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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO
THE MEMBERS OF M/S GDN ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED

REPORT ON AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements of **M/S GDN ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprises the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year then ended, and a summary of the material 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 Standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2024, its Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March 2024 of its Profit for the year,

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 Companies Act, 2013 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.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone 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, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. 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, 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 boards 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. 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.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by 'the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020' ("the order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub section 11 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in the Annexure A a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order to the extent applicable.

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.



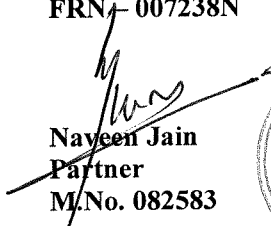
- (c) The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'
- (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, we report that section 197 is not applicable on private company. Hence reporting as per section 197(16) is not required.
- (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:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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;
 - v. The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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



- vi. Based on audit procedures which we 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) contain any material mis-statement.
- vii. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- viii. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account 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 audit trail feature being tampered with.

Date: 22.05.2024
Place: Delhi
UDIN: 24082583BKGV0U6014

For Naveen Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN- 007238N


Naveen Jain
Partner
M.No. 082583



**ANNEXURE A CONTAINING REPORT ON
MATTERS REQUIRED BY CARO, 2020**

Re: GDN ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Referred to in paragraph 5 of our report of even date

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, plant and equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(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 a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, plant and equipment by which all Property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain Property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company does not have the immovable property.

(d) 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 revalued its Property, plant and equipment (including Right-of-use assets) or Intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) 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 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the management which, in our opinion, is reasonable with regard to the nature of inventory and business the company is engaged in and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

(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 sanctioned working capital limits during the year.

(iii) 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 made advances in the nature of unsecured loans, to companies, during the year.

(a) A. Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee or provided security to subsidiaries. The Company does not hold any investment in any joint ventures or associates.

B. Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has given unsecured loans, unsecured advances and Guarantees in the nature of loans to parties other than subsidiaries as listed below.



| Particulars | Guarantees | Security | Loans | Advances in nature of Loan. |
|--|------------|----------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Aggregate amount during the year | | | | - |
| -To Related parties | | | 18,86,500 | |
| -To Others | | | | |
| Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date - | | | | |
| -To Related parties | | | 18,86,500 | |
| -To Others | | | | |

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are not prejudicial to the company's interest.

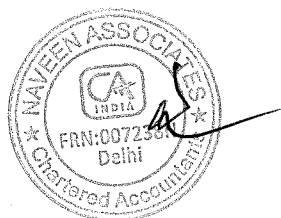
c) In respect of loans granted by the company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest are generally regular.

d) In respect of loans granted and outstanding as on the balance sheet date, no amount is overdue and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(d) is not applicable.

e) In our opinion, no such loan or advance in the nature of loan granted which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given to the same parties.

f) In our opinion, the company has granted loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. The details of which has been specified below:

| Particulars | All Parties | Promoters | Related Parties |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Aggregate of Loans / advances in nature of loan | | | |
| - Repayable on demand | 18,86,500 | - | 18,86,500 |
| - Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment | | | |
| Total Loans | 18,86,500 | - | 18,86,500 |
| % of loans / advances in nature of loan to total | | | |



| | | | |
|---|------|---|------|
| loans | | | |
| - Repayable on demand | 100% | - | 100% |
| - Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment | | | |
| Total Loans | 100% | - | 100% |

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company has not provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to loans given and investments made.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax ('GST'), Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Value added tax, Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes.

(viii) 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 surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(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 been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.



(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds have been raised on short-term basis which is used for long term basis by the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, 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 as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(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) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company does not has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(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 to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.



(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing 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 up to 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

**For Naveen Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN – 007238N**

**Date: 22.05.2024
Place: Delhi
UDIN: 24082583 BKGV0U6014**

**Naveen Jain
Partner
M. No. 082583**



ANNEXURE 'B'
REPORT ON INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 **GDN ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED**. ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that



1. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
2. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

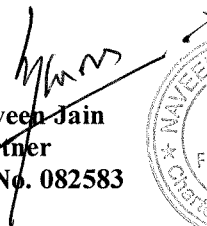
Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company 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, 2024, 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.

Date: 22.05.2024
Place: Delhi

For Naveen Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN – 007238N


Naveen Jain
Partner
M.No. 082583



GDN Enterprises Private Limited
CIN: U51909DL2010PTC209321
Balance sheet as at Mar 31, 2024

| | Notes | As at | As at |
|--|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
| | | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| Assets | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 3 | 2,569.27 | 424.53 |
| Other intangible assets | 4 | - | - |
| Deferred tax assets (net) | 5 | 14.91 | 41.31 |
| Financial assets | 6 | - | - |
| Other financial assets | 6 (a) | 124.37 | 116.78 |
| | | <u>2,708.56</u> | <u>582.62</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Inventories | 7 | 25,106.72 | 1,470.46 |
| Financial assets | 8 | - | - |
| Trade receivables | 8 (a) | 14,146.98 | 1,257.77 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 8 (b) | 2,404.09 | 987.97 |
| | 8 (c) | - | - |
| Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents | 8 (d) | 18.87 | 20.00 |
| Loans | 8 (e) | 61.57 | 58.53 |
| Other financial assets | 9 | 7,937.45 | 405.29 |
| Other current assets | | - | 24.31 |
| Current tax assets (net) | | <u>49,675.67</u> | <u>4,224.33</u> |
| | | <u>52,384.22</u> | <u>4,806.95</u> |
| Total assets | | | |
| Equity and liabilities | | | |
| Equity | | | |
| Equity share capital | 10 | 251.00 | 251.00 |
| Other equity | | <u>-3,048.19</u> | <u>-4,145.86</u> |
| Total equity | | <u>-2,797.19</u> | <u>-3,894.86</u> |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Financial liabilities | 11 | - | - |
| Borrowings | 11 (a) | 4,994.41 | 5,462.14 |
| Provisions | 12 | 0.89 | - |
| | | <u>4,995.30</u> | <u>5,462.14</u> |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Financial liabilities | 13 | - | - |
| Borrowings | 13 (a) | 4,988.96 | - |
| Trade payables | 13 (b) | - | - |
| (a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises & Small enterprises | | 37.12 | 16.40 |
| (b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & Small enterprises | | 44,544.65 | 2,854.58 |
| Other financial liabilities | 13 (c) | 393.00 | 304.68 |
| Other current liabilities | 14 | 131.48 | 64.00 |
| Provisions | 15 | - | - |
| Current tax liabilities (net) | 16 | 90.89 | - |
| | | <u>50,186.11</u> | <u>3,239.67</u> |
| | | <u>55,181.41</u> | <u>8,701.81</u> |
| Total liabilities | | <u>52,384.22</u> | <u>4,806.95</u> |
| Total equity and liabilities | | | |

