

Ding Infinity Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
		₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	0.11	0.28
(b) Right-of-use assets	5	0.00	10.89
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Loan	6	0.00	244.56
(d) Non-current tax assets	7	23.64	45.47
(f) Other non - current assets	8	550.24	75.86
Total Non-current assets		573.99	377.06
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(ii) Trade receivables	9	-	152.34
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	47.50	105.36
(iv) