Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Hi-Print Investments Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Hi-Print Investments Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2023, and the statement of Profit and Loss for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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, 2023, and its Loss 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon
The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report and other company related information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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 Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial control with reference to financial statement in place and operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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 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 law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement 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 the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   f) In terms of MCA Notification No. F No. 1/11/2014-CL-V dated 13-06-17, reporting on adequacy and operating effectiveness of company's Internal Financial Control is not applicable to the company.

   g) Being a Private Limited Company, provisions of Section 197 is not applicable to the company. Hence, reporting in accordance with requirement of provisions of section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable on the Company.

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

      i. As per information and explanation given to us, the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial statements;

      ii. As per information and explanation given to us, the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

      iii. As per information and explanation given to us and from our examination of books, 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 (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;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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.

(a) The company has not proposed any Final dividend during the year.

(b) The company has not proposed any interim dividend during the year.

(c) The Board of Director of the company has not proposed any final dividend which require approval of members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

vi. As proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under clause 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.

2. No Report is given as required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub section (11) of section 143 of the Act, on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the order, as the same is not applicable on the Company.

For D Khanna & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 012917N

DEEPAK KHANNA

Digitally signed by DEEPAK KHANNA
Date: 2023.05.16 17:28:01 +05'30'

D. KHANNA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
JAIPUR

[Deepak Khanna]
Partner
M. No. 092140
UDIN: 23092140BGWNSK7467

Date: 16th May, 2023
Place: Jaipur

HI-PRINT INVESTMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN:U45100UP2020PTC130367
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs except share data and unless otherwise stated)

(Amount in Lacs.)

Particulars	Notes	As at Mar 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
1. Non Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Loans		-	-
(c) Deferred tax assets (Net)	8	1.24	
		1.24	-
2. Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables		-	-
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10.1	2.97	1.00
(iii) Other bank balances	10.2	2,019.52	
(iv) Loans		-	-
(b) Non Financial Assets	11	13.54	0.01
		2,036.03	1,01
Misc expenditure (Preliminary expenses w/off)		0.01	0.01
TOTAL		**2,037.28**	**1.02**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2	1.00	1.00
(b) Other Equity			
Retained Earnings	3	(3.83)	(0.16)
Total Equity		**(2.83)**	**0.84**
2. Non Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings	4	2,015.00	-
3 Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-
4. Other Liabilities	6.1	22.36	-
4. Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade and Other Payables	5	0.15	0,10
(b) Liabilities For Current Tax		-	-
(c) Other Current Liabilities	7	0.13	0.08
(d) Non Financial Liabilities	6.2	2.48	
		2.76	0.18
TOTAL		**2,037.28**	**1.02**

Summary of significant accounting policies	1	**0.00**	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For D Khanna & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 012917N

D. KHANNA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants JAIPUR

[Deepak Khanna]
Partner
Membership No. 092140
UDIN:
Place: Jaipur
Date:16-05-2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hi-Print Investment Pvt.Ltd.

Rajendra Kumar agarwal
Director
DIN : 00011127

Yash Todi
Director
DIN : 08034207

HI-PRINT INVESTMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN:U45100UP2020PTC130367
Profit & Loss Account for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs except share data and unless otherwise stated)

(Amount in Lacs.)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended Mar 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other Income	12	21.68	-
Total revenue		**21.68**	**-**
Expenses			
Employee Benefit Expenses		-	-
Depreciation		-	-
Other Expenses	13	0.12	0.10
Finance Costs	14	26.48	0.00
Tota, expenses		**26.60**	**0.10**
Profit before tax and exceptional item		(4.91)	(0.10)
Exceptional item		-	-
Profit before tax		**(4.91)**	**(0.10)**
Tax expense			
Tax relating to earlier years		-	-
Deferred tax charge	8	(1.24)	-
Current tax		-	-
Total tax expense		(1.24)	-
Profit for the year		**(3.67)**	**(0.10)**
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total Income for the year, net of tax		**(3.67)**	**(0.10)**

Earnings per equity share:			
Basic earnings per share (In Indian Rupees per share)	15	(36.68)	
Diluted earnings per share (In Indian Rupees per share)	15	(36.68)	
Nominal value per equity share (In Indian Rupees per share)	2 (a)	-	-

Summary of significant accounting policies 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For D Khanna & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 012917N

D. Khanna & Associates Chartered Accountants Jaipur

[Deepak Khanna]
Partner
Membership No. 092140
UDIN:
Place: Jaipur
Date:16-05-2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Hi-Print Investment Pvt.Ltd.

