RITU JAIN & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

D 61/26-E, Sidhgiri Bagh
Varanasi-221010
Mob. No. 9005485235
Email: caritujain01@gmail.com

**Independent Auditor's Report**

**To the Members of Magik Infraheights Private Limited**

**Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Magik Infraheights Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "standalone Ind AS financial statements").

2. 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 Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. 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 ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules 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**

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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**Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon**

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

   Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone 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 responsibilities for the standalone financial statements**

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of 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, including other comprehensive income, 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 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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**Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements**

9. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

10. 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 standalone 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 the 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 standalone 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.

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- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

11. Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone 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**

15. 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.

16. 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;

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c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of profit and loss including Other comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity and the Statement of cash flows 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 Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 with reference to these Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B' to this report;

g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2024 has been paid/provided by the company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended;

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, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does has not any pending litigations on its financial position in its Financial Statements;

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.

iv. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief:

a) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("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.

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b) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate)have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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;

c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. During the year, the Company has not declared any dividend.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software which partially has a feature of recording audit trail for maintaining its books of accounts.

The management faced constraints on selecting the appropriate software vendor in delivering and installing the required updates, which prevented the immediate implementation of audit trail-compliant software. Additionally, the company's current accounting software is fully capable of ensuring that the books of account and other relevant records are retained completely in their original format or in a format that accurately presents the information. The software ensures that the data remains complete and unaltered, thereby maintaining the integrity and reliability of the records.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 is applicable from April 01, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

For Ritu Jain & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no: 021093C

RITU JAIN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS VARANASI

Ritu Jain
Proprietor
Membership no: 427436

Place: Varanasi
Date: May 29, 2024

UDIN: 24427436BKGZVM2848

## Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 15 under the heading "Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirements" section of our report of even date to the members of Magik Infraheights Private Limited)

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the standalone financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

(i) In respect of the Company's Property, plant and equipment:

(a)(A)The Company does hold any plant, property and equipment. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(A) of the Order is not applicable.

(B) The Company does hold any intangible assets. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company does hold any plant, property and equipment. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company does hold any immovable property. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company does hold any plant, property and equipment or any immovable property. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii)(a) There are no inventories held by the Company during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets during the current year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) During the year, the Company has not made any 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 and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.

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(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits and also there were no amounts which are deemed to be the deposits. Hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules framed there under, do not apply to this Company.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company. Accordingly, the provisions the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable.

(vii)(a) According to the records, the company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and all other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities and there were no arrears of statutory dues as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable of the financial statement.

(b) According to the records of the Company and the information and explanations given to us, there were no statutory dues referred to in sub clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification, there were no transactions which are not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year 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 in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilized term loans at the beginning of the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) is not applicable.

d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

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e) The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) a) According to the information and explanations given by the management and based upon the audit procedures performed no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government during the year and up to the date of this report;

c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) In our opinion and 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 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, the company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business;

b) Internal audit specified under section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xiv)(b)of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

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(xvi) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, and is not a core investment Company (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 and hence reporting under clause 3(xvi) and sub-clauses of the Order are not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash loss of Rs. 0.05 lakhs in the current financial year and a cash loss of Rs. 0.05 lakhs was incurred in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. There were no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of audit report. 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) The provisions of section 135 are not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xx) and its sub-clauses of the Order are not applicable.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Ritu Jain & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no: 021093C

RITU JAIN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS VARANASI

Ritu Jain

Ritu Jain
Proprietor
Membership no: 427436

Place: Varanasi
Date: May 29, 2024

UDIN: 24427436BKGZVM2848

## Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's 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 Magik Infraheights Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 ('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' responsibilities

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 standalone Ind AS 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.

RITU JAIN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS VARANASI

### 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 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.

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## 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.

