W/W100721

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

MSE Fintech Limited


Deepa Rath
 Partner
 Membership No.104808
UDIN:25104808BMJHCR5903
 Place : Mumbai
 Date : May 27, 2025



P K Ramesh

Director

DIN 8363403



Saket Bhansali

Director

DIN 06817955



MSE FINTECH LIMITED
MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF MARCH 31, 2025

1.0 Corporate Information

MSE Fintech Limited was incorporated on March 02, 2012 under the Companies Act, 1956 as a wholly owned Company of Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Limited. The Company is formed to undertake the business of KYC (Know Your Customer) Registration Agency and allied activities.

The Financial Statement were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors May 27, 2025.

2.0 Material Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements ("financial statements"). These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical-cost convention on accrual basis, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below. The company has prepared these financials to comply in all material respect with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")[(Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015], as amended, relevant provisions of the Act, various regulatory guidelines to the extent relevant and applicable to the Company and in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

2.2 Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- § Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
 - § Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - § Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when:

- § It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
 - § It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - § There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss through following steps:

- i) identification of the contract or contracts with the customers
- ii) identification of the performance obligations in the contracts,
- iii) determination of the transaction price
- iv) allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- v) recognition of revenue when company satisfy a performance obligation.

Revenue mainly comprises :

Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis into account the amount outstanding and the rates applicable. For all other financial assets measured at amortised cost interest income is recorded using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

2.4 Income Taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses, if any. Income tax expense is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted at the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously. 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 is recognised using the balance sheet approach 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 and assets are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are to be 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 assets are recognised only to the extent that there is a probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and carry forward of unused tax credits and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized.



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MSE FINTECH LIMITED
MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF MARCH 31, 2025

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 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.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.6 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the lower of the present value of expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the present value of expected cost of terminating the contract.

Provision are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases, where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably, is not recognised in the books of accounts but its existence is disclosed in the Financial Statements. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are not recognized but disclosed in the financial statements when economic inflow is probable.

2.7 Fair Value Measurement

The company measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with accounting policies at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the company

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the balance sheet on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

2.8 Financial instrument

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.

(a) Financial Assets:

Initial recognition and measurement:

The company measures its financial assets at fair value. In this context, quoted investments are fair valued adopting the techniques defined in Level 1 of fair value hierarchy of Ind-AS 113 "Fair Value Measurement" and unquoted investments, where the observable input is not readily available, are fair valued adopting the techniques defined in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy of Ind-AS 113 and securing the valuation report from the certified valuer. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

- i. The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and
- ii. The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

- i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- ii. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- iii. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)



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MSE FINTECH LIMITED
MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF MARCH 31, 2025

i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

A financial asset is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- (a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- (b) 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.

This category applies to cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans and other financial assets of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Under the effective interest method, the future cash receipts are exactly discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial asset over the relevant period of the financial asset to arrive at the amortized cost at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization under effective interest method is recognized as interest income over the relevant period of the financial asset. The same is included under other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The amortized cost of a financial asset is also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

ii. Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- (b) 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.

This category applies to Investments in Equity and Convertible Warrants. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). These equity instruments are neither held for trading nor are contingent consideration recognized under a business combination. Pursuant to such irrevocable election, subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments are recognized in OCI.

However, the Company recognizes dividend income from such instruments in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

On De-recognition of such financial assets, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is not reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer such cumulative gain or loss into retained earnings within equity.

iii. Financial assets measured at FVTPL:

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI as explained above. This is a residual category applied to all other investments of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Investments (in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture)

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- 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 recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognizes 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.

On De-recognition of a financial asset, (except as mentioned in (ii) above for financial assets measured at FVTOCI), the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets measure at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

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-months 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, then the company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-months ECL.



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MSE FINTECH LIMITED
MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF MARCH 31, 2025

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.

(b) Financial Liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognizes a financial liability in its Balance Sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at Fair value.

Subsequent measurement

All non-current financial liabilities of the Company are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Under the effective interest method, the future cash payments are exactly discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial liability over the relevant period of the financial liability to arrive at the amortized cost at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization under effective interest method is recognized as interest expense over the relevant period of the financial liability. The same is included under finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss..

De-recognition

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 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 de-recognition 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 or 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.

2.9 Earnings per share

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per share in accordance with Ind AS 33 on Earnings per share. The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting year.

The number of equity shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also weighted average number of equity shares which would have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential shares. In computing diluted earnings per share only potential equity shares that are dilutive are included.

2.10 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprises cash on hand and at bank and demand deposits with banks with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to 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, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company's cash management.

