



Independent Auditor's Report

**To the Board of Directors of DIGIKORE STUDIOS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Digikore Studios Private Limited)**

**Report on the audit of the Standalone Annual Financial Results
Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying standalone annual financial results of DIGIKORE STUDIOS LIMITED (Formerly known as Digikore Studios Private Limited) (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2024, attached herewith, being submitted by the Company pursuant to the requirement of Regulation 33 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ("Listing Regulations").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial results:

- are presented in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations in this regard; and
- give a true and fair view in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the applicable Accounting Standards, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the net profit and other financial information for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Results 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 results 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 obtained by us, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial results.

Management and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Results

This statement, which is responsibility of the Company's Management and approved by the Board of Director, has been prepared on the basis of the standalone Financial Statement. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these standalone financial results that give a true and fair view of the net profit and other financial information in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and in compliance with Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial results that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial results, the Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless 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 responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Results

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

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 standalone financial results, 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion through a separate report on the complete set of financial statements on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to 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 in the standalone financial results made by the Board of Directors.
- iv. Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial results 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 standalone financial results, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial results represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Other Matter

The Statement include the results for the half year ended 31 March 2024 being the balancing figure between the audited figures in respect of the full financial year and the published unaudited year to date figures up to half year ended 30 September 2023 of the current financial year which were subject to limited review by us.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

UDIN: 24042756BKBGJM6964
Place: Pune
Date: 22-05-2024



For Sharad Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 109931W
Sunil S. Kadam
(Sunil S. Kadam)
Partner
MRN: 042756

Digikore Studios Limited (Formerly known as Digikore Studios Private Limited)
CIN : U92112PN2000PLC157681
Standalone Statement of profit and loss as restated
(Amount in INR lakh unless stated otherwise)

| | For the Six Month ended | | For the Year Ended | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | March 31, 2024 Audited | September 30, 2023 Unaudited | March 31, 2024 Audited | March 31, 2023 Audited |
| Continuing operations | | | | |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Revenue from operations | 2,019.61 | 2,476.54 | 4,496.15 | 3,443.98 |
| Other income | 233.78 | 2.26 | 236.04 | 111.85 |
| Total Revenue | 2,253.39 | 2,478.80 | 4,732.19 | 3,555.83 |
| EXPENSES | | | | |
| Cost of Technical Subcontractors | 355.99 | 212.39 | 568.38 | 735.22 |
| Employee benefits expense | 505.21 | 695.92 | 1,201.13 | 1,165.23 |
| Finance costs | 54.25 | 76.97 | 131.22 | 71.47 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 81.23 | 37.02 | 118.25 | 103.80 |
| Other expenses | 804.80 | 630.13 | 1,434.93 | 907.30 |
| Exceptional items | | | | |
| Total Expenses | 1,801.48 | 1,652.43 | 3,453.91 | 2,983.02 |
| Profit before tax | 451.91 | 826.37 | 1,278.28 | 572.81 |
| Tax expenses: | | | | |
| Current tax | | | | |
| Pertaining to profit for the current pe | 67.61 | 202.39 | 270.00 | 163.26 |
| Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods | | | | 5.10 |
| Deferred tax | 54.07 | - | 54.07 | -33.01 |
| Total tax expense | 121.68 | 202.39 | 324.07 | 135.35 |
| Profit for the year | 330.23 | 623.98 | 954.21 | 437.46 |

Earning per equity share [nominal value of share INR 10 (March 31, 2023: INR10)]

| | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Basic (in INR) | 16.59 | 16.59 | 19.04 | 18.22 |
| Diluted (in INR) | 16.59 | 16.59 | 19.04 | 18.22 |



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Digikore Studios Limited
CIN : U92112PN2000PLC157681

Abhishek More
Managing Director
DIN: 00139618



Place: Pune
Date: May 22, 2024

Notes to Standalone financial statements

1. Corporate Information

Digikore Studios Limited ("The Company") formerly known as Digikore Studios Private Limited is a public limited company incorporated in India. The address of its registered office is 4th Floor, Lalwani Triumph, Sakore Nagar, Viman Nagar Pune 411 014

The Company was incorporated on July 25th, 2000 having corporate identification number of company-U92112PN2000PLC157681.

The Company is engaged in the business of post production activities such as VFX, Animation, Visual Effects, and Video Graphics including digital intermediate, and other technical and creative services to the Media and Entertainment industry.

