

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members
Sevayagna Ngo Foundation
Ahmedabad

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **SEVAYAGNA NGO FOUNDATION** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year then ended March 31, 2025 and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended March 31, 2025 and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('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, 2025, its excess of expenditure over Income for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion

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 period. 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.



Reporting of key audit matters as per SA 701, Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the Company as it is an unlisted company.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' 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 Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility 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 standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the above mentioned reports, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions as per the applicable laws and regulations.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Company's 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 of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material



misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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 if it

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

As the Company is a Company licensed to operate under Section 8 of the Act, the requirements of reporting under the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143(11) of the Act are not applicable to the Company as per sub-clause (iii) of paragraph 2 of the said Order.

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 appear from our examination of those books;
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Income and Expenditure A/c dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) The company has been exempted from the requirement of its auditor reporting on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to its financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls (clause (i)) of section 143(3)).
- (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 according to the information and explanation given to us, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act in relation to the remunerations paid by the Company to its directors is applicable only to a public company as defined under the Act. Accordingly, the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us;

- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
- The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
- There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company



- A] The Management has represented that, to the best of their 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 entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- B] the management has represented, that, to the best of their 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
- C] Based on such audit procedures, nothing has come to our notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (A) and (B) contain any material mis-statement.
- The Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year.
- The reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 01st April, 2023. 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 however software used does not have a feature of recording audit trail (Edit Log) facility.

For, S V J K and Associates
(Formerly known as A S R V & Co.)
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 135182W

Reeturaj

Reeturaj Verma
Partner
Membership No. 193591
UDIN: 25193591BMJGQI9787
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 25th September, 2025



SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO ACCOUNTS ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2025 AND STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON THAT DATE.

COMPANY INFORMATION: SEVAYAGNA NGO FOUNDATION ('the Company') incorporated on 31.10.2022 is a Company Limited By Guarantee engaged in for promoting objects of the nature specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the said Act, and that it intends to apply its surplus, if any, or other income and property in promoting its objects and to prohibit the payment of any dividend to its members;

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies:

1. Basis of preparation of financial statements:

The financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India ("Indian GAAP") and comply with the Accounting Standards ("AS") notified by the Government of India under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 other pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is Company's functional currency

2. Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognized to the extent where it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount can be measure with certainty.

3. Funds:

Corpus funds: Corpus refers to funds contributed by founders/promoters generally to start the Company. Repayment is ordinarily not expected of such funds. The funds received are recognized directly in the corpus fund.

Designated funds: These are created by appropriation of surplus for the year / period by the management of the Company for meeting specific purposes / activities of revenue or capital expenditure.

General funds: Funds other than corpus and designated funds are part of the general fund.

4. Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known / materialized.



5. Fixed Assets:

Tangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Direct costs are capitalized until such assets are ready for use. Capital work in progress comprises the cost of fixed assets that are not yet ready for their intended use at the reporting date.

6. Depreciation:

Depreciation has been charged on cost of fixed assets, adopting the following methods / rates:

1. Depreciation is calculated using Straight Line Method (SLM) to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. If the cost of a part of the asset is significant to the total cost of the asset and useful life of that part is different from the useful life of the remaining asset, useful life of that significant part is determined separately for depreciation.
3. For other assets acquired / sold during the year pro-rata charge has been made from the date of first use or till the date of sale.

7. Impairment:

Impairment loss from fixed assets is assessed as at the close of each financial year and appropriate provision, if required, is considered in the accounts.

8. Borrowing Cost:

Interest and other costs in connection with the borrowing of the funds to the extent related/attributed to the acquisition/construction of qualifying fixed assets are capitalized as a part of the cost of such asset up-to the date when such assets are ready for its intended use and other borrowing costs are charged to statement of Profit & Loss.

9. Retirement benefits:

Short-term employee benefits are recognized as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the profit and loss account of the year in which the related service is rendered.

a) **Provident Fund:** The management is of the opinion that Provident Fund is not applicable to the Company as number of employees are less than that as required by law.

b) **Gratuity:** The provision of gratuity is not made by the Company. However, if payment on account of gratuity arises due to happening of any incidents as provided under the applicable provisions of law, the same will be accounted for cash basis.



c) Pension:-

The management is also of the opinion that the payment under Pension Act is not applicable to the Company.

10. Provision for Current and Deferred Tax:

Income tax expense is accounted for in accordance with AS 22- "Accounting for Taxes on Income" prescribed under the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 which includes current tax and deferred taxes.

Current taxes reflect the impact of tax on income of the previous year as defined under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as per applicable rates.

Deferred taxes reflect the impact of Current year timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the year and reversal of timing differences of earlier years if any. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

11. Amount Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

- (i) Based on the information available with the Company in respect of MSME (as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006) there are no delays in payment of dues to such enterprise during the year.
- (ii) The identification of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Suppliers as defined under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the management. As certified by the management, the amounts overdue as on March 31, 2025 to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises on account of principal amount together with interest, aggregate to Rs. Nil.

12. Cash and Cash Equivalents :

Cash and Cash equivalents includes cash and cheque on hand, demand deposits with banks, fixed deposits and other long term and short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

13. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal obligation that is reasonably estimate, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by the best estimate of the outflow of economic benefits required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. Where no reliable estimate can be made, a disclosure is made as contingent liability. A disclosure for contingent liability is also made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligations or a present obligation in



respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

14. Earning Per Share:

Basic and diluted earnings per share are computed in accordance with Accounting Standard-20. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per equity share are computed using the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

15. Investments:

Current investments, if any are carried at lower of cost & net realizable value. Long term (noncurrent) investments are stated at cost. Provision for diminution in the value of long term investments is made only if such a decline is other than temporary.