2.11 Key Accounting Estimates and Judgement

As per Ind AS the accounting policy should also disclose the significant estimates and critical judgement used in preparation of financial statement. The same can be done based on following lines:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below:

Income taxes

The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions.

Minimum Alternate Tax

Minimum Alternate Tax ("MAT") paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future 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 recognised as an deferred tax asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company. The management estimate the Company to pay normal tax and benefit associated with MAT will flow to the Company within permissible time limit under Income Tax Act, 1961 to the extent MAT asset recognised.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques which involve various judgements and assumptions.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

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MSE FINTECH LIMITED
MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF MARCH 31, 2025

Impairment of Non-financial assets

The impairment provisions for Non-financial assets are based on assumptions about recoverability. The company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Going Concern Assumption

Going concern assumption has been applied on the basis that the company will be able to continue its operation in the foreseeable future, and without there being any intention or necessity for it to either liquidate or curtail materially its scale of business operations.

2.12 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.



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MSE FINTECH LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3 Income Tax Assets (Net) (₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
MAT credit entitlement	0.02	-
Total	0.02	-

4 Other Non-Current Assets (₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(Unsecured, considered good) Balance with government authorities	0.04	0.04
Total	0.04	0.04

5 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents Balances with banks: - in current accounts	1.20	1.73
Total	1.20	1.73

6 Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised 50,000 (PY 50,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	5.00	5.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up 50,000 (PY 50,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	5.00	5.00
Total	5.00	5.00

6.1 Rights of equity share holders

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Re 10/- each. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholdings.

6.2 Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Nos. of Share	₹ in Lakh	Nos. of Share	₹ in Lakh
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00

6.3 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company and Shares held by Holding Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Holding Company Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Limited	50,000	100%	50,000	100%

6.4 List of Shares held by promoter

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
N.A.	-	-	-	-

6.5 There are no shares in preceding 5 years allotted as fully paid up without payment being received in cash / bonus shares / bought back.



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MSE FINTECH LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7 Other Equity

(₹ in Lakh)

B. Other Equity			
Particulars	Reserves & surplus	Other comprehensive	Total
	Retained earnings	income	
As at 31st Mar 2023	(3.75)	-	(3.75)
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated as at March 31, 2023	(3.75)	-	(3.75)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	0.13	-	0.13
As at March 31, 2024	(3.62)	-	(3.62)
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated as at March 31, 2024	(3.62)	-	(3.62)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(0.62)	-	(0.62)
As at March 31, 2025	(4.24)	-	(4.24)

7.1 Retained earnings

Retained earnings pertain to the accumulated earnings / losses made by the company over the years. This reserve can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

8 Trade payables

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 14)	-	-
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.51	0.39
	0.51	0.39

Trade payable ageing as on March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i.) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	0.51	-	-	-	0.51
(iii) Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-

Trade payable ageing as on March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i.) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	0.39	-	-	-	0.39
(iii) Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-

8 Other Income

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 2024-25	For the year ended 2023-24
Sundry balance written back	-	0.69
Total	-	0.69

9 Other Expenses

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 2024-25	For the year ended 2023-24
Professional fees	-	0.16
Registration and other charges	0.52	0.32
Bank Charges	0.00	0.00
Professional Tax	0.00	0.03
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.01	0.00
<u>Payment to Auditors :</u>		
Audit Fee	0.09	0.06
Total	0.62	0.56



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MSE FINTECH LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10 Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Profit/(Loss) after tax as per statement of profit and loss attributable to equity share holders (Rs. Lakh)	(0.62)	0.13
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for basic EPS (nos.)	50,000	50,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (INR)	(1.25)	0.26
Nominal value of equity share (INR)	10/-	10/-

11 Contingent Liability & Capital Commitments

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Contingent Liability	Nil	Nil
Capital Commitment	Nil	Nil

12 Ind AS 24 - Related party Disclosures

(A) Name of related parties and related party relationship

(i) Holding Company

- Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Limited

B) Details of transactions with related parties & Closing Balance

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Transaction - Holding Company		
Reimbursement of expenses :	0.03	0.03
Balance as at year end - Holding Company		
Payable balance	0.03	-

Notes:

- (i) Related party relationship is as identified by the Company and relied upon by the auditors.
(ii) There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.
(iii) There are no amounts written off or written back in the year in respect of debts due from or to related parties.

13 Expenditure & Earnings in foreign currency (accrual basis)

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Expenditure in foreign currency	NIL	NIL
Earnings in foreign currency	NIL	NIL

14 Details of due to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

The company has not received information for its vendors / service providers regarding their status under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and hence disclosures relating to amount unpaid as at the year end, together with interest payable (if any), under this Act has not been made.