2. Basis of preparation

The statement of assets and liabilities of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 and the related statement of profits and loss and cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 have been compiled by the management from the audited Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023. The Statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the provisions of Part I of Chapter III of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014, Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ("ICDR Regulations") issued by SEBI and Guidance note on Reports in Companies Prospectuses (Revised 2019) ("Guidance Note").

The Financial Statements are prepared and presented under the historical cost convention and evaluated on a going-concern basis using the accrual system of accounting in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India (Indian GAAP) and the requirements of the Companies Act, including the Accounting Standards as prescribed by the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per normal operating cycle of the Company and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

2.1 Significant accounting policies

(A) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

(B) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and initial estimate of decommissioning, restoring and similar liabilities. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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



The company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

(C) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

The Company has applied useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 which, in many cases, are different from lives prescribed under the erstwhile Schedule XIV of the Companies Act, 1956. Also, based on management’s evaluation, useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 represent actual useful life of fixed assets. Depreciation on addition to property, plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date assets are ready for intended use. Depreciation on sale/discard from property, plant and equipment is provided for up to the date of sale, deduction or discard of property, plant and equipment as the case may be.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a written down value using the rates arrived at, based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset. The company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment.

| | Useful lives estimated by the management (years) |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Computers - server | 3.00 |
| Computers - peripheral and desktop | 1.50-3.00 |
| Plant and equipment | 5.00 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 4.00 |
| Office equipment | 2.25 |
| Vehicles | 3.25 |

The management has estimated the useful lives of the following classes of assets.

- Plant and equipment, Furniture and fixtures, Office equipment and vehicles are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of 5 years, 4 years, 2.25 years and 3.25 years, respectively, which are lower than those indicated in schedule II.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(D) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in an amalgamation in the nature of purchase is their fair value as at the date of amalgamation. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. All intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes are accounted for in accordance with AS 5 Net Profit or Loss for the Period, Prior Period Items and Changes in Accounting Policies.

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

A summary of amortization policies applied to the company’s intangible assets is as below:

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Computer software | 4 years |
|-------------------|---------|

(E) Leases



Where the company is lessee

Finance leases, which effectively transfer to the company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease term at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs of lease are capitalized.

A leased asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain the ownership by the end of the lease term, the capitalized asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(F) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer. The company collects Goods and Service Tax (GST) and other taxes on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

Income from services

Revenue from services is recognised pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered and the collectability is reasonably assured. The revenue is recognised net of Goods & Services Tax.

Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

(G) Foreign currency transactions and balances'

(i) Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

(iii) Exchange differences

The company accounts for exchange differences arising on translation / settlement of foreign currency monetary items as below:



1. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that, in substance, forms part of the company's net investment in a non-integral foreign operation is accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve until the disposal of the net investment. On the disposal of such net investment, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences which have been deferred and which relate to that investment is recognized as income or as expenses in the same period in which the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.

2. Exchange differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items related to acquisition of a property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.

3. Exchange differences arising on other long-term foreign currency monetary items are accumulated in the "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" and amortized over the remaining life of the concerned monetary item.

4. All other exchange differences are recognized as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise.

For the purpose of 2 and 3 above, the company treats a foreign monetary item as "long-term foreign currency monetary item", if it has a term of 12 months or more at the date of its origination. In accordance with MCA circular dated 09 August 2012, exchange differences for this purpose, are total differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items for the period. In other words, the company does not differentiate between exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost and other exchange difference.

Translation of integral and non-integral foreign operation

The company classifies all its foreign operations as either "integral foreign operations" or "non-integral foreign operations."

The financial statements of an integral foreign operation are translated as if the transactions of the foreign operation have been those of the company itself.

The assets and liabilities of a non-integral foreign operation are translated into the reporting currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Their statement of profit and loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions or weighted average weekly rates, where such rates approximate the exchange rate at the date of transaction. The exchange differences arising on translation are accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. On disposal of a non-integral foreign operation, the accumulated foreign currency translation reserve relating to that foreign operation is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

When there is a change in the classification of a foreign operation, the translation procedures applicable to the revised classification are applied from the date of the change in the classification.

(H) 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 expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The company operates two defined benefit plans for its employees, viz., gratuity . The costs of providing benefits under these plans are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Separate actuarial valuation is carried out for each plan using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses for both defined benefit plans are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are



immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

(I) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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.