Summary of Significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

"Signed in terms of our Report of Even Date Attached"
For Naveen Associates (FRN: 007238N)

Naveen Jain
Partner
M.No. 082583
Date : 22.05.2024
Place : Delhi



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
For GDN Enterprises Private Limited

Deepesh Gupta
DIN:- 00469737
Director

Ashok Gupta
DIN:- 00277434
Director

GDN Enterprises Private Limited
CIN: U51909DL2010PTC209321
Statement of profit and loss for the period ended Mar 31, 2024

| | Notes | 31-Mar-24 INR in Lakhs | 31-Mar-23 INR in Lakhs |
|--|-------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Continuing operations | | | |
| Income | | | |
| Revenue from operations | 17 | 48,769.14 | 2,881.28 |
| Other income | 18 | 281.01 | 205.42 |
| | | <u>49,050.16</u> | <u>3,086.70</u> |
| Expenses | | | |
| Cost of material consumed | 19 | 42,331.14 | 3,898.05 |
| Purchases of Traded goods | | 3,821.36 | - |
| Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods | 20 | -3,242.00 | -1,470.46 |
| Employee benefits expense | 21 | 18.11 | 46.44 |
| Finance costs | 22 | 578.85 | 55.21 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 23 | 205.93 | 106.87 |
| Other expenses | 24 | 4,121.81 | 215.68 |
| Total expenses | | <u>47,835.19</u> | <u>2,851.79</u> |
| Profit/(loss) before tax | | 1,214.97 | 234.91 |
| Tax expense: | | | |
| Current tax | 5 | 90.89 | - |
| Deferred tax credit | 5 | 26.40 | -41.31 |
| Previous Year excess tax | | | |
| | | <u>117.29</u> | <u>-41.31</u> |
| Profit for the year | | 1,097.67 | 276.22 |
| Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods: | | | |
| Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans | 5 | - | - |
| Income tax effect | | - | - |
| Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods | | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | <u>1,097.67</u> | <u>276.22</u> |
| Earnings per share | | | |
| Basic and diluted earnings per share | 25 | 43.73 | 11.00 |
| Summary of Significant accounting policies | | | |
| The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements | 2 | | |

"Signed in terms of our Report of Even Date Attached"
For Naveen Associates (FRN: 007238N)

Naveen Jain
Partner
M.No. 082583
Date : 22.05.2024
Place : Delhi



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
For GDN Enterprises Private Limited


Deepesh Gupta
DIN:- 00469737
Director


Ashok Gupta
DIN:- 00277434
Director

GDN Enterprises Private Limited
CIN: U51909DL2010PTC209321
Statement of cash flows for the period ended Mar 31, 2024

| Notes | 31-Mar-24 INR in Lakhs | 31-Mar-23 INR in Lakhs |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Operating activities | | |
| Profit before tax | 1,214.97 | 234.91 |
| <i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</i> | | |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | 205.93 | 106.87 |
| Gratuity Expenses | 0.89 | - |
| Profit /Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment | - | 9.77 |
| Finance income | -12.45 | -6.64 |
| Finance costs | 578.85 | 55.21 |
| | 1,988.18 | 400.13 |
| <i>Working capital adjustments:</i> | | |
| (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables | -20,398.97 | -1,661.57 |
| (Increase)/decrease in inventories | -23,636.26 | -1,470.46 |
| Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables | 41,859.00 | 2,016.71 |
| Increase/(decrease) in provisions | - | - |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | -188.04 | -715.19 |
| Investing activities | | |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | - | 10.75 |
| Purchase of fixed assets including CWIP and capital advances | -2,350.67 | -449.95 |
| Proceeds from / (Investments in) fixed deposits with original maturities more than 3 months | - | 108.98 |
| Interest received (finance income) | 12.45 | 6.64 |
| Net cash flows used in investing activities | -2,338.22 | -323.58 |
| Financing activities | | |
| Proceeds from of long-term borrowings (net) | -467.74 | 1,909.07 |
| Proceeds from of short-term borrowings (net) | 4,988.96 | |
| Interest paid | -578.85 | -55.21 |
| Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities | 3,942.38 | 1,853.85 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 1,416.11 | 815.08 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 987.97 | 172.89 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at year end | 2,404.09 | 987.97 |
| Components of cash and cash equivalents | | |
| Balances with banks in current accounts | 2,403.98 | 987.97 |
| Cash on hand | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| | 2,404.09 | 987.97 |

Summary of Significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

"Signed in terms of our Report of Even Date Attached"
For Naveen Associates (FRN: 007238N)

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
For GDN Enterprises Private Limited

Naveen Jain
Partner
M.No. 082583
Date : 22.05.2024
Place : Delhi




Deepesh Gupta
DIN:- 00469737
Director


Ashok Gupta
DIN:- 00277434
Director

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Corporate Information

GDN Enterprises Private Limited ("the Company") is a private company incorporated on 12th Oct 2010; The company is engaged mainly in the business of manufacturing and selling of mobile handsets.

The Standalone financial statement have been approved and adopted by the board in their meeting held on 22.05.2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, read with Section 133 of Companies Act 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- a. Certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value;
- b. Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value.

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakh (Rs. 00,000) except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.2.1 Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IndAS recognition and measurement principles and, in particular, making the critical accounting judgments require the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Management reviews its estimates on an ongoing basis using currently available information. Changes in facts and circumstances or obtaining new information or more experience may result in revised estimates, and actual results could differ from those estimates.

2.2.2 Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

The Company presents current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classification in its statement of financial position on the basis of realization of assets.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

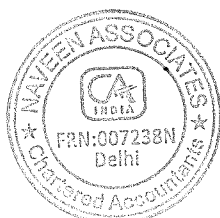
- expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle,
- held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current when:

- it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle,
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- 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 assets and 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.



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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "A.B." or similar initials.