15 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Director of the Company. The Company operates only in one Business Segment i.e. to carry out the activities in India or outside India of Database Management System and KYC Registration Agency by collecting and storing documents of investors or users of services relating to their identity with demographic details, hence does not have any reportable Segments as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segments".



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MSE FINTECH LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Fair value Measurement

Financial Instruments by category

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025 Amortised Cost	As at March 31, 2024 Amortised Cost
Financial Assets		
Cash and Cash equivalents	1.20	1.73
Total financial assets	1.20	1.73
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	0.51	0.39
Total financial liabilities	0.51	0.39
The carrying amounts of trade payables and cash and cash equivalent including other current bank balances etc. are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to current and short term nature of such balances.		

17 Capital management

The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to our shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgment of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

18 Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of trade and other payables. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets.

Other Financial Assets

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents and term deposits with banks. The Company has maintained the same with counter party which have secured credit ratings hence the risk is reduced. Credit limits and concentration of exposures are actively monitored by the Directors.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Company's management is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management.

The management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. The company is also taking steps to improve liquidity going forward by focusing on new initiatives taken recently.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Carrying amount	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months
As at March 31, 2025			
Liabilities			
Trade Payables	0.51	0.51	-
Assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	1.20	1.20	-
As at March 31, 2024			
Liabilities			
Trade Payables	0.39	0.39	-
Assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	1.73	1.73	-

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MSE FINTECH LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

19 Taxes

a) Income Tax Expense

The major components of income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 are as follows:

Profit & Loss section		(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	
Current Tax Expense	0.02	-	
Tax expense of earlier years	-	-	
Deferred Tax	-	-	
Total income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	0.02	-	

Other comprehensive income section		(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	
Total income tax expense recognised in Other comprehensive income	-	-	

b) Reconciliation of Effective Tax rate		(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	
i) Income before tax	(0.62)	0.13	
ii) Enacted tax rate in India	26%	26%	
iii) Expected tax expenses (i*ii)	-	-	
iv) Other than temporary differences	-	-	
v) Temporary Difference	0.89	0.92	
Temporary difference on which deferred tax assets not recognised	(0.89)	(0.92)	
Total	-	-	
vi) Net Adjustment (iv + v)	-	-	
vii) Tax expenses recognised in Profit or Loss (iii+vi)	-	-	

In the absence of reasonable certainty, deferred tax assets on account of unabsorbed depreciation and brought forward losses has not been recognized.

20 Revenue from contract with customer

During the current and previous year the Company has not earned any revenue from Operations as such disclosure under 'Revenue from Contract with Customer'

21 Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (read with schedule VII thereof)

The Company was not required to spend any amount towards CSR as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 as the networth of the Company is below Rs. 500 crore, turnover for current financial year is below Rs. 1,000 crore and the Company has made net loss during immediately preceding financial year.

22 Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or other kind of funds) to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The Company has not received any funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

23 Other disclosure required under Schedule III as amended:

- The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
- No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereon.
- The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement.
- The Company has not filed any charges with ROC.
- There are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- The Company does not possess any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee, whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company during the financial year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.
- There are no core investment company (CIC) in the group.



MSE FINTECH LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24 Loans or advances to specified persons

The Company has not granted any loans or advances to promoters, directors, KMPs and related parties either severally or jointly with any other person, that are:
(a) repayable on demand or,
(b) without specifying any terms or period for repayment.

25 Details of transactions with Companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013:

The Company have not undertaken any transactions with any company whose name is struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 in the financial years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

26 Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current Ratio	Current Assets:- Value of all assets it can reasonably expect to convert into cash within one year	Current Liability:- Obligations that are due within one year		
Return on Equity Ratio	Net income:- Net profit before dividend	Shareholder equity:- Assets minus liabilities	(82%)	9%
Trade payable turnover ratio	Net credit purchase:- purchase where the amount is paid at a later date.	Average accounts payable:- sum of starting and ending accounts payable over a time period (such as monthly or quarterly), divided by 2.	1.3	0.86
Return on Capital employed	Earnings and before interest and tax	Shareholder equity:- Assets minus liabilities	(82%)	9%

27 Balances grouped under Current Liabilities in certain cases are subject to confirmation and reconciliation from respective parties. Impact of the same, if any, shall be accounted as and when determined.

28 In the opinion of the management the provision for all known liabilities are adequate and are not in excess of amount considered reasonably necessary.

29 The previous year's figures have been reworked, regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date

For R Kabra & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No.104502W/W100721


Deepa Rath
Partner

Membership No.104808
UDIN:25104808BMJHCR5903
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 27, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MSE Fintech Limited



P K Ramesh
Director
DIN 8363403



Saket Bhansali
Director
DIN 06817955