For Ritu Jain & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no: 021093C

Ritu Jain
Proprietor
Membership no: 427436

Place: Varanasi
Date: May 29, 2024

UDIN: 24427436BKGZVM2848

MAGIK INFRAPROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U70102HR2014PTC052005

Registered address: Village Begampur Khatola, Khandsa, Near Krishna Maruti, Narsinghpur, Gurgaon, Haryana, India, 122004

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2024

[All amounts are in rupees lakh, except share data and earnings per share]

| | PARTICULARS | NOTES | AS AT 31st MARCH 2024 | AS AT 31st MARCH 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | **ASSETS** | | | |
| 1 | **Current Assets** | | | |
| | **Financial Assets** | | | |
| | a) Cash and Cash Equivalents | 3 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| | b) Other Fianancial Assets | 4 | 0.70 | 0.70 |
| | TOTAL | | **0.80** | **0.80** |
| (B) | **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| 1 | **Equity** | | | |
| | a) Equity Share Capital | 5 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | b) Other Equity | 6 | (1.55) | (1.50) |
| | | | **(0.55)** | **(0.50)** |
| 2 | **Current Liabilities** | | | |
| | a) Other Financial Liabilities | 7 | 1.35 | 1.30 |
| | TOTAL | | **0.80** | **0.80** |
| | Summary of significant accounting policies | 1-14 | | |
| | The accounting notes form an integral part of financial statements | | | |

In terms of our report of even date annexed

**Ritu Jain & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

FRN:- 021093C

(Ritu Jain)

Partner

M.NO. - 427436

Place : Varanasi

Date : 29.08.2024

UDIN: 24427436BKGZVM2848

for and on behalf of the Board

MAGIK INFRAPROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED

| | |
|---|---|
| **Raj Singh Poonia** | **Rakesh Agarwal** |
| **Director** | **Director** |
| **DIN: 09615705** | **DIN: 10238543** |

MAGIK INFRAPROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U70102HR2014PTC052005

Registered address: Village Begampur Khatola, Khandsa, Near Krishna Maruti, Narsinghpur, Gurgaon, Haryana, India, 122004

## STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2024

[All amounts are in rupees lakh, except share data and earnings per share]

| | PARTICULARS | NOTES | For the Year Ended 31st MARCH 2024 | For the Year Ended 31st MARCH 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | **EXPENSES** | | | |
| | Other Expenses | 8 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| | Total Expenses | | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| | **Profit/(Loss) before Tax** | | (0.05) | (0.05) |
| | Tax Expenses | | | |
| | Current Tax | | | |
| | Profit/(Loss) after Tax | | (0.05) | (0.05) |
| | Earning per equity share | 8 | | |
| | (a) Basic | | (0.48) | (0.47) |
| | (b) Diluted | | (0.48) | (0.47) |
| | Summary of significant accounting policies | 1-14 | | |

The accounting notes form an integral part of financial statements

In terms of our report of even date annexed

**Ritu Jain & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

FRN:- 021093C

RITU JAIN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS VARANASI

Ritu Jain

(Ritu Jain)

Partner

M.NO. - 427436

Place : Varanasi

Date : 29.05.2024

UDIN: 24427436BKGZVH2848

for and on behalf of the Board

MAGIK INFRAPROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED

**Raj Singh Poonia**
**Director**
**DIN: 09615705**

Rakesh Agarwal

**Rakesh Agarwal**
**Director**
**DIN: 10238543**

MAGIK INFRAPROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U70102HR2014PTC052005

Registered address: Village Begampur Khatola, Khandsa, Near Krishna Maruti, Narsinghpur, Gurgaon, Haryana, India, 122004

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2024

[All amounts are in rupees lakh, except share data and earnings per share]

| | PARTICULARS | For the Year Ended 31st MARCH 2024 | For the Year Ended 31st MARCH 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Cash flow from operating activities** | | |
| | Loss before income tax | (0.05) | (0.05) |
| | **Change in operating assets and liabilities** | | |
| | Current/ Non Current Liabilities | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| I. | **Cash (used in) operations#** | (0.00) | - |
| II. | **Cash flow from investing activities** | - | - |
| | | - | - |
| III. | **Cash flow from financing activities** | - | - |
| | | - | - |
| IV. | **Net cash flows during the period (I+II+III)** | (0.00) | - |
| | Cash and cash equivalents opening balance | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| | Cash And Cash Equivalents closing balance | 0.10 | 0.10 |