(J) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of 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. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(K) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a 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 the company or a present obligation that is not recognized 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 recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

(L) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.



Digikore Studios Limited (Formerly known as Digikore Studios Private Limited)
CIN : U92112PN2000PLC157681
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024
(Amount in INR lakh unless stated otherwise)

| | As at March 31, 2024 | As at Mar 31, 2023 |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | |
| Shareholders' funds | | |
| Share capital | 633.28 | 118.40 |
| Reserves and surplus | 3,613.11 | 472.54 |
| | <u>4,246.39</u> | <u>590.94</u> |
| Non-current liabilities | | |
| Long-term borrowings | 803.46 | 107.63 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 2.00 | - |
| Long-term provisions | 60.38 | 42.99 |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 21.06 | - |
| | <u>886.90</u> | <u>150.62</u> |
| Current liabilities | | |
| Trade payables | | |
| • Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | - | 7.95 |
| • Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | 201.03 | 248.10 |
| Other current liabilities | 38.01 | 213.84 |
| Short-term borrowings | 68.25 | 499.98 |
| Short-term provisions | 303.57 | 201.11 |
| | <u>610.86</u> | <u>1,170.98</u> |
| TOTAL | 5,744.15 | 1,912.54 |
| ASSETS | | |
| Non-current assets | | |
| Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets | | |
| Property, plant & equipment | 245.87 | 217.22 |
| Intangible assets | 263.43 | 32.20 |
| Capital work-in-progress | 678.67 | 232.09 |
| Non-current investments | 509.66 | 144.27 |
| Deferred tax assets (net) | - | 33.01 |
| Miscellaneous expenditure to the extent not written off | 338.86 | - |
| Long term loans and advances | - | 19.40 |
| Other non-current assets | 117.56 | 172.54 |
| | <u>2,154.05</u> | <u>850.73</u> |
| Current assets | | |
| Trade receivables | 2,470.34 | 598.72 |
| Cash and bank balances | 8.23 | 1.19 |
| Short term loans and advances | 479.30 | 267.04 |
| Other current assets | 632.23 | 194.86 |
| | <u>3,590.10</u> | <u>1,061.81</u> |
| TOTAL | 5,744.15 | 1,912.54 |



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Digikore Studios Limited
(Formerly known as Digikore Studios
CIN : U92112PN2000PLC157681)

Abhishek More
Managing Director
DIN: 00139618
Place: Pune
Date: May 22, 2024



Digikore Studios Limited (Formerly known as Digikore Studios Private Limited)
CIN : U92112PN2000PLC157681
Standalone Statement of Cash flow as restated
(Amount in INR lakh unless stated otherwise)

| | For the period twelve Month ended March 31, 2024 | For the period year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|--|--|
| Cash Flow from operating activities | | |
| Profit before tax | 1,278.28 | 572.81 |
| Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows | | |
| Depreciation/ amortization | 118.25 | 103.80 |
| Interest expense | 131.22 | 71.47 |
| Dividend (income) | - | 0.05 |
| Operating profit before working capital changes | 1,527.75 | 748.13 |
| Movements in working capital: | | |
| Increase / (decrease) in trade payables | (55.02) | 153.61 |
| Increase / (decrease) in provisions | (146.92) | (11.53) |
| Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities | (173.83) | 81.32 |
| Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables | (1,871.62) | (459.23) |
| Decrease / (increase) in inventories | | |
| Decrease / (increase) in loans and advances | (192.86) | (140.44) |
| Decrease / (increase) in other current assets | (382.39) | (248.45) |
| Cash generated from / (used in) operations | (1,294.89) | 123.41 |
| Direct taxes paid (net of refunds) | - | - |
| Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A) | (1,294.89) | 123.41 |
| Cash Flow from investing activities | | |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment, including intangible assets, CWIP and capital advances | (824.71) | (313.41) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | - | 3.35 |
| Purchase of non-current investments | (365.39) | (0.06) |
| Purchase of current investments | | |
| Dividends received | - | 0.05 |
| Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (B) | (1,190.10) | (310.07) |
| Cash Flow from financing activities | | |
| Proceeds From the issue of Equity Shares | 2,547.33 | - |
| Proceeds from long-term borrowings | 715.22 | 65.09 |
| Repayment of long-term borrowings | - | - |
| Proceeds from short-term borrowings | (201.11) | 193.06 |
| Repayment of short-term borrowings | (431.73) | - |
| Interest paid | (131.22) | (71.47) |
| Net cash flow from/ (used in) in financing activities (C) | 2,498.49 | 186.68 |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C) | 13.50 | 0.02 |
| Effect of exchange differences on cash & cash equivalents held in foreign currency | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 1.19 | 1.17 |
| Cash and bank balances at the end of the year | 14.69 | 1.19 |
| Components of cash and cash balances | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | |
| Balances with banks: | | |
| - On current accounts | 0.34 | 1.19 |
| Cash on hand | 7.89 | |
| | 8.23 | 1.19 |
| Amount disclosed under non-current assets (note 16) | | |
| Total cash and bank balances at end of the year | 8.23 | 1.19 |