2.2.3 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product to a customer. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer (transaction price) net of variable consideration. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

Goods and services Tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Sale of goods

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of mobile handsets, accessories and other electronic items.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods are transferred to the buyer as per the terms of the contract, there is no continuing managerial involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. The Company retains no effective control of the goods transferred to a degree usually associated with ownership and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government which are levied on sales such as sales tax, value added tax, etc.

Interest Income

For all financial assets measured at amortized cost interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Others

Other incomes are recognized on accrual basis.

2.2.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes all related costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. Except for land, property, plant and equipment is depreciated using the written down value method over the useful lives of the related assets as presented in Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.

Major improvements, which add to productive capacity or extend the life of an asset, are capitalized, while repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Where a property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items. The depreciation expense is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment under construction is recorded as capital work-in-progress until it is ready for its intended use; thereafter it is transferred to the related class of property, plant and equipment and depreciated over its estimated useful life. Interest incurred during construction is capitalized if the borrowing cost is directly attributable to the construction.



Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if expectations differ from previous estimates. Depreciation methods applied to property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date and changed if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful lives are as mentioned below:

| Types of Assets | Useful Life |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Computer | 3 Years |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 10 Years |
| Vehicles | 8 Years |
| Office Equipment | 5 Years |

2.2.5 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is recognized in the statement of profit or loss when it is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite. Intangible assets are amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Amortisation of intangible assets

Amortisation is provided on written down value method over the useful life of assets as assessed by the management and the same is similar to the useful lives as prescribed in Part- C of schedule II to The Companies Act, 2013. Amortisation is charged on pro-rata basis for asset purchased/sold during the year.

2.2.6 Impairment of Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit (CGU)'s fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated



by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecasts which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGU to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

2.2.7 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through OCI or at amortized cost as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of assets not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

The Company has the following financial assets in its statement of financial position

- Investments
- Cash
- Bank Balances
- Trade Receivables
- Loans

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as described below:

Financial assets at FVTPL or FVTOCI

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as finance income (positive net changes in fair value) or finance costs (negative net changes in fair value) in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial assets upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Financial assets at amortised cost

This category is the most relevant to the Company. All Trade and Other Receivables, Loans and Advances fall under this category. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in finance costs for loans and in cost of sales or other operating expenses for receivables. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.



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De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised 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 the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The objective of the company in recognising the impairment allowance is to recognise lifetime expected credit losses for all financial instruments for which there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition — whether assessed on an individual or collective basis — considering all reasonable and supportable information, including that which is forward-looking.

Credit Losses are the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). Expected Credit Losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights.

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset that is measured at amortized cost at each reporting date, at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if it is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. For Trade receivables the company always measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Company first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The Company measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money; and the reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Interest income continues to be accrued on the gross carrying amount using the effective rate of interest unless the financial instrument is credit-impaired in which case the interest income is recognised on reduced carrying amount. The interest income is recorded as part of finance revenue in the statement of profit or loss.



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Loans, together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Company. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to profit or loss.

ii. Financial Liabilities

The Company has the following financial liabilities in its statement of financial position

- Borrowings
- Trade payables
- Other Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held-for-trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS109 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate method (EIR) amortisation process.

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

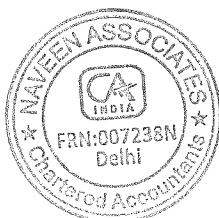
This category generally applies to notes payable, short-term loans and overdrafts.

iii. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset with the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position only if there is a current enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and an intent to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

iv. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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 values of the financial instruments are not materially different at the reporting date.



2.2.8 Cash and Bank Balances

Cash and Bank Balances in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and fixed deposits with banks, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.2.9 Borrowing Cost

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

2.2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, 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.

2.2.11 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by the company in exchange for service rendered by employees. Employee benefits include: short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and other long-term employee benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits

Short- term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution plan. The company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related services. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability

After deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined Contribution Plan

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

When an employee has rendered service during the year, the company recognises the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for that service as a liability (accrued expense) and as an expense.



Defined Benefit Plan

Defined benefit plans are those plans that provide guaranteed benefits to certain categories of employees, either by way of contractual obligations or through a collective agreement.

The company operates unfunded defined benefit plan. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each fiscal year end. The obligation recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

Current service cost, which is the increase of the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from the employee service in the current period, is recorded as an expense as part of cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses in the statement of profit and loss. The interest cost, which is the change during the period in the defined benefit liability that arises from the passage of time, is recognized as part of financing costs in the statement of profit and loss.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earning in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss as past service cost.

2.2.12 Foreign Currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rate at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value in the item.

2.2.13 Income Tax

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

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount for financial reporting purpose at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and liabilities are off set where the company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.



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2.2.14 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories, comprise costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present condition and location. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.2.15 Segment Reporting

Identification of segments

The Company is operating in single business i.e., manufacturing of mobile handsets; and single geographical segment i.e., Domestic.

Allocation of common costs

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment according to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs.

Unallocated items

Unallocated items include general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment accounting policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker being director of the company. The director assesses the financial performance and position of the company as a whole, and makes strategic decisions.

2.2.16 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.2.17 Contingent Liabilities/Assets

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligation that arise from past events but their existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or where any obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made.

The contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable. And entity shall not recognise a contingent asset unless the recovery is virtually certain.



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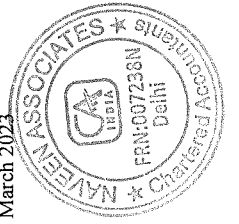
GDN Enterprises Private Limited
CIN: U51909DL2010PTC209321
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended Mar 31, 2024

| | INR in Lakhs | | | | | | | Total |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Leasehold improvements | Plant & Machinery | Furniture & Fixtures | Electrical Fittings | Office equipment | Computers | | |
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| 3. Property, plant and equipment | | | | | | | | |
| Cost or valuation | | | | | | | | |
| At 31 March 2023 | 125.21 | 1,139.19 | 250.74 | 69.38 | 226.67 | 210.81 | 2,022.00 | |
| Additions | - | 1,623.14 | 19.81 | 648.01 | 10.05 | 49.66 | 2,350.67 | |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| At 31 March 2024 | 125.21 | 2,762.33 | 270.54 | 717.40 | 236.72 | 260.47 | 4,372.67 | |
| Depreciation and impairment | | | | | | | | |
| At 31 March 2023 | 119.56 | 760.93 | 238.65 | 59.14 | 215.34 | 203.85 | 1,597.48 | |
| Depreciation charge for the year | 0.20 | 126.32 | 2.81 | 61.50 | 2.25 | 12.84 | 205.93 | |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| At 31 March 2024 | 119.76 | 887.25 | 241.46 | 120.64 | 217.60 | 216.69 | 1,803.40 | |
| Net book value | | | | | | | | |
| At 31 March 2024 | 5.46 | 1,875.08 | 29.08 | 596.75 | 19.12 | 43.78 | 2,569.27 | |
| At 31 March 2023 | 5.66 | 378.27 | 12.08 | 10.24 | 11.32 | 6.96 | 424.53 | |