*# Amount less than 1000 shown as 0.00*

The accounting notes form an integral part of financial statements

In terms of our report of even date annexed
Ritu Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN:- 021093C

RITU JAIN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS VARANASI

Ritu Jain

(Ritu Jain)
Partner
M.NO. - 427436

Place : Varanasi
Date : 29.05.2024
UDIN: 24427436BKGZVM2848

for and on behalf of the Board
**MAGIK INFRAPROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Raj Singh Poonia** | **Rakesh Agarwal** |
| **Director** | **Director** |
| **DIN: 09615705** | **DIN: 10238543** |

MAGIK INFRAPROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U70102HR2014PTC052005
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 31 2024

**1 Corporate information**

MAGIK INFRAPROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED ('the Company') is a private limited company domiciled in India having its registered address at Village Begampur Khatola, Khandsa, Near Krishna Maruti, Narsinghpur, Gurgaon, Haryana, India, 122004 and 100% subsidiary of Newtime infrastructure limited.

**2 Basis of preparation, measurement and material accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis expect for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair values (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) and net defined benefit asset / liability and contingent consideration.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued Indian accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.These financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

**2.2 Current versus non-current classification**

The company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in 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

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The company classifies all other liabilities 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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

**2.3 Use of estimates**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IND AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions 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 the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

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**2.4 Taxation**

**Current 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 are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

**2.5 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.

**Financial assets**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

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All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, 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.

**Subsequent measurement**

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

**Debt instruments at amortised cost**

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

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) 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.

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.

**Debt instrument at FVTOCI**

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

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI 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).

**Debt instrument 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 FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI 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 statement of Profit and Loss.

**Equity investments**

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All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. 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 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.
Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss.

**Derecognition**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

▶ The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

**Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables.

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The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.
Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.
ECL is 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 entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

► All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
► Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms
ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of Profit and Loss.

**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, trade and other payables. 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. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including cash credit and financial guarantee contracts.

**Subsequent measurement**

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

**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 incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through Statement of profit and loss.

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**Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

**2.6 Provisions and Contingent liabilities**

Provisions are recognised 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 recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will not be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote

**2.7 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, 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, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

**2.10 Earnings per share**

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

Diluted earnings per share when applicable are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (after tax) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares which would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares when applicable are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

**2.11 Statement of cash flows**

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated

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MAGIK INFRAPROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U70102HR2014PTC052005
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the financial statements for year ended 31st March 2024

[All amounts are in rupees lakh, except share data and earnings per share]

NOTE 3 : CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

| PARTICULARS | AS AT 31st MARCH 2024 | AS AT 31st MARCH 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in Hand | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Balance with Scheduled Bank | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| TOTAL | **0.10** | **0.10** |

NOTE 4 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

| PARTICULARS | AS AT 31st MARCH 2024 | AS AT 31st MARCH 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Other receivables | | |
| Unsecured, Considered good | 0.70 | 0.70 |
| TOTAL | **0.70** | **0.70** |

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MAGIK INFRAPROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U70102HR2014PTC052005
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the financial statements for year ended 31st March 2024
[All amounts are in rupees lakh, except share data and earnings per share]

## NOTE 5 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

| PARTICULARS | AS AT 31st MARCH 2024 | AS AT 31st MARCH 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| <u>AUTHORISED CAPITAL</u> | | |
| 10,000 (P.Y. 10,000) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| <u>ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL</u> | | |
| 10,000 (P.Y. 10,000) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| TOTAL | 1.00 | 1.00 |

