Mukesh Raj & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Optiemus Telecommunication Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Ind AS financial statements of **M/s Optiemus Telecommunication Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and its loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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) read together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Information other than the Ind AS financial statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's reports thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Management's responsibility for the Ind AS financial statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, the 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

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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.

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

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of Ind AS financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

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

i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind As 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.

ii) Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to the Ind AS financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

iv) 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 Ind AS 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.

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Ind AS financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. 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 the 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 Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time.

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

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure A"**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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 other than disclosed in its Ind As financial statements.

   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, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

      b. The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

   v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

   vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. (Refer note 30 to the accompanying Ind AS financial statement)

   Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with, wherein the audit trail functionality was enabled.

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

For **Mukesh Raj & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 016693N

Mukesh Goel
Partner
ICAI Membership No.: 094837
UDIN: 25094837BMKYYJ8553

Place: Noida, Uttar Pradesh
Date: May 15, 2025

Annexure "A" To the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Optiemus Telecommunication Private Limited of even date)

Report on the internal financial controls over financial reporting under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Optiemus Telecommunication Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to respective 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

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.

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

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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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Mukesh Raj & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 016693N

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INDIA
FRN: 016693N
DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Mukesh Goel
Partner
ICAI Membership No.: 094837
UDIN: 25094837BMKYYJ8553

Place: Noida, Uttar Pradesh

Date: May 15, 2025

"Annexure B" to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure as **referred in paragraph (2) 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements'** of our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of **M/s Optiemus Telecommunication Private Limited** on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, we report that:

1. The Company does not own any property, plant and equipment or intangible assets as at March 31, 2025. Accordingly, the reporting requirements under clause 3(i) of the Order are not applicable.

2.
   a. The company did not hold any inventory during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

   b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of ₹5 crores, in aggregate, from any banks or financial institutions during the year, on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, reporting requirements under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

3. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments in, or provided any guarantees 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 year. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable.

4. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans, made any investments, or provided any guarantees or securities to which the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 would be applicable. Accordingly, the reporting requirements under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.

5. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder during the year. Accordingly, the reporting requirements under clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

6. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 has not been prescribed by the Central Government. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

7.
   a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Sales Tax, Income Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities, to the extent applicable.

   b. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess, and other material statutory dues which were in arrears as at March 31, 2025, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

   c. According to the records and information and explanations given to us, there are no dues in respect of statutory dues referred to in clause (vii)(a) above which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

8. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax, 1961 (43 of 1961)..

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9.
   a. In our opinion, on the basis of audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in payment of interest to any lender during the year.

   b. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders.

   c. The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and also there are no outstanding term loans as at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

   d. On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been utilized during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

   e. On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clauses 3(ix)(e) & (f) of the Order is not applicable.

10.
   a. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable

   b. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

11.
   a. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or on the Company being noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the management.

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

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

12. The company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

13. 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 section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

14. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not under any mandate to implement an internal audit system. Hence, reporting on clause 3(xiv)(a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable.

15. 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 its directors.

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16.

a. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934). Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) & (c) of the Order is not applicable.

b. There is no Core Investment Company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

17. The company has incurred cash losses amounting to ₹14.05 lakhs during the current financial year and ₹ 1.99 lakhs in the financial year immediately preceding the current financial year.

18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xviii) is not applicable.

19. On the basis of financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination 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 indicating that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all the 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.

20. On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company for the F.Y. 2024-25, we are of the opinion that, during the year ended on March 31, 2025 the Company was not liable to incur any expenditure towards corporate social responsibility (CSR Expenditure). Hence, reporting under clause 3(xx) (a) & (b) is not applicable.