| | Computer Software | | Total |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs | |
| Cost or valuation | | | |
| At 31 March 2023 | 65.04 | 65.04 | |
| Additions | - | - | |
| Disposals | - | - | |
| At 31 March 2024 | 65.04 | 65.04 | |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Depreciation and impairment | |
| At 31 March 2023 | 65.04 |
| Depreciation charge for the year | - |
| Disposals | - |
| At 31 March 2024 | 65.04 |

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Net book value | |
| At 31 March 2024 | - |
| At 31 March 2023 | - |



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5. Income Taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024 are:

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):

| | As at 31-Mar-24 | As at 31-Mar-23 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| Opening balance as of 1 April | 41.31 | - |
| Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss | (26.40) | 41.31 |
| Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI | - | - |
| Closing balance as at 31 March | 14.91 | 41.31 |

Deferred tax asset:

| | As at 31-Mar-24 | As at 31-Mar-23 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| Accumulated Losses | - | - |
| Difference in WDV as per books of accounts & Income Tax Act | -3.57 | 41.31 |
| Provision for Doubtful debtors | 18.49 | - |
| Provision for gratuity | - | - |
| Other Item | - | - |
| | 14.91 | 41.31 |

6. Non-current financial assets

| | As at 31-Mar-24 | As at 31-Mar-23 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| (a) Other financial assets | | |
| Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months | 114.40 | 109.40 |
| Interest receivable | 9.97 | 7.38 |
| | 124.37 | 116.78 |

7. Inventories

| | As at 31-Mar-24 | As at 31-Mar-23 |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| Raw material | 20,394.26 | - |
| Work-in-progress | 3,147.95 | - |
| Finished goods | 1,564.51 | 1,470.46 |
| | 25,106.72 | 1,470.46 |

8. Current financial assets

| | As at 31-Mar-24 | As at 31-Mar-23 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| (a) Trade receivables* | | |
| Trade Receivables (Secured, considered good) | - | - |
| Trade Receivables (Unsecured, considered good) | 14,146.98 | 1,257.77 |
| Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - |
| Trade Receivables credit Impaired | 73.47 | 73.47 |
| | 14,220.44 | 1,331.24 |
| Less: Provision for doubtful debts | -73.47 | -73.47 |
| | 14,146.98 | 1,257.77 |



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***Trade receivables ageing schedule**

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2024 | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Trade Receivables ageing schedule | | | | | |
| | (Amount in ₹ in Lakhs) | | | | | |
| | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | | | | | |
| | Less than 6 months | 6 months - 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | Total |
| (i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good | 13,672.19 | 398.38 | 2.94 | - | - | 14,073.51 |
| (ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired | - | - | - | - | 73.47 | 73.47 |
| (iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (vi) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 13,672.19 | 398.38 | 2.94 | - | 73.47 | 14,146.98 |

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|----------|
| | Trade Receivables ageing schedule | | | | | |
| | (Amount in ₹ in Lakhs) | | | | | |
| | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | | | | | |
| | Less than 6 months | 6 months - 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | Total |
| (i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good | 1,257.77 | - | - | - | - | 1,257.77 |
| (ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired | - | - | - | - | 73.47 | 73.47 |
| (iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (vi) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1,257.77 | - | - | - | 73.47 | 1,331.24 |

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

| | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
| Cash on hand | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| Balances with banks in current accounts | 2,403.98 | 987.97 |
| Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months | - | - |
| | <u>2,404.09</u> | <u>987.97</u> |

(c) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months | - | - |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |

(d) Loans

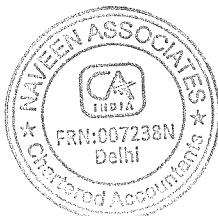
| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Loans/ advances given | - | - |
| - to Related Parties | 18.87 | 20.00 |
| - to Others | - | - |

Classification of Loans & Advances

| | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Loans Receivables Secured, considered good | - | - |
| Loans Receivables Unsecured, considered good | 18.87 | 20.00 |
| Loans Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - |
| Loans Receivables credit Impaired | - | 142.56 |
| | 18.87 | 162.56 |
| Less: provision for doubtful debts | - | -142.56 |
| | <u>18.87</u> | <u>182.56</u> |

(e) Other financial assets

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Security deposits | 61.57 | 58.53 |
| Claims receivable | - | - |
| Other receivables | - | - |
| | <u>61.57</u> | <u>58.53</u> |



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GDN Enterprises Private Limited

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Notes to the financial statements as at Mar 31, 2024

9. Other current assets

| | As at 31-Mar-24 INR in Lakhs | As at 31-Mar-23 INR in Lakhs |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Advances to suppliers of goods or services | | |
| - to Related Parties | 1,311.42 | - |
| - to Others | 51.45 | - |
| Advances given against Purchase of Property | | |
| - to Related Parties | 1,700.00 | - |
| Classification of Advances are as follows:- | | |
| Advances Considered good- Secured | - | - |
| Advances Considered good- Unsecured | 2,658.11 | - |
| Advances which have significant increase in credit risk | - | - |
| Advances credit Impaired | - | - |
| | 3,062.87 | - |
| Less: Provision for doubtful advances | - | - |
| | 3,062.87 | - |
| GST recoverable | 4,788.94 | 391.05 |
| Taxes recoverable | 60.91 | - |
| Prepaid expenses | 11.53 | 0.40 |
| Custom Appeal deposit under protest | 13.21 | 13.85 |
| | 7,937.45 | 405.29 |



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10. Equity share capital

| | As at | As at |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| Authorised shares | | |
| 50,00,000 equity shares of INR 10 each | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares | | |
| 25,10,000 equity shares of INR 10 each | 251.00 | 251.00 |
| | 251.00 | 251.00 |

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares

| | As at | | As at | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | March 31, 2024 | | March 31, 2023 | |
| | No. | INR in Lakhs | No. | INR in Lakhs |
| At the beginning of the period | 25,10,000 | 251.00 | 25,10,000 | 251.00 |
| Issued during the period | - | - | - | - |
| Outstanding at the end of the period | 25,10,000 | 251.00 | 25,10,000 | 251.00 |

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

| Name of the shareholder | As at | | As at | |
|--|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | March 31, 2024 | | March 31, 2023 | |
| | No. | % holding | No. | % holding |
| Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid | | | | |
| Optiemus Infracom Limited | 25,09,999 | 100% | 25,09,999 | 100% |

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents beneficial ownerships of shares.