**Note 5.1 The Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding is set out below :**

| Particulars | As at 31st March 2024 | | As at 31st March 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Shares | Amount | No. of Shares | Amount |
| Opening balance | 10,000 | 0.10 | 10,000 | 0.10 |
| Equity share issued during the period | - | - | - | - |
| **Equity shares at the end of the period** | 10,000 | 0.10 | 10,000 | 0.10 |

**Note 5.2 Terms / Rights attached to the equity shares**

The Company currently has issued equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible to one vote per share held. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, expect in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaning assets of the Company , after distribution of all preferential payments. The distribution will be in proportion of the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

**Note 5.3 Details of Shareholders holding more the 5% of Share Capital**

| Particlulars | As at 31st March 2024 | | As at 31st March 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Shareholder | No. of Shares | % of Holding | No. of Shares | % of Holding |
| Newtime Infrastructure Limited | 10,000 | 100.00% | 10,000 | 100.00% |

**Note 5.4 Details of promoter shareholding**

| Particlulars | As at 31st March 2024 | | As at 31st March 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of promoter | No. of Shares | % of Holding | No. of Shares | % of Holding |
| Newtime Infrastructure Limited | 10,000 | 100.00% | 10,000 | 100.00% |

## NOTE 6 : OTHER EQUITY

| PARTICULARS | AS AT 31st MARCH 2024 | AS AT 31st MARCH 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Surplus/ (Deficit) in Statement of Profit & Loss | | |
| Balance as per Last Financial Year | (1.50) | (1.45) |
| Add: Profit/(Loss) during the Financial Year | (0.05) | (0.05) |
| Closing Balance | (1.55) | (1.50) |
| TOTAL | (1.55) | (1.50) |

## NOTE 7: OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

| PARTICULARS | AS AT 31st MARCH 2024 | AS AT 31st MARCH 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Expenses Payable | 0.69 | 0.64 |
| Other Liabilities | 0.66 | 0.66 |
| TOTAL | 1.35 | 1.30 |

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CIN: U70102HR2014PTC052005

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the financial statements for year ended 31st March 2024

[All amounts are in rupees lakh, except share data and earnings per share]

**NOTE 8: OTHER EXPENSES**

| PARTICULARS | For the Year Ended 31st MARCH 2024 | For the Year Ended 31st MARCH 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Bank charges# | 0.00 | - |
| Audit fee | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| TOTAL | 0.05 | 0.05 |

#Value less than 500 shown as 0.00

**NOTE 9 : EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)**

| PARTICULARS | FOR THE YR ENDED 31st MARCH 2024 | FOR THE YR ENDED 31st MARCH 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Net Profit after tax as per statement of profit and loss | (0.05) | (0.05) |
| Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calulating EPS | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calulating DEPS | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Basic earnings per share | (0.48) | (0.47) |
| Diluted earnings per share | (0.48) | (0.47) |
| Face value per equity share | 10 | 10 |

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RITU JAIN & Co. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS VARANASI

[All amounts are in rupees lakh, except share data and earnings per share]

**NOTE 10 FINANCIAL RATIO**

A financial ratio are the tool used by investors to analyse and gain information about the finance of a company's history or the entire business sector. Accordingly for the purpose of calculation of the following financial ratios, numbers are taken from the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit & Loss, and Cash Flow Statement.

| S.No. | PARTICULARS | Current Year | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Numerator | Denominator | Ratios | Change |
| 1 | Current ratio | 0.80 | 1.35 | 59% | (2.20%) |
| 2 | Debt-Equity ratio | Not Applicable | | | |
| 3 | Debt service coverage ratio | Not Applicable | | | |
| 4 | Return on equity ratio | (0.05) | (0.55) | 9% | (0.83%) |
| 5 | Inventory turnover ratio | Not Applicable | | | |
| 6 | Trade receivables turnover ratio | Not Applicable | | | |
| 7 | Trade payables turnover ratio | Not Applicable | | | |
| 8 | Net capital turnover ratio | Not Applicable | | | |
| 9 | Net profit ratio | Not Applicable | | | |
| 10 | Return on capital employed | (0.05) | (0.55) | 9% | 8.74% |
| 11 | Return on investment | Not Applicable | | | |

| S.No. | PARTICULARS | Previous Year | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Numerator | Denominator | Ratios | |
| 1 | Current ratio | 0.80 | 1.30 | 61.63% | |
| 2 | Debt-Equity ratio | Not Applicable | | | |
| 3 | Debt service coverage ratio | Not Applicable | | | |
| 4 | Return on equity ratio | (0.05) | (0.50) | 9.56% | |
| 5 | Inventory turnover ratio | Not Applicable | | | |
| 6 | Trade receivables turnover ratio | Not Applicable | | | |
| 7 | Trade payables turnover ratio | Not Applicable | | | |
| 8 | Net capital turnover ratio | Not Applicable | | | |
| 9 | Net profit ratio | Not Applicable | | | |
| 10 | Return on capital employed | (0.05) | (0.50) | 9.57% | |
| 11 | Return on investment | Not Applicable | | | |

| Where: | Numerator | Denominator |
|---|---|---|
| Current ratio | Current assets | Current liabilities |
| Debt-equity ratio | Total debt | Shareholders equity |
| Debt service coverage ratio | Earning available for debt | Debt service |
| Return on equity ratio | Profit after tax | Shareholders equity |
| Inventory turnover ratio | Sales | Inventory |
| Trade receivables turnover ratio | Net credit sales | Trade receivables |
| Trade payables turnover ratio | Net credit purchases | Trade payables |
| Net capital turnover ratio | Net sales | Working capital |
| Net profit ratio | Net profit | Net sales |
| Return on capital employed | EBIT | Capital employed |
| Return on investment | Interest income | Investments |

**Note-11: Related Parties Transactions:-**

Name of the Related party and Relationship

**Key Managerial Personnel**

Raj Singh Poonia — Director

Rakesh Agarwal — Director

**Holding Company**

Newtime Infrastructure Limited

**Entities under control of KMPs and their relatives**

WLD Investment Private Limited

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| Particulars | Nature of transaction | As at 31st March 2024 | As at 31st March 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Closing balances with related party** | | | |
| **Entities under control of KMPs and their relatives** | | | |
| WLD Investment Private Limited | Amount receivables | 0.70 | 0.70 |

**Note-12: Disclosure of any transaction with Strike off companies u/s 248, 560**

The company does not have any transaction with struck off companies.

**Note 13 Other Statutory Information for the current financial year**

Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, are given hereunder to the extent relevant and other than those given elsewhere in any other notes to the Financial Statements.

a. The Company does not has any immovable property for verification of title deeds.

b. The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

c. The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any lender who has powers to declare a company as a wilful defaulter at any time during the financial year or after the end of reporting period but before the date when the financial statements are approved.

d. The Company does not have any transactions with struck-off companies

e. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.

f. The Company does not have layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Companies (Restrictions on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

g. The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities(intermediaries), with the understanding that the intermediary shall;

(i) 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

(ii) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

h. The Company has not received any funds 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;

(i) 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

(ii) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

i. The Company does not have any transactions which is not recorded in the books of account but 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 Income Tax Act, 1961)

j. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

**Note 14:** Figures of previous year have been rearranged /regrouped as and when necessary in terms of current year's grouping.

In terms of our report of even date annexed

**Ritu Jain & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
**FRN:- 021093C**

RITU JAIN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS VARANASI

(Ritu Jain)
**Partner**
M.NO. - 427436

Place : Varanasi
Date : 29.05.2024
UDIN: 24427436BKGZVM2848

for and on behalf of the Board
**MAGIK INFRAPROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Raj Singh Poonia**
**Director**
**DIN: 09615705**

**Rakesh Agarwal**
**Director**
**DIN: 10238543**