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,
Digikore Studios Limited
(Formerly known as Digikore Studios)
CIN : U92112PN2000PLC157681

Abhishek More
Managing Director
DIN: 00139618



Place: Pune
Date: May 22, 2024



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of DIGIKORE STUDIOS LIMITED
(Formerly known as Digikore Studios Private Limited)

Report on the audit of the Consolidated Annual Financial Results

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated annual financial results of DIGIKORE STUDIOS LIMITED (Formerly known as Digikore Studios Private Limited) (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), for the year ended 31 March 2024, attached herewith, being submitted by the Holding Company pursuant to the requirement of Regulation 33 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ("Listing Regulations").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial results:

a. include the annual financial results of the following entities:

| Name of Component | Relationship |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Digikore Visual Effects | Wholly owned subsidiary |

b. are presented in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations in this regard; and

c. give a true and fair view in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the applicable Accounting Standards, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of consolidated net profit and other comprehensive income and other financial information of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Results section of our report. We are independent of the Group and its associate 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 obtained by us, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial results.

Management and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Results

These consolidated financial results have been prepared on the basis of the consolidated financial statements. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial results that give a true and fair view of the consolidated net profit/ loss and other comprehensive income and other financial information of the Group including its associate in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and in compliance with Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for



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maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of each entity 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial results that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial results by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial results, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of each companies to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each companies.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Results

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial results 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 consolidated financial results.

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 consolidated financial results, 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to 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 the Board of Directors.
- iv. Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' 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 ability of the Group 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 consolidated financial results 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- v. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial results, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial results represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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- vi. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial results of the entities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated financial results. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial information of such entities included in the consolidated financial results of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial results, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial results of which we are the independent auditors 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.

We also performed procedures in accordance with the circular issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India under Regulation 33(8) of the Listing Regulations, as amended, to the extent applicable.

Other Matter

1. The Statement includes the unaudited Financial Results of one subsidiary, whose Financial information reflect Group's share of total assets of INR 5764.30 Lakhs as at March 31, 2024, Group's share of total revenue of INR 4941.52, Group's share of total net Profit after tax of IN 952.99 Lakhs, for the period from April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024 and Group's share of net cash flow of Rs. 69.94 Lakhs for the year ended as on date respectively, as considered in the Statement. These unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the Statement, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiary is based solely on such unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial information are not material to the Group. Our opinion is not modified with respect to the Financial information certified by the Management.
2. The Statement includes the results for the half yearly ended March 31, 2024, being the balancing figure between the audited figures in respect of the full financial year and the published unaudited year to date figures up to the half year ended 30 September 2023 of the current financial year which were subject to limited review by us.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter

UDIN: 24042756BKBGJN4421
Place: Pune
Date: 22-05-2024



For Sharad Shah & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 109931W

(Sunil S. Kadam)
Partner
MRN: 042756

Digikore Studios Limited (Formerly known as Digikore Studios Private Limited)

CIN : L92112PN2000PLC157681

Consolidated Statement of profit and loss as restated

(Amount in INR lakh unless stated otherwise)