(d) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company are as below:

| Name of the shareholder | As at | | As at | |
|--|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | March 31, 2024 | | March 31, 2023 | |
| | No. | % holding | No. | % holding |
| Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid | | | | |
| Optiemus Infracom Limited | 25,09,999 | 100% | 25,09,999 | 100% |



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GDN Enterprises Private Limited

CIN: U51909DL2010PTC209321

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended Mar 31, 2024

a. Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

| | No. | INR in Lakhs |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|
| At 31 March 2024 | 25,10,000 | 251.00 |
| At 31 March 2023 | 25,10,000 | 251.00 |

b. Other Equity**For the year ended 31 Mar 2024**

INR in Lakhs

| | Reserves and Surplus | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | *Retained earnings | Total |
| As at 1 April 2023 | (4,145.86) | (4,145.86) |
| Profit for the year | 1,097.67 | 1,097.67 |
| Other comprehensive income | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income | 1,097.67 | 1,097.67 |
| As at 31 March 2024 | (3,048.19) | (3,048.19) |

For the year ended 31 March 2023

INR in Lakhs

| | Reserves and Surplus | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | *Retained earnings | Total |
| As at 1 April 2022 | (4,422.08) | (4,422.08) |
| Profit for the year | 276.22 | 276.22 |
| Other comprehensive income | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income | 276.22 | 276.22 |
| As at 31 March 2023 | (4,145.86) | (4,145.86) |

*Retained earnings are the profits/loss that the Company has earned till date.

"Signed in terms of our Report of Even Date Attached"

For Naveen Associates (FRN: 007238N)

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
For GDN Enterprises Private LimitedNaveen Jain
Partner
M.No. 082583
Date : 22.05.2024
Place : DelhiDeepesh Gupta
DIN:- 00469737
DirectorAshok Gupta
DIN:- 00277434
Director

11. Non-current financial liabilities

| | As at 31-Mar-24 INR in Lakhs | As at 31-Mar-23 INR in Lakhs |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Borrowings | | |
| Term Loans from Banks * | 187.92 | 392.92 |
| Less: Current maturities of long-term debt disclosed under "Other current financial liabilities" | -187.92 | -205.00 |
| Loan from related party | 4,994.41 | 5,274.23 |
| Loan from directors | - | - |
| | 4,994.41 | 5,462.14 |

*Loans from banks are secured against properties owned by other companies, Directors & relatives of directors

12. Non-current provisions

| | As at 31-Mar-24 INR in Lakhs | As at 31-Mar-23 INR in Lakhs |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Provision for employee benefits | | |
| Gratuity | 0.89 | - |
| | 0.89 | - |

13. Current financial liabilities

| | As at 31-Mar-24 INR in Lakhs | As at 31-Mar-23 INR in Lakhs |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Borrowings | | |
| Bills Payables | 4,988.96 | - |
| | 4,988.96 | - |
| (b) Trade payables | | |
| (a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises & Small enterprises | 37.12 | 16.40 |
| (b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & Small enterprises | 44,544.65 | 2,854.58 |
| | 44,581.77 | 2,870.99 |

*Includes amount due to related parties (refer Note 34)

(b) Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

| Particulars | As at Mar 31, 2024 | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Trade Payables ageing schedule | | | | |
| | (Amount in ₹ in Lakhs) | | | | |
| | Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment | | | | |
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | Total |
| (i) MSME | 37.01 | 0.12 | - | - | 37.12 |
| (ii) Others | 43,548.34 | 905.96 | 0.10 | 90.25 | 44,544.65 |
| (iii) Disputed dues - MSME | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iv) Disputed dues - Others | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 43,585.35 | 906.08 | 0.10 | 90.25 | 44,581.77 |

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2023 | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Trade Payables ageing schedule | | | | |
| | (Amount in ₹ in Lakhs) | | | | |
| | Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment | | | | |
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | Total |
| (i) MSME | 16.40 | - | - | - | 16.40 |
| (ii) Others | 2,731.38 | 0.23 | 5.21 | 117.75 | 2,854.58 |
| (iii) Disputed dues - MSME | - | - | - | - | - |
| (iv) Disputed dues - Others | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 2,747.79 | 0.23 | 5.21 | 117.75 | 2,870.99 |



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GDN Enterprises Private Limited

CIN: U51909DL2010PTC209321

Notes to the financial statements as at Mar 31, 2024

(c) Other financial liabilities

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Current maturities of long-term debts | 187.92 | 205.00 |
| Salaries and other expenses payable | 22.49 | 23.94 |
| Security received | 75.36 | 75.36 |
| Interest accrued and payable | 107.24 | 0.37 |
| | 393.00 | 304.68 |

14. Other current liabilities

| | As at 31-Mar-24 INR in Lakhs | As at 31-Mar-23 INR in Lakhs |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Advances received from customers | 53.63 | 45.96 |
| Taxes and other statutory dues payable | 77.85 | 18.04 |
| | 131.48 | 64.00 |

15. Current provisions

| | As at 31-Mar-24 INR in Lakhs | As at 31-Mar-23 INR in Lakhs |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Provision for employee benefits | | |
| Gratuity | - | - |
| | - | - |

16. Current tax liabilities (net)

| | As at 31-Mar-24 INR in Lakhs | As at 31-Mar-23 INR in Lakhs |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Income Tax Payable | 90.89 | - |
| | 90.89 | - |



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17. Revenue from operations

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| Sale of products | 44,359.02 | 2,744.17 |
| Sale of Traded goods | 3,859.58 | - |
| Other operating revenues | 550.55 | 137.11 |
| | 48,769.14 | 2,881.28 |

18. Other income

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| Amount written back | 12.38 | 2.22 |
| Interest income | 12.45 | 6.64 |
| Rental income | - | 172.19 |
| Foreign exchange fluctuation | 256.18 | 11.95 |
| Miscellaneous income | - | 2.65 |
| Profit on sale of machinery | - | 9.77 |
| | 281.01 | 205.42 |