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

For **Mukesh Raj & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 016693N

Mukesh Goel
Partner
ICAI Membership No.: 094837
UDIN: 25094837BMKYYJ8553

MUKESH RAJ & CO. INDIA FRN: 016693N DELHI Chartered Accountants

Place: Noida, Uttar Pradesh
Date: May 15, 2025

OPTIEMUS TELECOMMUNICATION PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U26301DL2023PTC417685
Balance Sheet
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
A. Non-current assets			
Deferred tax assets (net)	3	3.65	2.85
Total non-current assets (A)		**3.65**	**2.85**
B. Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
- Cash and cash equivalents	4	3.97	8.01
(b) Other current assets	5	2.00	1.59
Total current assets (B)		**5.97**	**9.60**
Total assets (A+B)		**9.62**	**12.45**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
A. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	6(a)	10.00	10.00
(b) Other equity	6(b)	(11.74)	(8.92)
Total equity (A)		**(1.74)**	**1.08**
Liabilities			
B. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	7	10.00	-
(b) Other current liabilities	8	1.36	11.37
Total current liabilities (B)		**11.36**	**11.37**
Total liabilities (B)		**11.36**	**11.37**
Total equity and liabilities (A+B)		**9.62**	**12.45**

See accompanying notes forming part of Ind AS financial statements 1 to 31
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Mukesh Raj & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 016693N

MUKESH RAJ & CO. * Chartered Accountants * INDIA FRN: 016693N DELHI

Mukesh Goel
Partner
ICAI membership number:094837

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15-05-2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Optiemus Telecommunication Private Limited

Ashok Gupta
Director
DIN: 00277434

Deepesh Gupta
Director
DIN: 00469737

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15-05-2025

OPTIEMUS TELECOMMUNICATION PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U26301DL2023PTC417685
Statement of Profit & Loss
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period July 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024
A Income			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Total income (A)		-	-
B Expenses			
Other expenses	9	3.62	11.77
Total expenses (B)		**3.62**	**11.77**
C Profit /(loss) before exceptional items and tax (A-B)		(3.62)	(11.77)
D Exceptional Items		-	-
E Profit /(loss) before tax (C-D)		**(3.62)**	**(11.77)**
F Tax expense:			
- Deferred Tax	3	(0.80)	(2.85)
Total tax expense		**(0.80)**	**(2.85)**
G Profit /(loss) for the year (E-F)		**(2.82)**	**(8.92)**
H Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss :			
- Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
- Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit & Loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) (H)		-	-
I Total comprehensive income for the year (G+H)		**(2.82)**	**(8.92)**
J Earnings per equity share (EPS)	10		
Basic (in ₹)		(2.82)	(8.92)
Diluted (in ₹)		(2.82)	(8.92)
Face value per share (in ₹)		10.00	10.00
See accompanying notes forming part of Ind AS financial statements	1 to 31		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date attached
For Mukesh Raj & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm's registration number: 016693N

MUKESH RAJ & CO. ★ INDIA FRN: 016693N DELHI ★ Chartered Accountants

Mukesh Goel
Partner
ICAI membership number: 094837

Place : New Delhi
Date: 15-05-2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Optiemus Telecommunication Private Limited

Ashok Gupta
Director
DIN : 00277434

Deepesh Gupta
Director
DIN : 00469737

Place : New Delhi
Date: 15-05-2025

OPTIEMUS TELECOMMUNICATION PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U26301DL2023PTC417685
Statement of Cash Flows
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period July 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	(3.62)	(11.77)
Adjustments for:		
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(10.01)	11.37
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(0.41)	(1.59)
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**(14.04)**	**(1.99)**
Income tax paid	-	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities (A)	**(14.04)**	**(1.99)**
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Purchase of fixed assets including CWIP and capital advances	-	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities (B)	**-**	**-**
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issue of equity share capital	-	10.00
Proceeds from /(repayment) of short-term borrowings	10.00	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities (C)	**10.00**	**10.00**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(4.04)**	**8.01**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8.01	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the closing of the year	**3.97**	**8.01**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks in current accounts	3.97	8.01
Cash on hand	-	-
Total	**3.97**	**8.01**