| | For the Six Month ended | | For the Year Ended | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | March 31, 2024 Audited | September 30, 2023 Unaudited | March 31, 2024 Audited | March 31, 2023 Audited |
| Continuing operations | | | | |
| INCOME | | | | |
| Revenue from operations | 2,244.19 | 2,476.54 | 4,720.73 | 3,580.53 |
| Other income | 218.53 | 2.26 | 220.79 | 111.85 |
| Total Revenue | 2,462.72 | 2,478.80 | 4,941.52 | 3,692.38 |
| EXPENSES | | | | |
| Cost of Technical Subcontractors | 535.61 | 212 | 748.00 | 909.62 |
| Employee benefits expense | 505.21 | 696 | 1,201.13 | 1,165.23 |
| Finance costs | 55.50 | 77 | 132.47 | 72.07 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 81.23 | 37 | 118.25 | 103.80 |
| Other expenses | 834.48 | 630 | 1,464.61 | 917.14 |
| Exceptional items | | | | |
| Total Expenses | 2,012.03 | 1,652.43 | 3,664.46 | 3,167.86 |
| Profit before tax | 450.70 | 826.37 | 1,277.06 | 524.52 |
| Tax expenses: | | | | |
| Current tax | | | | |
| Pertaining to profit for the current period | 67.61 | 202 | 270.00 | 163.26 |
| Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods | | | | 5.10 |
| Deferred tax | 54.07 | - | 54.07 | -33.01 |
| Total tax expense | 121.68 | 202.39 | 324.07 | 135.35 |
| Profit for the year | 329.02 | 623.98 | 952.99 | 389.17 |

Earning per equity share [nominal value of share INR 10 (March 31, 2023: INR10)]

| | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Basic (in INR) | 16.59 | 16.59 | 19.04 | 18.22 |
| Diluted (in INR) | 16.59 | 16.59 | 19.04 | 18.22 |



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Digikore Studios Limited
CIN : L92112PN2000PLC157681


Abhishek More
Managing Director
DIN: 00139618

Place: Pune
Date: May 22, 2024

Notes to consolidated financial statements

1. Corporate Information

Digikore Studios Limited ("The Company") formerly known as Digikore Studios Private Limited is a public limited company incorporated in India. The address of its registered office is 4th Floor, Lalwani Triumph, Sakore Nagar, Viman Nagar Pune 411 014

The Company was incorporated on July 25th, 2000 having corporate identification number of company-U92112PN2000PLC157681.

The Company is engaged in the business of post production activities such as VFX, Animation, Visual Effects, and Video Graphics including digital intermediate, and other technical and creative services to the Media and Entertainment industry.

2. Basis of preparation

The statement of assets and liabilities of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 and the related statement of profits and loss and cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024, March 31, 2023 have been compiled by the management from the audited Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 . The Statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the provisions of Part I of Chapter III of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014, Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 ("ICDR Regulations") issued by SEBI and Guidance note on Reports in Companies Prospectuses (Revised 2019) ("Guidance Note").

The Financial Statements are prepared and presented under the historical cost convention and evaluated on a going-concern basis using the accrual system of accounting in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India (Indian GAAP) and the requirements of the Companies Act, including the Accounting Standards as prescribed by the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per normal operating cycle of the Company and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2024. The Company consolidates a subsidiary when it controls it.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.



The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on March 31, 2024.

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the group has control. The Group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group. Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

(ii) Associate

An associate is an entity over which the Group is in a position to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies. The considerations made in determining whether significant influence is being exercised are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries. Goodwill arising on the acquisition of associates is included in the carrying value of investments in associate. Under Ind AS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, the Group's investments in its associate are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company acquired 100% equity stake in Digikore Visual Effects Inc. However, the setting up of the operations of Digikore Visual Effects Inc. were completed in the month of September 2022. Accordingly, the Company is preparing the consolidated financial statements in the current year 2024 and the comparative figures for the year ended March 31, 2023.

List of associates and subsidiaries considered in the consolidated financial statements as at March 31, 2024:

| Name of the entity | % of Holding | Consolidated as | Country of incorporation |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Digikore Visual Effects Inc. | 100% | Subsidiary | Canada |

2.1 Significant accounting policies

(A) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

(B) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and initial estimate of decommissioning, restoring and similar liabilities. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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



The company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

(C) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

The Company has applied useful lives prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 which, in many cases, are different from lives prescribed under the erstwhile Schedule XIV of the Companies Act, 1956. Also, based on management's evaluation, useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 represent actual useful life of fixed assets. Depreciation on addition to property, plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date assets are ready for intended use. Depreciation on sale/discard from property, plant and equipment is provided for up to the date of sale, deduction or discard of property, plant and equipment as the case may be.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a written down value using the rates arrived at, based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset. The company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment.

| | Useful lives estimated by the management (years) |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Computers - server | 3.00 |
| Computers - peripheral and desktop | 1.50-3.00 |
| Plant and equipments | 5.00 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 4.00 |
| Office equipment | 2.25 |
| Vehicles | 3.25 |

The management has estimated the useful lives of the following classes of assets.