19. Cost of material consumed

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| Opening Stock of Raw Material | - | - |
| Add: Purchases | 62,285.59 | 3,898.05 |
| Add: Consumables | 439.81 | - |
| Less: Closing Stock of Raw Material | -20,394.26 | - |
| | 42,331.14 | 3,898.05 |

20. Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| Inventories of stock-in-trade at the beginning of the year | | |
| Work-in-progress | - | - |
| Finished Goods | 1,470.46 | - |
| | 1,470.46 | - |
| Less: Inventories of stock-in-trade at the end of the period | | |
| Raw Material | - | - |
| Work-in-progress | 3,147.95 | - |
| Finished Goods | 1,564.51 | 1,470.46 |
| | 4,712.46 | 1,470.46 |
| | -3,242.00 | -1,470.46 |

21. Employee benefits expense

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| Salaries, wages and bonus | 16.49 | 45.60 |
| Contribution to provident and other funds | 0.73 | 0.84 |
| Gratuity Expenses | 0.89 | - |
| | 18.11 | 46.44 |

22. Finance costs

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| Interest on Secured Loan | 27.73 | 55.21 |
| Interest on Unsecured Loan | 472.24 | - |
| Bank commission and charges | 78.87 | - |
| | 578.85 | 55.21 |

23. Depreciation and amortization expense

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| Depreciation on tangible assets | 205.93 | 106.87 |
| Amortisation of intangible assets | - | - |
| | 205.93 | 106.87 |



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GDN Enterprises Private Limited

CIN: U51909DL2010PTC209321

Notes to the financial statements as at Mar 31,2024

24. Other expenses

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| Direct Expenses | | |
| Clearing & Forwarding Expenses | 83.95 | 6.12 |
| Freight Charges | 31.89 | 12.57 |
| Custom Duty | - | 0.04 |
| Labour Charges | 136.47 | 12.02 |
| Job Work Expenses | 2,721.21 | - |
| Production Compensation Claim | 1,203.52 | - |
| Other Expenses | | |
| AMC Charges | - | 4.04 |
| Audit Fees | 5.75 | 1.50 |
| Bank Charges | 0.59 | 2.00 |
| Advances written off | - | 10.00 |
| Conveyance Expenses | 4.78 | 4.65 |
| Freight outwards | 5.44 | - |
| Insurance Premium | 10.36 | 2.74 |
| Interest on Statutory Dues | - | 4.64 |
| Interest on MSME Vendor | 0.77 | 0.54 |
| Legal & Professional Fees | 29.05 | 30.86 |
| Misc. Expenses | 0.36 | 11.34 |
| Office Expenses | 1.03 | 3.73 |
| Provision for doubtful advances | -142.56 | - |
| Security Expenses | 3.66 | - |
| Printing & Stationery | 0.10 | 0.08 |
| Rates & Taxes | 19.97 | 3.16 |
| Rent Paid | 4.79 | 105.66 |
| Repair & Maintenance | 0.68 | - |
| | 4,121.81 | 215.68 |

***Payment to auditor**

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| As auditor: | | |
| Audit fee | 3.00 | 1.00 |
| Tax audit fee | 2.00 | 0.50 |
| Limited Review Fee | 0.75 | - |
| | 5.75 | 1.50 |

25. Earnings per share

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | INR in Lakhs except I | INR in Lakhs except EPS |
| Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent | 1,097.67 | 276.22 |
| Weighted average number of equity shares | 25,10,000 | 25,10,000 |
| Basic and diluted earnings per share | 43.73 | 11.00 |



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Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2024

26. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires 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.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Taxes

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same is explained in Note 2.2.13

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent Assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event if it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligation that arise from past events but their existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or where any obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made.

The contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable. And entity shall not recognise a contingent asset unless the recovery is virtually certain.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "A. S.", written over a horizontal line.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "A. S.", written in a cursive style.

GDN Enterprises Private Limited

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Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2024

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 including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Carrying value and approximate fair values of financial instruments are same.

27. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks : market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Market risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales and services outside India, and purchases and services from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. The exchange rate between the rupee and foreign currencies may fluctuate substantially in the future. Consequently, the results of the Company's operations are adversely affected as the rupee appreciates / depreciates against these currencies.

The foreign currency risks from financial instrument were as follows :

| Particulars | | Currency | Amount in foreign currency | INR in Lakhs |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Trade receivables | 31-Mar-24 | USD | - | - |
| | 31-Mar-23 | USD | 1,250 | 1.03 |
| Trade payables | 31-Mar-24 | USD | 4,00,71,844 | 33,409.46 |
| | 31-Mar-24 | JPY | 11,97,00,000 | 659.79 |
| | 31-Mar-23 | USD | 11,71,869 | 963.51 |

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. Trade receivables are both secured and unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers located primarily in India. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the company's established Policy, procedure and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date by grouping the receivables in homogeneous group. The Calculation is based on lifetime expected credit losses.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks with high credit ratings.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has no outstanding bank borrowings. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements.

28. Post employment benefit plans: Gratuity

The Company has a unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan.

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:



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Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2024

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| | INR in Lacs | INR in Lacs |
| Defined benefit obligation | | |
| Balance as at beginning of the year | - | - |
| Current service cost | 0.89 | - |
| Interest cost | - | - |
| Benefits paid | - | - |
| Remeasurement (gains)/losses in other comprehensive income | - | - |
| Balance as at end of the year | 0.89 | - |

Total expense recognised in profit or loss

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | INR in Lacs | INR in Lacs |
| Current service cost | 0.89 | - |
| Interest cost | - | - |
| Expected return on plan assets | - | - |
| | 0.89 | - |

Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | INR in Lacs | INR in Lacs |
| Experience losses/(gains) | - | - |
| Gains from change in demographic assumptions | - | - |
| (Gains) / Losses from change in financial assumptions | - | - |
| Remeasurements on Liability | - | - |
| | - | - |
| Remeasurements on plan assets | - | - |
| | - | - |
| Net remeasurements recognised in OCI | - | - |

Due to its defined benefit plans, the Group is exposed to the following significant risks:**Changes in bond yields** - A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liability.**Salary risk** - The present value of the defined benefit plans liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of the plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.**Principal actuarial assumptions used as at the end of the reporting period**