Rajendra Kumar agarwal
Director
DIN : 00011127

Yash Todi
Director
DIN : 08034207

HI-PRINT INVESTMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN:U45100UP2020PTC130367
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW AS AT MARCH 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs except share data and unless otherwise stated)

(Amount in Lacs.)

	Particulars	As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022
A:	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Net Profit before tax as per Statement of profit & Loss	(4.91)	(0.10)
	Adjusted for:		
	Depreciation	-	-
	Preliminary Exp Written Off	0.00	0.00
	Finance Cost	24.84	-
	Interest Income	(21.68)	
	Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	**(1.75)**	**(0.09)**
	Adjusted For:		
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	0.05	-
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	0.05	0.10
	(Increase) in Non Financial Assets	(11.35)	
	Increase in Non-Financial Liabilities	2.48	
	Increase in long term loans and advances		
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	-	-
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	-	-
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets and Mis. Exp	-	(0.01)
	Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**(10.52)**	**(0.00)**
	Cash Generated from Operations	**(10.52)**	
	Less: Income Tax Paid (Net)	2.17	
	Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**(12.69)**	
B:	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Net Purchase of Property, plant & Equipment	-	-
	Interest Income	21.68	
	(Increase) in fixed deposit and margin money deposits	(2,019.52)	
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(1,997.84)**	-
C:	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Proceeds from issue of Equity share Capital	-	-
	Proceeds from issue of Preference Share Capital	-	
	Increase/(Decrease) in Short Term borrowings	-	
	Interest Paid	(2.48)	
	Increase in long term borrowings	2,015.00	
	Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	**2,012.52**	-
	Net Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**1.98**	**(0.00)**
	Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents	**1.00**	**1.00**
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note No. 15)	**2.98**	**1.00**
	Component of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	(i) Balances with banks		
	(a) In current accounts	2.97	1.00
	(ii) Cash on hand	-	-
	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**2.97**	**1.00**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

For D Khanna & Associates

Chartered Accountants
FRN: 012917N

D Khanna & Associates Chartered Accountants JAIPUR

[Deepak Khanna]
Partner
Membership No. 092140

UDIN:
Place : Jaipur
Date: 16-05-2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Hi-Print Investment Pvt.Ltd of

Rajendra Kumar agarwal
Director
DIN : 00011127

Yash Todi
Director
DIN : 08034207

HI-PRINT INVESTMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN:U45100UP2020PTC130367

Company Profile:

