

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **J.K.DIGITAL & ADVANCE SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **J.K.DIGITAL & ADVANCE SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2024, and the statement of Profit and Loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS ") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the 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.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report. 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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibility of Management for 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. 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.

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, 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:

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.

- a. 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.
- b. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- c. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as amended.
- d. 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.
- e. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure B**.



- f. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

The company has not paid any remuneration to directors of the company.

- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note no. 17 (F) 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, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note no. 17 (G) 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, 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. Based on such audit procedures we have 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 (iv) (a) and (iv) (b) above contain any material mis-statement.



- v. The company has not declared and paid dividend during the period.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an 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 being tampered with.

For P.L. Tandon & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 000186C)



P.P. Singh

P.P.SINGH
(PARTNER)

(Membership No. 072754)

UDIN 24072754BKCSBE8001

Place : Kanpur

Date : 06-06-2024

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Re: J.K.DIGITAL & ADVANCE SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2024, we report that:

i. In respect of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

The company does not have any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and therefore para 3 (i) of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the company.

ii(a) In respect of its Inventories:

The company does not have any inventories and Therefore provisions of paragraph 3(ii) (a) and 3(ii) (b) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the company.

iii (a) In respect of loans secured or unsecured, investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or any other parties, according to the information and explanations given to us :

The company has not granted any loans secured or unsecured, investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the period .Therefore provisions of paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the company.

iv In view of our comments in paragraph 3(iii) above , the provision of paragraph 3(iv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the company.

v In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits within the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder. Therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3 (v) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) order, 2020, are not applicable to the company.

vi The company does not have any manufacturing activities during the period and therefore provisions of paragraph 3(vi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) order, 2020,



are not applicable to the company

vii According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory and other dues:

(a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, services tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of goods and services tax, Provident fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Services Tax, Duty of Custom, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other Statutory dues were in arrear as at 31st March, 2024 for a period more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the records of the company, there are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Services Tax, Duty of Custom, Duty of Excise, Value Add Tax, Cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no transactions which have not been recorded in the books of account but have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) The company has not obtained any term loans during the period and therefore provisions of paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) order, 2020, are not applicable to the company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedure performed by us, and on the overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that no funds raised on short term basis have been used for long term purposes by the company.



- (e) The company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures Therefore provisions of paragraph 3(ix)(e) and 3 (ix) (f) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) order, 2020, are not applicable to the company.
- x(a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the period. Accordingly, provisions of paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) order, 2020, are not applicable to the company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully , partly or optionally convertible debentures during the period. Therefore provisions of paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) order, 2020, are not applicable to the company.
- xi (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (b) No report under sub- section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, has been filed by auditors in Form ADT- 4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government .
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no whistle blower complaint received by the company during the period.
- xii In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us , the company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly , the provisions of paragraph 3 (xii) of the Companies (Auditors' Report) order , 2020 , are not applicable to the company.
- xiii According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transaction with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv(a) In our opinion and based on our examination , the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.



- (b) In view of our comments in paragraph xiv (a) above , provisions of paragraph 3(xiv)(b) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) order, 2020, are not applicable to the company.
- xv According to the information and explanations given to us , in our opinion during the period the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 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.
- (b) The company has not conducted any Non- Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from Reserve Bank of India.
- (c) The company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Therefore provisions of paragraph 3 (xvi)(c) of the Companies (Auditors' Report) order , 2020 , are not applicable to the company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us , the company's group does not have more than one Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the group .
- xxvii The company has incurred cash losses during the current financial period .
- xviii There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the period and therefore the provisions of paragraph 3(xviii) of the Companies (Auditors' Report) order , 2020 , are not applicable to the company.
- xix According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 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(a) The provisions of section 135 of Companies act are not applicable to the company .

xx(b) In view of our comments in paragraph xx(a) above the provisions of paragraph xx(b) of the Companies (Auditors' Report) order 2020, are not applicable to the company.

xxi The company does not have any subsidiary, associate and joint venture company and therefore provision of paragraph 3(xxi) of the Companies (Auditors' Report) order, 2020, are not applicable to the company.