- Plant and equipment, Furniture and fixtures, Office equipment and vehicles are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of 5 years, 4 years, 2.25 years and 3.25 years, respectively, which are lower than those indicated in schedule II.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(D) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in an amalgamation in the nature of purchase is their fair value as at the date of amalgamation. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. All intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes are accounted for in accordance with AS 5 Net Profit or Loss for the Period, Prior Period Items and Changes in Accounting Policies.

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

A summary of amortization policies applied to the company's intangible assets is as below:

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Computer software | 4 years |
|-------------------|---------|

(E) Leases



Where the company is lessee

Finance leases, which effectively transfer to the company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease term at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs of lease are capitalized.

A leased asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain the ownership by the end of the lease term, the capitalized asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(F) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer. The company collects Goods and Service Tax (GST) and other taxes on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

Income from services

Revenue from services is recognised pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered and the collectability is reasonably assured. The revenue is recognised net of Goods & Services Tax.

Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

(G) Foreign currency transactions and balances'

(i) Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.



(iii) Exchange differences

The company accounts for exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of foreign currency monetary items as below:

1. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that, in substance, forms part of the company's net investment in a non-integral foreign operation is accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve until the disposal of the net investment. On the disposal of such net investment, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences which have been deferred and which relate to that investment is recognized as income or as expenses in the same period in which the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.
2. Exchange differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items related to acquisition of a property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset.
3. Exchange differences arising on other long-term foreign currency monetary items are accumulated in the "Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account" and amortized over the remaining life of the concerned monetary item.
4. All other exchange differences are recognized as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise.

For the purpose of 2 and 3 above, the company treats a foreign monetary item as "long-term foreign currency monetary item", if it has a term of 12 months or more at the date of its origination. In accordance with MCA circular dated 09 August 2012, exchange differences for this purpose, are total differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items for the period. In other words, the company does not differentiate between exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost and other exchange difference.

Translation of integral and non-integral foreign operation

The company classifies all its foreign operations as either "integral foreign operations" or "non-integral foreign operations."

The financial statements of an integral foreign operation are translated as if the transactions of the foreign operation have been those of the company itself.

The assets and liabilities of a non-integral foreign operation are translated into the reporting currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Their statement of profit and loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transactions or weighted average weekly rates, where such rates approximate the exchange rate at the date of transaction. The exchange differences arising on translation are accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. On disposal of a non-integral foreign operation, the accumulated foreign currency translation reserve relating to that foreign operation is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

When there is a change in the classification of a foreign operation, the translation procedures applicable to the revised classification are applied from the date of the change in the classification.

(H) 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 expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The company operates two defined benefit plans for its employees, viz., gratuity. The costs of providing benefits under these plans are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Separate actuarial valuation is carried out for each plan using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses for both defined benefit plans are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of profit and loss.



Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

(I) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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.

(J) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of 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. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(K) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a 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 the company or a present obligation that is not recognized 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 recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

(L) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

IPO Proceeds

For the Half year ended September, 2023, the Company has issued 63,28,000 Equity share of Rs. 10/- each by way of Initial Public Offer ("IPO") and got listed on Emerge Platform of National Stock Exchange of India Limited on 04th October, 2023. Accordingly these audited Financial result for the half year ended September 30, 2023 are drawn for the first time in accordance with the Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended.

The Company has fully proceeds from IPO as per Object clause of the prospectus.



Digikore Studios Limited (Formerly known as Digikore Studios Private Limited)
CIN : L92112PN2000PLC157681
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024
(Amount in INR lakh unless stated otherwise)