The Company is a private limited company & incorporated on 03rd August , 2022 to carry on the business involved. The financial statements are prepared for the period 03.08.2022 to 31.03.2023. .Hi Print Investments Private Limited (referred to as the "Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India and registered with Ministry of Company Affairs vide registration no. U45100UP2020PTC130367. The registered office of the Company is located at Village Agwanpur Kanth Road,Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India - 244001 . The Company is engaged in the business of (1) To carry on financial activities, whether in India or outside, in the nature of investment in bank deposits, money market instruments (including money market mutual funds and liquid mutual fund), government securities and to carry on such other activities as may be permitted and prescribed by the relevant statutory authorities for investment companies from time to time. (2) To carry on the business, whether in India or outside, of making investment in group & non group companies in the form of shares, bonds, debentures, debt, loans or securities and providing guarantees, other forms of collateral, or taking on other contingent liabilities, on behalf of or for the benefit of any group & non group companies. (3) To carry on, in India or elsewhere, the business of installing, commissioning, carrying out, implementing, operating, running, maintaining, repairing and revamping all type of smart / advanced metering (including but not limited to Energy metering, Gas metering, and Water metering) instruments, infrastructure, software, solutions, projects and services (including but not limited to meter installation, billing & collection services, testing & measurement services, facility management services, system integrator, annual maintenance contract, advanced metering infrastructure service provider) on turn-key basis or under CAPEX-OPEX- TOTEX base BOOT Model or otherwise. (4) To construct, laydown, establish, promote, erect, build, install, commission, carry out and run all necessary power sub-stations, workshops, repair shops, wires, cables, transmission lines, accumulators, street lights for the purpose of conservation, distribution and supply of electricity to participating industries, State Electricity Boards and other Boards for industrial, commercial, domestic, public and other purposes and also to provide regular services for repairing and maintenance of all distribution and supply lines on turn-key basis or otherwise. (5) To carry on, in India or elsewhere, the business of manufacturing, contract manufacturing, assembling, acquiring, building, converting, commercializing, designing, veloping, displaying, demonstrating, equipping, fabricating, repairing, maintaining, modifying, marketing, machine, reconditioning, remodelling, importing, exporting, buying, selling, reselling, researching and to act as agent,(6) manufacturer, supplier, contractors, consultants, engineers, collaborators, or otherwise to deal in all types of electrical, electronic, mechanical magnetic, electro-magnetic, optical, hydraulic, pneumatic, computer based industrial electronics and consumer based electronics items, instruments, components, equipment, machines, goods and appliances, including but not limited to Energy Meters including Smart Energy Meters (Prepaid and A [Pursuant to Schedule I (see sections 4 and 5) to SPICe +MOA the Companies Act, 2013] FORM NO. INC-33 (e-Memorandum of Association) 3 post-paid), Gas Meters including Smart Gas Meters (Prepaid and post-paid), Water Meters including Smart Water Meters (Prepaid and Post-paid), Smart Metering Solutions, All types of Meters in semi-knocked-down & completely-knocked-down, Communication Modules; Net Meters, Smart Group Meter, DIN Meters, Street Light Management Solutions, Data Concentrator Unit (DCU), Gateways, Power Quality Meters, Reference Meters, Meter Reading Instruments, Hand Held Unit (HHU), Metering Software such as Meter Data Acquisition System (MDAS), Vending, Head End System (HES), Meter Data Management System (MDMS), etc., Mobile Apps for smart energy meter, meter billing & collection services, and testing & measurement services, ABT Meters, Metering Enclosures, Miniature Circuit Breakers, Fuse, Current Transformers (CT), Electronic Controls, MPTT Charge Controllers, High Voltage Distribution Systems (HVDS), Low Voltage Distribution Systems (LVDS), Microprocessors Based Control, Microprocessors Based Control Panels, Modems, Network Interface Cards, Inverters, Solar Inverters, UPS, Transformers, Transformer Process Equipment, Poles (electric and electronic), Solar Wafers, Solar Cells, Solar Modules, Fuel Cells, Electric Vehicles and its attachments, accessories and spares parts, Switchgears, Switch Assemblies, Telephones, Electronic Digital Products Software, Billing Software, Display Devices, Communication Equipment, Generating Sets, Batteries, Battery Chargers, EV Charging Stations, CVT, Stabilizers, Engines, Digital Signature Receivers, Computers and its attachments, accessories and spares parts, Engineering Products, Wireless Equipment and Systems, Assembled Printed Circuits Boards (PCB), Hybrid Micro Circuits (HMC) / Drivers, and Electronic Components; Passive and Active.

Chartered Accountants

1. Significant Accounting Policies:

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements: :

The company is 100% subsidiary of Genus Power Solutions Private Limited and as such 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 standalone financial statements. The accounting policies have been consistently applied. The standalone financial statement has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

Derivative financial instruments –

Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policies regarding financial instruments)

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

1.2 Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the result of operations during the reporting period end. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively.

1.3 Cash Flow Statement:

The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method".

1.4 Revenue Recognition (Ind AS-115):

"Revenue from contracts with customer is recognised 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 has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer

Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

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

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

1.5 Determination of Performance Obligation

Separate performance obligation has been identified in metering projects at contract inception wherein the Company engages itself into Supply and Installation of Meters. In cases of projects involving supply and installation of bought-out items, the Company has referred to paragraph B19 of Ind AS 115, wherein, the objective of measuring progress in satisfying a performance obligation is not achieved until significant installation of the bought-out item has been made. In such cases, the revenue has been recognised on the basis of the entity's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of a performance obligation relative to the total expected inputs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation.

1.6 Revenue from sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligation to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

1.7 Revenue from Installation and other services

The Company provides installation services that are bundled together with the sale of products to a customer. The installation services can be obtained from other providers and do not significantly customise or modify the meter or related products manufactured. Contracts for bundled sales of meters and related products and installation services are comprised of two performance obligations because the promises to transfer equipment and provide installation services are capable of being distinct and separately identifiable.

The Company recognises revenue from installation services over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. Revenue from the sale of the meters and related products are recognised at a point in time, generally upon delivery of the equipment.