For P.L. Tandon & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 000186C



P.P. Singh

P.P.SINGH

PARTNER

Membership No. 072754

Place : Kanpur

Date: 06-06-2024

Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

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 J.K.DIGITAL & ADVANCE SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period 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 ('ICAI'). 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 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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 31 March 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.

For P.L. Tandon & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000186C



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "P.P. Singh".

P.P.SINGH

PARTNER

Membership No. 072754

Place : Kanpur

Date: 06-06-2024

JK Digital & Advance Systems Private Limited

CIN: U26204DL2023PTC417784

(Registered Office: A-2, Local Shopping Centre, Masjid Moth, South Delhi, Delhi-110048)

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024

Rs in lac

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2024
ASSETS		
<u>Current Assets:</u>		
(a) Financial Assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	2	9.32
		9.32
TOTAL ASSETS		9.32
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
<u>Equity:</u>		
(a) Equity Share Capital	3	0.50
(b) Other Equity	4	-2.14
		-1.64
<u>Liabilities:</u>		
<u>Current Liabilities</u>		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	5	10.00
(ii) Trade payables	6	0.10
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	7	0.59
(b) Other current liabilities	8	0.27
		10.96
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		9.32

The accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-17

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For PL Tandon and Co.

Chartered Accountants



CA Prithi Pal Singh
(Partner)



Place: New Delhi
Date: 6th Jun'2024

For and on behalf of the Board
of Directors of
**JK Digital & Advance Systems
Private Limited**



SATISH CHANDRA GUPTA
Director
(DIN: 01595040)



PARTHO PRATIM KAR
Director
(DIN: 00508567)

JK Digital & Advance Systems Private Limited

CIN: U26204DL2023PTC417784

(Registered Office: A-2, Local Shopping Centre, Masjid Moth, South Delhi, Delhi-110048)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period 27th July 2023 to 31st March 2024

Rs in lac

Particulars	Note No.	From 27th July 2023 to 31st March 2024
EXPENSES:		
Finance Costs	9	0.66
Other expenses	10	1.48
Total Expenses		2.14
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX		(2.14)
Tax expense:		
- Current tax		-
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		(2.14)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		(2.14)
Earnings per Equity Share of ₹ 10/- each (in ₹) for the period		
- Basic		(42.80)
- Diluted		(42.80)

The accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-17

This is the Profit & Loss statement referred to in our report of even date.

For PL Tandon and Co.

Chartered Accountants



CA Prithi Pal Singh
(Partner)



Place: New Delhi

Date: 6th Jun'2024

For and on behalf of the Board of
Directors of

**JK Digital & Advance Systems
Private Limited**



SATISH CHANDRA GUPTA
Director

(DIN: 01595040)



PARTHO PRATIM KAR
Director

(DIN: 00508567)

JK Digital & Advance Systems Private Limited

CIN: U26204DL2023PTC417784

(Registered Office: A-2, Local Shopping Centre, Masjid Moth, South Delhi, Delhi-110048)

Cash Flow Statement for the period 27th July 2023 to 31st March 2024

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	From 27th July 2023 to 31st March 2024
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Profit / (Loss) before Tax as per Profit & Loss Account	(2.14)
Add: Finance Cost	0.66
Operating Profit/(Loss) before Working Capital Changes	(1.48)
Adjusted for	
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables & Other Liabilities	0.37
	0.37
Cash used in Operations	(1.11)
Refund /(Income Tax Payment)	-
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(1.11)
B. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Share Capital	0.50
Proceeds from Borrowings (Short Term)	10.00
Finance Cost	(0.07)
Net Cash From Financing Activities	10.43
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	9.32
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	-
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	9.32

Notes:

- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method set out in Ind AS 7- Statement of Cash Flows
- For the purpose of Standalone Cash Flow Statement, Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise the following:

	As at
	31st March 2024
Balances with Banks (In Current accounts)	9.32
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Note No. 2	9.32

For PL Tandon and Co.