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Discount rates | 7.25% | - |
| Expected rates of salary increase | 5.00% | - |
| Employee turnover | | |
| Upto 30 years | 5% | - |
| From 31 to 44 years | 3% | - |
| Above 44 years | 2% | - |
| Mortality | IALM 2012-14 | - |

Sensitivity Analysis of the defined benefit obligation

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | INR in Lacs | INR in Lacs |
| a) Impact of the change in discount rate | | |
| Present value of obligation at the end of the period | 0.89 | - |
| Impact due to increase of 1 % | -0.89 | - |
| Impact due to decrease of 1 % | -0.89 | - |
| b) Impact of the change in salary increase | | |
| Present value of obligation at the end of the period | 0.89 | - |
| Impact due to increase of 1 % | -0.89 | - |
| Impact due to decrease of 1 % | -0.89 | - |



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Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2024

29. Commitments and contingencies

The company has contingencies as below.

a. Contingent liabilities

| Nature | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Cases pending in Arbitration(Appeal) | 180.04 |
| | <u>180.04</u> | <u>-</u> |

30. Fair value measurements**a. Break-up of Financial instruments carried at amortised costs**

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|--|------------------|-----------------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| Financial assets | | |
| Trade receivables | 14,146.98 | 1,257.77 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 2,404.09 | 987.97 |
| Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents | - | - |
| Other financial assets | 61.57 | 58.53 |
| | <u>16,612.63</u> | <u>2,304.27</u> |
| Financial liabilities | | |
| Borrowings | 4,994.41 | 5,462.14 |
| Trade payables | 44,937.65 | 3,159.26 |
| Other financial liabilities | 393.00 | 304.68 |
| | <u>50,325.06</u> | <u>8,926.08</u> |

Carrying value and approximate fair values of financial instruments are same.

31. Segment reporting

The Company is operating in single business i.e., manufacturing of mobile handsets, and single geographical segment i.e., Domestic.

32. Details of dues to micro, small and medium enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006.

The Disclosure pursuant to the Micro, small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED Act) for dues to Micro enterprises and small enterprises as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as under:-

| | 31-Mar-24 | 31-Mar-23 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | INR in Lakhs | INR in Lakhs |
| Dues remaining unpaid to any supplier | | |
| Principal | 37.12 | 16.40 |
| Interest on the above | 0.77 | 0.54 |

Amount of interest paid in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year

-

-

Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (Which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under

-

-

Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid

0.77

0.54

Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of

-

-



GDN Enterprises Private Limited

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Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2024

33. Additional Regulatory Information**Ratios**

| Ratio | Current Year | Previous Year | % Change from March 31, 2024 to March 31, 2023 |
|--|--------------|---------------|--|
| Current ratio (in times) [Total current assets / Total current liabilities] | 0.99 | 1.30 | -24.09% |
| Debt-Equity ratio (in times) [Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities/ Total equity] | -3.57 | -1.40 | 154.50% |
| Debt service coverage ratio (in times) [Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments / Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments] | 2.40 | 0.69 | 249.22% |
| Return on equity ratio (in %) [Profit for the year less Preference dividend (if any) / Average total equity] | 39.24% | 7.09% | 453.33% |
| Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times) [Revenue from operations / Average trade receivables] | 6.33 | 4.58 | 38.20% |
| Trade payables turnover ratio (in times) [Cost of purchases + Other expenses / Average trade payables] | 3.21 | 0.61 | 429.07% |
| Net capital turnover ratio (in times) [Net sales(total sales- sales return)/Working Capital(Current Assets - Current Liability)] | -95.54 | 2.93 | -3365.11% |
| Net profit ratio (in %) [Net Profit / Net Sales] | 2.25% | 0.10 | -76.52% |
| Return on capital employed (in %) [Profit before tax and finance costs / Capital employed = Net worth + Lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities] | -43.44% | -6.03% | 620.17% |

Reason for changes of Ratios for more than 25%**Debt-Equity ratio (in times)**

Borrowing Increased from Rs. 5462.14 Lakhs to Rs. 9983.40 Lakhs

Debt service coverage ratio (in times)

Net Profit after taxes increased from Rs. 276.22 Lakhs to Rs. 1097.67 Lakhs

Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)

Turnover increased from Rs. 2881.28 Lakhs to Rs. 48769.14 Lakhs

Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)

Purchases increased from Rs. 3898.05 Lakhs to Rs. 66546.75 Lakhs

Net capital turnover ratio (in times)

Turnover increased from Rs. 2881.28 Lakhs to Rs. 48769.14 Lakhs

Net profit ratio (in %) [Net Profit / Net Sales]

Net Profit increased from Rs. 276.22 Lakhs to Rs. 1097.67 Lakhs

Return on capital employed (in %)

Profit before Interest and Finance Cost increased from Rs. 290.12 Lakhs to Rs. 1793.82 Lakhs

Return on Equity Ratio (in %)

Net Profit increased from Rs. 276.22 Lakhs to Rs. 1097.67 Lakhs



GDN Enterprises Private Limited

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in ₹ in lakh unless otherwise stated)

34 - Related Party Disclosure

The related party disclosures as per Ind AS-24 are as under:

A. Name of related party and nature of related party relationship

(i) Enterprises where control exists:

Enterprises that controls the Company
Opternus Infracom Limited

(ii) Other related parties where transactions have taken place during the year:

- a) Enterprises under the common control
- Telecare Networks India Private Limited
Opternus Electronics Limited
FineMS Electronics Pvt. Ltd
Opternus Infracom (Singapore) Pte Ltd
Troosol Enterprises Private Limited
- b) Enterprise that has significant influence over the Company
GRA Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.

d) Trustee of the enterprise that exercises control over the Company

c) Directors, Key Management Personnel (KMP) and their relatives

I. Board of Directors

Ashok Gupta Director
Neetesh Gupta Director
Deepesh Gupta Director

III. Relatives of (I) and (II) above

Renu Gupta Wife of Ashok Gupta (Director)
Rameek Khandpur Wife of Neetesh Gupta (Director)
Seema Dahiya Wife of Deepesh Gupta (Director)

e) Enterprises over which KMP/Director or their relatives have control or exercises significant influence

Telemax Links India Private Limited
Ace Mobile Manufacturers Pvt Ltd
Deepali International Private Limited
Opternus Telematics Private Limited
MPS Telecom Retail Private Limited
International Value Retail Private Limited
Fidelity Logistic Limited
Insat Exports Private Limited
Besmarty Technologies Private Limited
WIN Technology

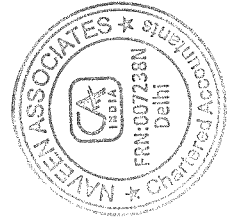
B. No guarantees have been given or received on behalf of related parties. No expense has been recognised in the current or prior years for bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

C. The below transactions with related parties were made at arm's length price.



D. Disclosure of transactions between the Company and related parties during the year

| Particulars | Enterprise that controls the | | Enterprises that are under | | Trustee of the enterprise that | | Total | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| Sale of goods (Excluding taxes) | | | | | | | | |
| Optimus Infracom Limited | 3,859.58 | - | - | - | - | - | 3,859.58 | - |
| Total | 3,859.58 | - | - | - | - | - | 3,859.58 | - |
| Job Work Charges | | | | | | | | |
| Optimus Electronics Limited | - | - | 2,721.21 | - | - | - | 2,721.21 | - |
| Total | - | - | 2,721.21 | - | - | - | 2,721.21 | - |
| Production Compensation Claim | | | | | | | | |
| Optimus Electronics Limited | - | - | 1,203.52 | - | - | - | 1,203.52 | - |
| Total | - | - | 1,203.52 | - | - | - | 1,203.52 | - |
| Rent Paid | | | | | | | | |
| Optimus Electronics Limited | - | - | 0.45 | - | - | - | 0.45 | - |
| Ace Mobile Manufacturers Pvt Ltd | - | - | - | 0.30 | - | - | 0.30 | - |
| Total | - | - | 0.45 | 0.30 | - | - | 0.75 | - |
| Purchases | | | | | | | | |
| Optimus Electronics Limited | - | - | 3,821.36 | - | - | - | 3,821.36 | - |
| Total | - | - | 3,821.36 | - | - | - | 3,821.36 | - |
| Interest Paid on Unsecured loan | | | | | | | | |
| Optimus Infracom Limited | - | - | 472.24 | - | - | - | 472.24 | - |
| Total | - | - | 472.24 | - | - | - | 472.24 | - |
| Advance against Property | | | | | | | | |
| Renu Gupta | - | - | - | - | 1,700.00 | - | 1,700.00 | - |
| Total | - | - | - | - | 1,700.00 | - | 1,700.00 | - |
| Repayment of loan & Advances Received | | | | | | | | |
| Ashok Gupta | - | - | - | - | 20.00 | - | 20.00 | - |
| Loans & Advances Given | | | | | | | | |
| GRA Enterprises Private Limited | 18.87 | - | - | - | - | - | 18.87 | - |
| Loan Received | | | | | | | | |
| Optimus Infracom Ltd. | 6.38 | 184.49 | - | - | - | - | 6.38 | 184.49 |
| Total | 6.38 | 184.49 | - | - | - | - | 6.38 | 184.49 |
| Consultancy Charges | | | | | | | | |
| Ramneek Khandpur | - | - | - | - | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Total | - | - | - | - | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Remuneration paid | | | | | | | | |
| Neetesh Gupta | - | - | - | - | 1.50 | 18.00 | 1.50 | 18.00 |
| Ramneek Khandpur | - | - | - | - | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Seema Dahiya | - | - | - | - | 6.40 | 6.00 | 6.40 | 6.00 |
| Total | - | - | - | - | 11.90 | 28.00 | 11.90 | 28.00 |



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E. Details of Balances outstanding as at year end

| Particulars | Enterprise that controls the Company/has significant influence over the Company | | Enterprises that are under common control | | Directors, Key management personnel and their relatives/ Enterprises where KMP/ Director have control | | Total | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|----------------|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 | March 31, 2024 | March 31, 2023 |
| Trade Receivables | | | | | | | | |
| Optimus Infracom Limited | 4,807.99 | - | | | | | 4,807.99 | - |
| Telecare Network India Pvt Ltd. | | | | | | | - | - |
| Total | 4,807.99 | - | | | | | 4,807.99 | - |
| Interest Payables | | | | | | | | |
| Optimus Infracom Limited | 106.46 | - | | | | | 106.46 | - |
| Total | 106.46 | - | | | | | 106.46 | - |
| Trade Payable | | | | | | | | |
| Optimus Electronics Limited | | | 6,407.61 | | | | 6,407.61 | - |
| Total | - | - | 6,407.61 | | | | 6,407.61 | - |
| Advance to Supplier | | | | | | | | |
| Ace Mobile Manufacturers Pvt Ltd | | | 400.66 | | | 51.01 | 400.66 | 51.01 |
| Telecare Network India Pvt Ltd. | | | 910.76 | | | - | 910.76 | - |
| Optimus Electronics Limited | | | | | 1,311.42 | 327.21 | 1,311.42 | 276.20 |
| Total | - | - | - | - | 1,311.42 | 327.21 | 1,311.42 | 327.21 |
| Advance against property | | | | | | | | |
| Renu Gupta | | | 1,700.00 | | | | 1,700.00 | |
| Total | - | - | 1,700.00 | | | | 1,700.00 | |
| Loans & Advances (Assets) | | | | | | | | |
| Ashok Gupta | | | | | | 20.00 | - | 20.00 |
| GRA Enterprises Private Limited | | | | | | | 18.87 | - |
| Loan received | | | | | | | | |
| Optimus Infracom Limited | 4,994.41 | 4,988.03 | | | | | 4,994.41 | 4,988.03 |
| Total | 4,994.41 | 4,988.03 | - | - | - | - | 4,994.41 | 4,988.03 |



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GDN Enterprises Private Limited

CIN: U51909DL2010PTC209321

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2024

35. Other Additional Disclosure

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property

(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

(v) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) 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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(vi) The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall :

(a) 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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(vii) The company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

(viii) The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(ix) The company does not have any scheme of arrangements which have been approved by the competent authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Act.

(x) The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under Section 2(87) of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on Number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

36. The figures have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs of rupees. The figure 0.00 wherever stated represents value less than ₹ 50,000/-.

37. Note No.1 to 37 form integral part of the Standalone Balance Sheet and Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

"Signed in terms of our Report of Even Date Attached"
For Naveen Associates (FRN: 007238N)

Naveen Jain
Partner
M.No. 082983
Date : 22.05.2024
Place : Delhi



For and on behalf of Board of Directors
For GDN Enterprises Private Limited

Deepesh Gupta
DIN:- 00469737
Director

Ashok Gupta
DIN:- 00277434
Director