1.8 Revenue from Erection Contracts

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue and contract costs associated with the construction contract shall be recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period. The percentage of completion is determined by the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed up to the reporting date bear to the estimated total contract costs. However, profit is not recognized unless there is reasonable progress on the contract. If total cost of a contract, based on technical and other estimates, is estimated to exceed the total contract revenue, the foreseeable loss is provided for. The effect of any adjustment arising from revision to estimates is included in the income statement of the year in which revisions are made. Contract revenue earned in excess of billing has been reflected under "Other current assets" and billing in excess of contract revenue has been reflected under "Other current liabilities" in the balance sheet. Price Escalation and other claims or variations in the contract works are included in contract revenue only when:

i. Negotiations have reached to an advanced stage such that it is probable that customer will accept the claim; and ii. The amount that is probable will be accepted by the customer and can be measured reliably.

1.9 Contract costs

Costs related to work performed in projects are recognised on an accrual basis, and the costs actually incurred in completing the work performed are recognised as an expense, together with those which, even though they are expected to be incurred in the future, have to be allocated to the work completed to date.

1.10 Contract modifications

Contract modifications are defined as changes in the scope of the work, other than changes envisaged in the original contract, that may result in a change in the revenue associated with that contract. Modifications to the initial contract require the customer's technical and/or financial approval before billings can be issued and the amounts relating to the additional work can be collected. The Company does not recognise the revenue from such additional work until the customer's either of the technical or financial approval has been obtained. In cases where the additional work has been

Chartered Accountants

approved but the corresponding change in price has not been determined, the requirement described below for variable consideration is applied: namely, to recognise revenue for an amount with respect to which it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

1.11 Claims

A claim is a request for payment of compensation from the customer (for example, for compensation, reimbursement of prolongation costs, etc) that is rejected and being disputed by the customer under the contract. The revenue relating to claims which are pending before various judicial authorities are not recognized till the time it is established that such amounts are clearly due and enforceable.

1.12 Interest income

For all financial instrument measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

1.13 Other Operating Income

The Company presents incentives received related to refund of indirect taxes as other operating income in the statement of profit and loss.

1.14 Government Grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset

1.15 Property, Plant & Equipment:

"Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of tax / duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance or extends its estimated useful life.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses upon disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized net within "other (income)/expense, net" in the statement of profit and loss.

"Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management, which is equal to the life prescribed under the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The lives of the assets are as follows:

Assets	Life of the assets (In Years)
Buildings	30 - 60
Plant and Equipment	6 - 15
Furniture & Fixtures	10
Vehicles	8
Office Equipment	5
Computers	3-6

"The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial period/year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate"

1.16 Intangible Assets:

Costs relating to computer software, which is acquired, are capitalised and amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of three years. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

1.17 Earning Per Share:

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

Diluted EPS amounts are 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 outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential shares."

1.18 The Effect of Change in Foreign Exchange Rates:

"Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into Indian Rupees at the rates ruling on the dates of the transaction, unless such transactions are covered by forward contract. Foreign currency transaction remaining unsettled i.e. not realized/paid off at the year-end are translated at year-end rates and resulted gain/loss are accounted in the Profit & Loss Account unless such transaction are covered by forward contracts.

Foreign currency on the hand or lying with the financial institute or banks at the year end have been converted into Indian Rupee equivalent at year-end rates and resulted gain/loss are accounted in the Profit & Loss Account. "

1.19 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 India. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in OCI 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 establishes provision where appropriate.

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.

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 utilized.

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 period/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 OCI or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

1.20 Inventories:

"Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials and Components: Materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

- Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost of finished goods includes excise duty.

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

1.21 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent 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.

1.22 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

"Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of 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.

A contingent liability is possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise the contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. The Company does not recognise the contingent assets but discloses its existence in the financial statements."

1.23 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

1.24 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of 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.

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

Liquidated damages: Provision for liquidated damages are recognised on contracts for which delivery dates are exceeded and computed in reasonable manner.

Other Litigation: claims Provision for litigation related obligation represents liabilities that are expected to materialise in respect of matters in appeal.

Onerous contracts: If the Company has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract.

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it

Chartered Accountants

1.25 Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation under purchase unit credit method. Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods. Past service costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss on the earlier of:

The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and

• The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

• Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

• Net Interest Expense or Income

The Company treats accumulated leave, as a long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the period-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the entire liability in respect of leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement beyond 12 months after the reporting date

1.26 General:

Except where stated, accounting policies are consistent with the generally accepted accounting principles and have been consistently applied. The previous year figures have been reworked, regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary. Accordingly amounts and other disclosure for the preceding years are included as an integral part of the current year financial statement and are to be read in relation to the amounts and other disclosure relating to the current year.

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HI-PRINT INVESTMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN:U45100UP2020PTC130367
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs except share data and unless otherwise stated)

2 SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

Share Capital

(Amount in Lacs.)

Particulars	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(i) Authorized Share Capital 1,50,000 Equity shares (Previous Year - 1,50,000) of Re. 10 Each	15.00	15.00
(ii) Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up Capital 100,000 Equity shares (Previous Year - 100000) of Re. 10 Each	1.00	1.00
Total	**1.00**	**1.00**

(a) **Par Value of Shares**

The Company has one class of shares referred to as equity shares of Rs.1.

(b) **Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:**

(i)

Equity Shares	Mar 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount (in Rs.)
No. of Equity Shares at the beginning of reporting period	10,000	10,000
Add: No. of Equity Shares issued during the period	-	-
Less: No. of Equity Shares bought back during the period	-	-
No. of Equity Shares at the end of the reporting period	**10,000**	**10,000**

(c) **Rights/preferences/restrictions attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of 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. However, no such preferential amounts exist currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(d) **Details of Shareholders holding more than 5 percent shares :**

(i)

Name of the equity shareholder	Mar 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	in %age
Body Corporates		
Genus Power Infrastructures Limited	9900	99.00%
Other Than Body Corporates		
Ishwar Chand Agarwal (Nominee Shareholder of Genus Power Infrastructures Limited)	50	0.50%
Shanti Devi Agarwal(Nominee of Genus Power Infrastructures Limited)	10	0.10%
Rajendra Kumar Agarwal(Nominee of Genus Power Infrastructures Limited)	10	0.10%
Monisha Agarwal(Nominee of Genus Power Infrastructures Limited)	10	0.10%
Jitendra Kumar Agarwal (Nominee of Genus Power Infrastructures Limited)	10	0.10%
Anju Agarwal(Nominee of Genus Power Infrastructures Limited)	10	0.10%
Total	**10000**	**100%**

3 Reserves and Surplus

Particulars	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Surplus		
Opening Balance	(0.16)	(0.06)
Add: Net Profit after tax transferred from Profit and Loss Statement	(3.67)	(0.10)
Amount available for appropriations	**(3.83)**	**(0.16)**
Less: Appropriation	-	
Closing Balance as on 31st March	**(3.83)**	**(0.16)**

4 Long term borrowings

Particulars	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unsecured	-	-
-From Related parties	2,015.00	-
Total	**2,015.00**	-

5 Trade Payables

Particulars	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Creditors For Goods & Services		
Total outstanding dues of micro, small & medium enterprises*	-	
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small & medium enterprises	0.15	0.10
Total	**0.15**	**0.10**

*On the basis of information collected, this has been identified that there are no Micro & Small Enterprises to whom the company owes on account of principal amount together with interest at the Balance Sheet date.

6 Other current liabilities

	Particulars	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
6.1	Interest accrued but not due	22.36	-
6.2	TDS Payble	2.48	-
	Total	**24.84**	-

D. KHANNA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants JAIPUR

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

7 **Short Term Provisions**

Particulars	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provision for ROC Exp		
Provision for Audit Fee	0.13	0.80
Provision for Tender form Fee		
Total	**0.13**	**0.80**

8 **Deferred Tax Liability (Asset)**

Particulars	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(a) Deferred Tax Liability		
Timing Difference as per Carried Forward Losses	1.24	-
Net Deferred tax Income/(Expense)	1.24	-
Opening Deferred Tax Asset/(opening Deferred Tax Liability)	-	-
Net Deferred tax recognized in Profit & Loss Statement	1.24	-
Closing Deferred Tax Liability/ (Assets)	1.24	-
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)		
Total	**1.24**	**-**

9 **Capital Work in Progress**

Particulars	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Incurred during the Year		-
Total		**-**

10 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

	Particulars	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	(a) Balances with Banks		
10.1	In Current Account	2.97	1.00
10.2	In Securities Deposit Account (FD and margin money deposits)	2,019.52	
	(b) Cash in hand		
	Total	**2,022.49**	**1.00**

11 **Non Financial Asset**

Particulars	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Prepaid Expenses	9.37	0.01
TDS Receivable	2.17	
GST Receivable	2.00	
Loan	-	-
Total	**13.54**	**0.01**

12 **Other Income**

Particulars	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest received	21.68	-
	-	
	-	-
Total	**21.68**	**-**

13 **Other expenses**

Particulars	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Audit Fee	0.10	-
ROC Expenses	-	
Other expenses	0.02	0.05
Total	**0.12**	**0.05**

13A **Remuneration to Statutory Auditor**

Particulars	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Audit Fee	0.10	
Certification		-
Total	**0.10**	**-**

14 **Finance Cost**

Particulars	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest on Loan	24.84	-
Bank Charges	1.6	-
Total	**26.48**	**0.00**

15 **Earning Per Share (EPS)**

Particulars	Mar 31, 2023
Net Profit after Extra Ordinary Items	(3,66,787.80)
Weighted Average No. of equity Shares	10,000
Basic Earning Per Share (EPS)	(36.68)

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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

16 All the known and ascertained liabilities and all the accrued income and expenses relating to the year-ended 31.03.2023 have been duly accounted for in the Books of Accounts.

17 As per the management of the company, there is no contingent liability.

18 Provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, regarding the corporate social responsibility is not applicable to the company for the financial year 2022-23.

19 In the opinion of the board, current assets, loans and advances have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated and provision for all known liabilities has been made and considered adequate.

20 There is no foreign currency exposure in the Company at current year and in previous year.

19 **Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the Company's separate 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. There are no significant areas involving a high degree of judgement or complexity.

Estimates and assumptions

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

20 Related Party Disclosures

A) Related Parties and their Relationship

1	Holding Company	Genus Power Solution Private Limited
2	Holding Company	Genus Power Infrastructures Limited

B) Transactions with related parties:-

S. No.	Nature of Transaction	Mar 31, 2023
1	**Genus Power Solution Private Limited**	
	Closing Balance of Investment	1.00
2	**GENUS POWER INFRASTRUCTURES LIMITED**	
	Loan Received	2015.00
	Closing Balance (Loan)	2015.00

21 Additional Disclosers of Trade Payables Ageing Schedule:

Particulers	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade Payables shown in Balance sheet	0.15	0.10

22 Additional Disclosers of Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule:

Particulers	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade Receivable in Balance sheet	-	-

23 Additional Disclosers of Capital Work-In-Progress:

Particulers	Mar 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Work- In- Process in Balance sheet	-	-

24 Additional regulatory Information of Schedule -III

Additional regulatory Information of Schedule -III

Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022	Variance
a. Current Ratio,	738.53	5.75	-12733%
b. Debt-Equity Ratio,	(712.14)	-	-
c. Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	(0.20)	-	-
d. Return on Equity Ratio,	1.30	(0.12)	1213%
e. Inventory turnover ratio,	-	-	-
f. Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	-	-	-
g. Trade payables turnover ratio,	-	-	-
h. Net capital turnover ratio,	-	-	-
i. Net profit ratio,	-	-	-
j. Return on Capital employed,	0.01	(0.11)	109%
k. Return on investment.	(7.62)	(0.12)	44%

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JAIPUR

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Particulars	**Numerator**	**Denominator**
a. Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilities
b. Debt-Equity Ratio,	Total Debt	Total Equity
c. Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	Earnings Available for debt Service=	Finance Costs=
	Profit/Loss before tax+Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	Finance Costs
d. Return on Equity Ratio,	EAT	Equity
	Profit/Loss After tax	Total equity (shareholders Fund)
e. Inventory turnover ratio,	Turnover	Inventory
	Revenue from Operations	Inventories
f. Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	Turnover	Trade receivable
	Revenue from Operations	(ii) Trade Receivables
g. Trade payables turnover ratio,	Turnover	Trade Payable
	Revenue from Operations	Other Current Liabilities (Balance sheet Schedule Note No 15)
h. Net capital turnover ratio,	Turnover	Net capital
	Revenue from Operations	Total equity (shareholders Fund)
i. Net profit ratio,	EAT	Turnover
	Profit/Loss After tax	Revenue from Operations
j. Return on Capital employed,	EBIT	Total capital employed
	Profit/Loss before tax+Finance Costs	Total equity (shareholders Fund)++Borrowings - Non Current Portion+ Borrowings-Current Portion
k. Return on investment.	EBIT	Shareholders capital employed
	Profit/Loss before tax+Finance Costs	Total equity (shareholders Fund)

i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
v) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
vi) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
vii) 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 Group 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
viii) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 196

25 The Preliminary Expenses are written off in first year of financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For D Khanna & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 012917N

D. KHANNA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants JAIPUR

[Deepak Khanna]
Partner
Membership No. 092140

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
HI-PRINT INVESTMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Rajendra Kumar agarwal
Director
DIN : 00011127

Yash Todi
Director
DIN : 08034207

UDIN:
Place: Jaipur
Date:16-05-2023