| | As at March 31, 2024 | As at Mar 31, 2023 |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | |
| Shareholders' funds | | |
| Share capital | 633.28 | 118.40 |
| Reserves and surplus | 3,563.92 | 424.26 |
| | <u>4,197.20</u> | <u>542.66</u> |
| Non-current liabilities | | |
| Long-term borrowings | 803.46 | 107.63 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 2.00 | - |
| Long-term provisions | 60.38 | 42.99 |
| Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 21.06 | - |
| | <u>886.90</u> | <u>150.62</u> |
| Current liabilities | | |
| Trade payables | | |
| • Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | - | 7.95 |
| • Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | 270.37 | 315.31 |
| Other current liabilities | 38.01 | 213.84 |
| Short-term borrowings | 68.25 | 500.92 |
| Short-term provisions | 303.57 | 201.11 |
| | <u>680.20</u> | <u>1,239.13</u> |
| TOTAL | 5,764.30 | 1,932.41 |
| ASSETS | | |
| Non-current assets | | |
| Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets | | |
| Property, plant & equipment | 245.87 | 217.24 |
| Intangible assets | 263.43 | 32.19 |
| Capital work-in-progress | 629.79 | 232.09 |
| Non-current investments | 509.66 | 144.21 |
| Deferred tax assets (net) | - | 33.01 |
| Miscellaneous expenditure to the extent not written off | 338.86 | - |
| Long term loans and advances | - | 19.40 |
| Other non-current assets | 117.56 | 172.54 |
| | <u>2,105.17</u> | <u>850.68</u> |
| Current assets | | |
| Trade receivables | 2,470.34 | 603.66 |
| Cash and bank balances | 69.94 | 15.32 |
| Short term loans and advances | 486.62 | 267.04 |
| Other current assets | 632.23 | 195.71 |
| | <u>3,659.13</u> | <u>1,081.73</u> |
| TOTAL | 5,764.30 | 1,932.41 |

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Digikore Studios Limited
(Formerly known as Digikore Studios)
CIN : L92112PN2000PLC157681



Abhishek More
Managing Director
DIN: 00139618
Place: Pune
Date: May 22, 2024

Digikore Studios Limited (Formerly known as Digikore Studios Private Limited)
CIN : L92112PN2000PLC157681
Consolidated Statement of Cash flow as restated
(Amount in INR lakh unless stated otherwise)

| | For the period twelve Month ended March 31, 2024 | For the period year ended March 31, 2023 |
|---|--|--|
| Cash Flow from operating activities | | |
| Profit before tax | 1,277.06 | 524.52 |
| Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows | | |
| Depreciation/ amortization | 118.25 | 103.80 |
| Interest expense | 132.47 | 72.07 |
| Dividend (income) | - | 0.05 |
| Operating profit before working capital changes | 1,527.78 | 700.44 |
| Movements in working capital: | | |
| Increase / (decrease) in trade payables | (52.89) | 220.82 |
| Increase / (decrease) in provisions | (146.92) | (11.55) |
| Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities | (173.83) | 81.32 |
| Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables | (1,866.68) | (464.17) |
| Decrease / (increase) in inventories | | |
| Decrease / (increase) in loans and advances | (200.18) | (140.44) |
| Decrease / (increase) in other current assets | (381.54) | (249.29) |
| Cash generated from / (used in) operations | (1,294.26) | 137.13 |
| Direct taxes paid (net of refunds) | - | - |
| Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A) | (1,294.26) | 137.13 |
| Cash Flow from investing activities | | |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment, including intangible assets, CWIP and capital advances | (767.84) | (313.30) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | - | 3.35 |
| Purchase of non-current investments | -365.45 | |
| Purchase of current investments | | |
| Dividends received | - | (0.05) |
| Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (B) | (1,133.29) | (310.00) |
| Cash Flow from financing activities | | |
| Proceeds From the issue of Equity Shares | 2,547.33 | - |
| Proceeds from long-term borrowings | 715.22 | 65.09 |
| Repayment of long-term borrowings | - | - |
| Proceeds from short-term borrowings | -201 | 194.00 |
| Repayment of short-term borrowings | (432.67) | - |
| Interest paid | (132.47) | (72.07) |
| Net cash flow from/ (used in) in financing activities | 2,496.30 | 187.02 |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C) | 68.75 | 14.15 |
| Effect or exchange differences on cash & cash equivalents held in foreign currency | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 1.19 | 1.17 |
| Cash and bank balances at the end of the year | 69.94 | 15.32 |
| Components of cash and cash balances | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | |
| Balances with banks: | | |
| - On current accounts | 62.05 | 14.07 |
| Cash on hand | 7.89 | 1.25 |
| | 69.94 | 15.32 |
| Amount disclosed under non-current assets (note 16) | | |
| Total cash and bank balances at end of the year | 69.94 | 1.19 |

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
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Abhishek More
Managing Director
DIN: 00139618

Place: Pune
Date: May 22, 2024