Chartered Accountants

CA Prithi Pal Singh
(Partner)



Place: New Delhi
Date: 6th Jun'2024

For and on behalf of the Board of
Directors of
JK Digital & Advance Systems
Private Limited

SATISH CHANDRA GUPTA
Director
(DIN: 01595040)

PARTHO PRATIM KAR
Director
(DIN: 00508567)

JK Digital & Advance Systems Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period 27th July 2023 to 31st March 2024

A EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Lacs)

	As at 31st March 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the period	0.05	0.50
Changes in equity share capital during the period	-	-
Balance as at the end of reporting period	0.05	0.50

B OTHER EQUITY (Reserves and Surplus)

	Retained Earnings
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period i.e., 27th July 2023	-
Profit/(Loss) for the period	(2.14)
Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e 31st March 2024	(2.14)



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity:

JK Digital & Advance Systems Private Limited (the "Company") is as company domiciled in India and limited by shares (CIN: U26204DL2023PTC417784).

The address of the company's registered office is A-2, Local Shopping Centre, Masjid Moth, South Delhi, Delhi-110048.

The Company is Addieive Manufacturer, Trading & Exporters of AM Lab and software

As at March 31, 2024, JK Digital & Advance Systems Private Limited, the holding company owned 100% of the Company's equity share capital.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Statement of Compliance:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind ASs) notified under the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.

B. Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain items that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupees and all amounts are rounded off to the nearest Lacs unless otherwise stated.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 – Inventories or value in use in Ind AS 36 – Impairment of Assets.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013 and Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

C. Current and Non-Current Classification:

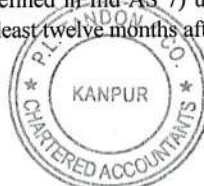
The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013 and Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

An asset is treated as current when:

- a) it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- b) it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c) it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- d) the asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in Ind AS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when:



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- a) it expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
- b) it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c) the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- d) it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

D. Revenue Recognition:

1. Sales Revenue:

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- a) the Company satisfies all performance obligations by transferring promised goods and services to the customers;
- b) the entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- d) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- e) the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue is measured at the transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes, levies or duties collected on behalf of the government/ other statutory bodies.

The taxes, levies or duties are not considered to be received by the Company on its own account and are excluded from net revenue.

Export benefits available under prevalent schemes are accrued in the year in which the goods are exported and are accounted to the extent considered receivable.

2. Interest:

Interest income from Financial Assets is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to principal outstanding and at effective interest rates.

3. Dividend:

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount can be measured reliably).

4. Other Claims:

Other claims (including interest on delayed realisation from customers) are accounted for, when there is certainty of realisation.

E. Grants from Government:

Government Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received. Government grants are recognised in Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

F. Leases:

1. Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at the inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a time in exchange for a consideration.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability at the lease commencement date with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term and evaluated for any impairment losses.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the policy for 'Property, Plant and Equipment'.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove leased assets, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under Ind AS 37. To the extent those costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the right-of-use asset, unless the costs are incurred to produce inventories.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are presented in the line 'Other Expenses' in the profit or loss.

The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are presented as a separate line item in the balance sheet.

2. Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever, the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease receipts under operating leases are recognised as an income, on a straight-line basis in the statement of profit and loss over the lease term except where the lease payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation.

The Company does not has any finance lease arrangements.

G. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Intangible Assets:

Land is carried at historical cost. Historical cost includes expenditure which are directly attributable to the acquisition of the land like, rehabilitation expenses, resettlement cost etc.

After recognition, an item of all other Property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses under Cost Model. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

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 depreciated separately. However, significant part(s) of an item of PPE having same useful life and depreciation method are grouped together in determining the depreciation charge.

Costs of the day to-day servicing described as for the 'repairs and maintenance' are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the same are incurred.

Subsequent Measurement:

Subsequent cost of replacing parts of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the carrying amount of the item, if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognised in accordance with the de recognition policy mentioned below.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

When major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognised.

An item of Property, plant or equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the continued use of assets. Any gain or loss arising on such de recognition of an item of property plant and equipment is recognised in profit and Loss.

Depreciation:

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, except freehold land, is provided on straight Line method based on useful life specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The residual value of Property, plant and equipment is considered as 5% of the original cost of the asset. The estimated useful life, residual values and depreciations method are measured annually.

Depreciation on the assets added/ disposed of during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition/ disposal.

Capital Expenses incurred by the company on construction/development of certain assets which are essential for production, supply of goods or for the access to any existing Assets of the company are recognised as Enabling Assets under Property, Plant and Equipment.

H. Impairment of Tangible and Intangible Assets:

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amount of tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have approved as impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the Cash Generating Unit to which the asset belongs to, is determined. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For assessing value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present values using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of the money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount is to be less than its carrying value, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss. It is reversed when impairment loss subsequently reverses.

I. Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

1. Financial Assets:

a) Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

b) Subsequent Measurement:

i) Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost:

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. 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 profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

ii) Debt Instrument at FVOCI:

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

iii) Debt Instruments at FVTPL:

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

iv) Equity Investments in Subsidiaries:

Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment, if any.

v) Other Equity Investment:

All other equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, 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.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

vi) Cash Flow Hedge:

The Company designates certain foreign exchange forward as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange exposure on highly probable forecast cash transactions.

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective, remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction.

If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified to net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

vii) Impairment of Financial Assets:

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

With regard to trade receivable, the Company applies the simplified approach as permitted by Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from the initial recognition of the trade receivables.

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

c) Financial Liabilities:

i) Initial Recognition and Measurement:

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

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.

d) Offsetting of Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

e) Compound Financial Instruments:

These are classified as financial liability and equity in accordance with substance of the arrangement.

J. Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred except where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets i.e. the assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use or sale, in which case they are capitalised as part of the cost of those asset up to the date when the qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on temporary investments of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

K. Taxation:

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

1. Current Tax:

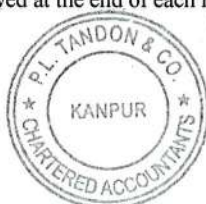
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profits for the year. Taxable profits differ from 'Profit Before Tax' as reported in the Statements of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

2. Deferred Tax:

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

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



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

L. Employee Benefits:

1. Short Term Employee Benefits:

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

2. Post-Employment Benefits:

a) Defined Contribution Plans:

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at undiscounted amount of benefits to be paid.

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions to a separate entity. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund and Pension Scheme. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the

b) Defined Benefit Plans:

The Company pays gratuity to the employees whoever has completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/superannuation. The gratuity is paid @15 days salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The gratuity liability amount is contributed to the approved gratuity fund formed exclusively for gratuity payment to the employees. The gratuity fund has been approved by respective IT authorities.

The liability in respect of gratuity is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Actuarial Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income.

c) Other long term employee benefits:

The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are accumulating in nature.

The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Re-measurement gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and

M. Foreign Currency Transactions:

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, are capitalized as cost of assets.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

N. Inventories:

1. Inventories are valued as follows:

Raw materials, packing materials, stores and spares	Lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by using First in First Out (FIFO) method. Materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below costs, if finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.
Work-in-progress, finished goods and traded goods	Lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials, labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads.
Waste	At net realisable value.

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

2. Work-in-progress, finished goods and traded goods have been valued as per the principles and basis consistently followed
3. Provision for obsolete/ old inventories is made, wherever required.

O. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and Cash Equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank, cash on hand and short term deposits with and original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in

P. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

All provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the company, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent Assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

Q. Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per shares is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per shares and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

R. Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the amount of revenue and expenses during the reported period. Application of accounting policies involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimate are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. 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 consolidated financial statements:

a) Formulation of Accounting Policies:

Accounting policies are formulated in a manner that result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. Those policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

In the absence of an Ind AS that specifically applies to a transaction, other event or condition, management has used its judgement in developing and applying an accounting policy that results in

i) relevant to the economic decision-making needs of users and

ii) reliable in that financial statements:

- represent faithfully the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity;
- reflect the economic substance of transactions, other events and conditions, and not merely the legal form;
- are neutral, i.e. free from bias;
- are prudent; and
- are complete in all material respects on a consistent basis.

In making the judgement management refers to, and considers the applicability of, the following sources in descending order:

i) the requirements in Ind ASs dealing with similar and related issues; and

ii) the definitions, recognition criteria and measurement concepts for assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the Framework.

In making the judgement, management considers the most recent pronouncements of International Accounting Standards Board and in absence thereof those of the other standard-setting bodies that use a similar conceptual framework to develop accounting standards, other accounting literature and accepted industry practices, to the extent that these do not conflict with the sources in above paragraph.

b) Materiality:

Ind AS applies to items which are material. Management uses judgment in deciding whether individual items or groups of item are material in the financial statements. Materiality is judged by reference to the size and nature of the item. The deciding factor is whether omission or misstatement could individually or collectively influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Management also uses judgement of materiality for determining the compliance requirement of the Ind AS. In particular circumstances either the nature or the amount of an item or aggregate of items could be the determining factor. Further an entity may also be required to present separately immaterial items when required by law.

2. Estimates and Assumptions:

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:

There is an indication of impairment if, the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Company considers individual PPE as separate cash generating units for the purpose of test of impairment. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.



1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

b) Taxes:

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

c) Defined Benefit Plans:

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits 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.

T. Abbreviation Used:

CGU	Cash Generating Unit
DCF	Discounted Cash Flow
FVOCI	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income
FVTPL	Fair value through Profit & Loss
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principal
Ind AS	Indian Accounting Standards
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
P&L	Profit and Loss
PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment
SPPI	Solely Payment of Principal and Interest



JK Digital & Advance Systems Private Limited

Notes to the Financial statements for the period 27th July 2023 to 31st March 2024

(` In Lacs)

PARTICULARS		As at 31st March 2024			
2	Cash and Cash Equivalents				
	Balance With Banks				
	- In Current Account with State Bank of India	9.32			
		9.32			
3	Equity Share Capital				
	Authorized:				
	10,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	1.00			
		1.00			
	Issued, Subscribed & Paid Up				
	5,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	0.50			
		0.50			
	Rights, Preferences and restrictions attached to Equity Shares:				
	The Company has single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividend and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share in the paid- up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.				
3.1	The reconciliation of number of shares outstanding as at 31st March 2024 is as under:				
		No. of Shares (In Lacs)			
	Equity Shares at the Beginning of the period	0.50			
	Changes during the period	-			
	Equity Shares at the end of the period	0.50			
3.2	Details of Shareholders Holding More Than 5 % Shares of the Company				
S. No.	Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March 2024			
		No. of Shares Held (In Lacs) % of Shares Held			
1	JayKay Enterprises Limited *	0.50 100.00%			
	* JayKay Enterprises Limited, the Holding Company, is the sole promoter of the Company				
4	Other Equity				
	Retained Earnings				
	Balance at the beginning of the period	-			
	Add : Net Profit/(Loss) for the period	(2.14)			
	Balance at the end of the period	(2.14)			
	Notes to Other Equity :-				
(i)	Retained earnings represents the loss for the current period.				
5	Short Term Borrowings				
	Unsecured				
	(a) Borrowings from Related Parties	10.00			
		10.00			
Note: No terms of repayment have been specified regarding loan taken from Jaykay Enterprises Limited (Related party) being 100% of total borrowings which is repayable on demand.					
6	Trade Payables (Carried at Amortized Cost)				
	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0.10			
	Others	-			
		0.10			
Trade Payables Ageing Schedule as on 31st March 2024					
Particulars		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	Total
i) MSME		0.10	-	-	0.10
ii) Others		-	-	-	-
iii) Disputed Dues- MSME		-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Dues- Others		-	-	-	-
Total		0.10	-	-	0.10
7	Other Current Financial Liabilities (Carried at Amortized Cost)				
	Interest on Borrowings payable				
	(a) To Related Parties	0.59			
		0.59			
8	Other Current Liabilities				
	Statutory Dues Payable	0.02			
	Outstanding Liabilities for Expenses	0.25			
		0.27			



JK Digital & Advance Systems Private Limited

Notes to the Financial statements for the period 27th July 2023 to 31st March 2024

(₹ in Lacs)

PARTICULARS		From 27th July 2023 to 31st March 2024
9	Finance Costs	
	Interest on ICD	0.66
		0.66
10	Other Expenses:	
	Auditors' Remuneration	
	- As Audit Fee	0.25
	Incorporation Expenses	0.58
	Legal & Professional Expenses	0.35
	Miscellaneous Expenses	0.30
		1.48



JK Digital & Advance Systems Private Limited

Notes to the Financial statements for the period 27th July 2023 to 31st March 2024

(₹ in Lacs)

11 Related Party Disclosures:

Details of related parties with whom transactions have been made are as under:

A. Holding Company

JayKay Enterprises Limited

Related Parties relationship as identified by the Company and relied upon by the Auditors.

Following are the transactions with related parties as defined under section 188 of Companies Act, 2023 and Ind AS-24 and were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevails in arm's length transaction.

A. Holding Company

JayKay Enterprises Limited

From 27th July 2023 to
31st March 2024

a. Loans Received	
Opening Balance	-
Add : Given during the period	10.00
Less : Repayment during the period	-
Closing Balance	10.00
b. Opening Balance of Interest Payable	-
Add: Interest Expense on Loan (net of TDS)	0.59
Less: Paid during the period	-
Closing Balance of Interest Payable	0.59
c. Capital Contribution	0.50

12 Financial Ratios

S.No.	Ratio	As at 31st Mar'24	Ratio Formula
1	Current Ratio	0.85	Current Assets/ Current Liabilities
2	Debt Equity Ratio (in times)	(6.10)	Total Debt/ Total Equity
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	(2.24)	Earning available for debt service/ Interest expenses+ Lease payment+ Principal repayments made during the year
4	Return on Equity ratio	130.49%	PAT- Preference dividend/ Average Shareholder equity
5	Return on Capital Employed	NA, as there is loss	Earning before tax & interest/ Capital Employed
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	NA	Net Credit sale/ Avg. Trade Receivable
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	NA	Net Credit Purchase/ Average Trade Payable
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	NA	Net Annual Sale/ Net Working Capital
9	Net Profit Ratio	NA, as there is loss	Profit After Tax/ Net Value of Sales and Services
10	Return on Investment	NA	Net Income/ Cost of Investment

13 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

There are no liabilities and commitments as at 31st March 2024



JK Digital & Advance Systems Private Limited

Notes to the Financial statements for the period 27th July 2023 to 31st March 2024

(₹ in Lacs)

14 Earnings per Share (EPS)

(I) Net Profit(+)/Loss(-) available for Equity Share holders	(2.14)
a. Basic earnings per Equity Share of ₹ 1/- each (in ₹)	
i. Number of Equity Shares	5,000
(Denominator used for calculation of E.P.S. based on weighted average)	
ii. Basic earnings per Equity Share of ₹ 1/- each (in ₹) for the period	(42.80)
b. Diluted earnings per Equity Share of ₹ 1/- each (in ₹)	
i. Number of Equity Shares	5,000
(Denominator used for calculation of E.P.S. based on weighted average)	
ii. Diluted earnings per Equity Share of ₹ 1/- each (in ₹) for the period	(42.80)

15 The Company was incorporated on 27th July' 2023, therefore previous year figures are not applicable.

16 The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 6th June, 2024

17 Other Matters

- A. There are no charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period as no loans/guarantees have been taken by the company.
- B. The company has complied with number of layers of companies.
- C. The company did not enter any transaction with companies struck off under section 24B of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956. There are no outstanding balances (payable to / receivable from) with struck off companies.
- D. The company did not held any Benami Properties and no proceedings has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- E. The company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- F. 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, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Entity ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- G. 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 Entity shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- H. The company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.
- I. All transactions have been recorded in the books of accounts and there are no unrecorded income that have been disclosed during the current period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Moreover, there are no unrecorded income and related assets pertaining to previous year.