Notes:
1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in IND AS-7, "Statement of Cash Flows".
2. The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Mukesh Raj & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm's registration number:016693N

MUKESH RAJ & CO. INDIA FRN: 016693N DELHI Chartered Accountants

Mukesh Goel
Partner
ICAI membership number:094837

Place : New Delhi
Date: 15-05-2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Optiemus Telecommunication Private Limited

Ashok Gupta
Director
DIN : 00277434

Deepesh Gupta
Director
DIN : 00469737

Place : New Delhi
Date: 15-05-2025

OPTIEMUS TELECOMMUNICATION PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U26301DL2023PTC417685
Statement of Changes in Equity
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital
At March 31, 2024

Balance as at April 01, 2023	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2023	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2024
-	-	-	10.00	10.00

At March 31, 2025

Balance as at April 01, 2024	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
10.00	-	10.00	-	10.00

b. Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to equity shareholders Reserves and surplus Retained earnings	Total
As at April 01, 2023	-	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the period	(8.92)	(8.92)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**(8.92)**	**(8.92)**
As at April 01, 2024	**(8.92)**	**(8.92)**
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(2.82)	(2.82)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**(11.74)**	**(11.74)**

See accompanying notes forming part of Ind AS financial statements
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Mukesh Raj & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 016693N

Mukesh Goel
Partner
Membership Number: 094887

Place : Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
Date: 15-05-2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Optiemus Telecommunication Private Limited

Ashok Gupta
Director
DIN : 00277434

Deepesh Gupta
Director
DIN : 00469737

Place : Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
Date: 15-05-2025

MUKESH RAJ & CO. INDIA FRN: 016693N DELHI Chartered Accountants

1. Corporate information and material accounting policies information

1.1. Corporate Information

Optiemus Telecommunication Private Limited ("the Company") is a private company incorporated on July 26, 2023. It is Non-Government Company and registered at Registrar of Companies, Delhi. The Corporate Identification Number (CIN) is U26301DL2023PTC417685. Its registered office is situated at K-20, 2nd Floor, Lajpat Nagar-II, Delhi, Lajpat Nagar (South Delhi), New Delhi, Delhi-110024, India.

It has been incorporated with its main objectives to engage in the business of production of IT Hardware, which includes laptops, tablets, all-in-one PCs, ultra small form factors (USFF) and servers for which the company has applied for the PLI scheme to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

1.2. Basis of preparation and presentation of financial statements

i. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

ii. Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

iii. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (INR'00,000) up to two decimal places, except when otherwise indicated.

iv. Use of estimates

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

2. Material accounting policy

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied for all years/periods presented.

Material accounting policies adopted by the Company are as under:

2.1. Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when:
- Expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

2.2. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The company collects Goods and Service Tax on behalf of government, and therefore, these are

MUKESH RAJ & CO. INDIA FRN: 016693N DELHI * Chartered Accountants * not consideration to which the company is entitled, hence, these are excluded from revenue. The company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Sale of goods

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of electronic goods.

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

Interest Income

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

Others

Other incomes are recognized on accrual basis.

2.3. Financial instruments

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

I. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

- Bank Balances

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial assets at FVTPL or FVTOCI

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement, and either the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ii.Financial Liabilities

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

- Borrowings

MUKESH RAJ & CO. INDIA FRN: 016693N DELHI Chartered Accountants

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Financial liabilities are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held-for-trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

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

iii.Offsetting of financial instruments

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

iv.Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair Value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair values of the financial instruments are not materially different at the reporting date.

2.4. Cash and Bank balances

Cash and Bank Balances in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks in current accounts, 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 at banks in current accounts, net of outstanding bank overdrafts, as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.5. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date. The arrangement is assessed for whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets, or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

Finance leases that transfer to the Company substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and a reduction in the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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2.6. Provisions

General provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Warranty provisions

Provisions for warranty-related costs are recognized when the product is sold or a service is provided to the customer. Initial recognition is based on historical experience. The initial estimate of warranty-related costs is revised annually.

2.7. Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961, enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Company operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred Tax Expense or Income arises due to temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the statement of financial position and its tax base. Temporary differences may be either taxable temporary differences, which are temporary differences that will result in taxable amounts in determining taxable profit (tax loss) of future periods when the carrying amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled or deductible temporary differences, which are temporary differences that will result in amounts that are deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) of future periods when the carrying amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled. A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

2.8. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker. The Chief Operating Decision-Maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

2.9. Earnings per share (EPS)

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

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

2.10. Contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

2.11. Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new Indian Accounting Standards or amendments to the existing Indian Accounting Standards. There is no such notification by MCA in this regard which would have been applicable on the company from April 01, 2024.

MUKESH RAJ & CO. INDIA FRN: 016693N DELHI Chartered Accountants

OPTIEMUS TELECOMMUNICATION PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U26301DL2023PTC417685
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3. Deferred Tax Assets

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss
Deferred tax expense/(income):

Particular	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current year loss	(0.91)	(2.96)
Incorporation expenses	(0.03)	0.11
Others	0.14	0.00
Deferred tax expense/(income)	**(0.80)**	**(2.85)**

Deferred tax Assets:

Particular	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Business loss	3.88	2.96
Incorporation expenses	(0.08)	(0.11)
Others	(0.14)	0.00
Total	**3.65**	**2.85**

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):

Particular	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance as of April 01	**2.85**	
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit & loss	0.80	2.85
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	0.00	0.00
Closing balance as at March 31	**3.65**	**2.85**

4. Current financial assets

Particular	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks in current accounts	3.97	8.01
Total	**3.97**	**8.01**

5. Other current assets

Particular	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Taxes recoverable	2.00	1.59
Total	**2.00**	**1.59**

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OPTIEMUS TELECOMMUNICATION PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U26301DL2023PTC417685
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

6 (a). Equity share capital

(a) Authorized share capital:	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
- Equity shares of ₹10 each	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00
Total	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00
(b) Issued equity share capital:				
- Equity shares of ₹10 each	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00
Total	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00
(c) Subscribed equity share capital:				
- Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00
Total	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00
(d) Paid up equity share capital:				
- Equity shares of ₹ 10 each subscribed and fully paid	1,00,000	10.00	-	-
- Issued during the year	-	-	1,00,000	10.00
Total	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00

(e) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

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

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

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

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
- M/s Optiemus Electronics Limited	74,000	*74.0%*	74,000	*74.0%*
- M/s Adit Infratel Private Limited	26,000	*26.0%*	26,000	*26.0%*

(g) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% change during the year	No. of shares	% change during the year
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
- M/s Optiemus Electronics Limited	74,000	-	74,000	-
- M/s Adit Infratel Private Limited	26,000	-	26,000	-

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MUKESH RAJ & CO. INDIA FRN: 016693N DELHI *Chartered Accountants*

OPTIEMUS TELECOMMUNICATION PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U26301DL2023PTC417685
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

6 (b). Other equity

	Amount
Retained earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2023	
Profit/ (Loss) for the period	(8.92)
Add: Other comprehensove income, net of tax	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**(8.92)**
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(2.82)
Add: Other comprehensove income, net of tax	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**(11.74)**
Total other equity	
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**(11.74)**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**(8.92)**

Nature and purpose of reserves:

(a) Retained Earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

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OPTIEMUS TELECOMMUNICATION PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U26301DL2023PTC417685
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

7. Borrowings

Particular	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured		
From related parties*	10.00	-
From other	-	-
Total	**10.00**	**-**

* *(refer note 15 for details of loans from related parties)*

8. Other current liabilities

Particular	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Taxes and other statutory dues payable	0.10	0.92
Other expense payable	1.26	10.45
Total	**1.36**	**11.37**

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DELHI
Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

9. Other expenses

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period July 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Other Expenses		
Audit fee	1.45	1.30
Bank charges	0.01	0.00
Legal and professional charges	-	8.84
PLI fee	-	1.00
Rent charges	2.08	0.61
Rates & taxes	0.02	-
ROC fee	0.06	0.02
	3.62	**11.77**

***Payment to auditor**

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period July 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024
As auditor:		
- Statutory audit	1.00	1.00
- Limited review	0.45	0.30
	1.45	**1.30**

10. Earnings per equity share (EPS)

Basic EPS amount is calculated by dividing the profit / loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period.
Diluted EPS amount is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the period July 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	(2.82)	(8.92)
Weighted average number of equity shares	1,00,000	1,00,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share **(In ₹)**	(2.82)	(8.92)

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DELHI
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(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

11. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

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

Taxes

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

Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and if it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits, if any) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities, if any are not recognised in financial statements. A contingent asset is neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Carrying value and approximate fair values of financial instruments are same.

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

There are no micro, small and medium enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days during the year and also as at March 31, 2025. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

13. Fair value measurements

a. Break-up of financial instruments carried at amortised costs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial assets		
- Cash and cash equivalents	3.97	8.01
	3.97	**8.01**
Financial liabilities		
- Borrowings	10.00	-
	10.00	**-**

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

14. Segment reporting

During the current financial year, the Company did not undertake any business activities. Accordingly, there are no reportable operating segments for the year, and no additional disclosures are required under Ind AS 108 - *Operating Segments*.

15. Related party disclosures

Relationship	List of related parties
Ultimate holding Company	M/s Optiemus Infracom Limited
Holding company	M/s Optiemus Electronics Limited
Group entities :	M/s Optiemus Infracom (Singapore) Pte Ltd M/s FineMs Electronics Private Limited M/s Troosol Enterprises Private Limited M/s GDN Enterprises Private Limited M/s Optiemus Unmanned Systems Private Limited M/s Bharat Innovative Glass Technologies Private Limited
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives :	M/s Ace Mobile Manufactures Private Limited M/s Besmarty Technologies Private Limited M/s Deepali International Private Limited M/s EMU Exports Private Limited M/s Fidelity Logistics Limited M/s GRA Enterprises Private Limited M/s Insat Exports Private Limited M/s International Value Retail Private Limited M/s Mobiphone Network India Limited M/s MPS Telecom Retail Private Limited M/s Param Exports and Construction Private Limited M/s Southwest Infra Designs Private Limited M/s Techtube Media Works Private Limited M/s Teleecare Network India Private Limited M/s Telemax Links India Private Limited M/s Vision Interiors (India) Private Limited M/s Xcite Communications Private Limited

MUKESH RAJ & CO. INDIA FRN: 016693N DELHI Chartered Accountants

OPTIEMUS TELECOMMUNICATION PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U26301DL2023PTC417685
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Related Party Disclosure

Particular	Nature of Transaction/ Balance Outstanding	Amount of transaction		Balance as on	
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
M/s Optiemus Electronics Limited	Issue of share capital	-	7.40	-	-
M/s Adit Infratel Private Limited	Issue of share capital	-	2.60	-	-
M/s Optiemus Infracom Limited	Rent expense	1.05	0.35	0.35	0.41
M/s Optiemus Electronics Limited	Rent expense	0.83	0.20	-	0.24
Mr. Ashok Gupta	Loan received from directors	10.00	-	10.00	-

16. Title deeds of immovable property not held in name of the Company
The company does not own any immovable property as at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.

17. Loans and advances given to related parties
The company has not granted any loans to related parties during the financial years ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.

18. Security of current assets against borrowings
The company has not availed any borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of its current assets. Accordingly, the disclosure requirements prescribed in this regard are not applicable.

19. Details of benami property held
No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder, for holding any benami property during the year.

20. Wilful defaulter
The company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank, financial institution, or any other lender during the year.

21. Relationship with struck off companies
During the year, the Company has not entered into any transactions with companies that have been struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.

22. Registration of charge
There are no charges or satisfactions which are required to be registered with the Registrar of Companies that remain pending beyond the statutory period as on the reporting date.

23. Compliance with number of layers of companies
The company has complied with the prescribed number of layers of companies as specified under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

24. Ratio Analysis

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(1) Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.53	0.84
- % change from previous year			*(37.8%)*	
- Reason for change more than 25%			*Refer note *1 below*	
(2) Debt-equity ratio	Total debts	Shareholder's equity	(5.74)	-
- % change from previous year			-	
- Reason for change more than 25%			-	
(3) Debt service coverage ratio	Profit after tax+Interest Non-cash operating expenses	Interest+ Principal repayment	-	-
- % change from previous year			-	
- Reason for change more than 25%			-	
(4) Return on equity (ROE)	Profit after tax- Preference dividend (if any)	Average shareholder's equity	851.8%	(1652.0%)
- % change from previous year			*(151.6%)*	
- Reason for change more than 25%			*Refer note *2 below*	
(5) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventories	-	-
- % change from previous year			-	
- Reason for change more than 25%			-	
(6) Trade receivable turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	-	-
- % change from previous year			-	
- Reason for change more than 25%			-	
(7) Trade payable turnover ratio	Purchases of goods & services	Average trade payables	-	-
- % change from previous year			-	
- Reason for change more than 25%			-	

MUKESH RAJ & CO. INDIA FRN: 016693N DELHI Chartered Accountants

OPTIEMUS TELECOMMUNICATION PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U26301DL2023PTC417685
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(8) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital (i.e. current assets-current liabilities)	-	-
- % change from previous year			-	
- Reason for change more than 25%			-	
(9) Net profit ratio	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	-	-
- % change from previous year			-	
- Reason for change more than 25%			-	
(10) Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earnings before interest & tax	Capital employed (i.e. net worth+total debt+deferred tax liability)	(43.9%)	(1090.1%)
- % change from previous year			*(96.0%)*	
- Reason for change more than 25%			*Refer note *3 below*	
(11) Return on investment (%)	Income generated from invested funds	Average investments	-	-
- % change from previous year			-	
- Reason for change more than 25%			-	

Notes:

**1 Due to decrease in current assets (cash and cash equivalents).*

**2 Due to decrease in other expenses, the overall loss for the year has decreased.*

**3 Due to decrease in overall loss for the year.*

25. Disclosure where company has given loan or invested to other person or entity to lend or invest in another person or entity

The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities

a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

26. Disclosure where company has received fund from other person or entity to lend or invest in other person or entity

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

a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

27. Undisclosed Income

The Company does not have any unrecorded transactions which have been surrendered or disclosed as Income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

28. CSR Expenditure

In accordance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are not applicable to the Company. Consequently, the Company is not obligated to incur any expenditure towards CSR initiatives during the financial year.

29. Details of Crypto Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

30. Audit trail

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide its notification number G.S.R. 206(E) dated March 24, 2021 (amended from time to time) in reference to the proviso to Rule 3 (1) of the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021, introduced the requirement, where a company used an accounting software, of only using such accounting software w.e.f April 01, 2023 which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction.
The Company has assessed all of its IT applications including supporting applications considering the guidance provided in "Implementation guide on reporting on audit trail under rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (Revised 2024 edition)" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accounts of India in February 2024, and identified applications that are relevant for maintaining books of accounts.
The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software,

31. The figures have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs of Rupees. The figure 0.00 wherever stated represents amount below rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

As per our report of even date attached
For Mukesh Raj & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm's registration number:016693N

MUKESH RAJ & CO. INDIA FRN: 016693N DELHI Chartered Accountants

Mukesh Goel
Partner
ICAI membership number:094837

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15-05-2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Optiemus Telecommunication Private Limited

Ashok Gupta
Director
DIN : 00277434

Deepesh Gupta
Director
DIN : 00469737

Place: New Delhi
Date: 15-05-2025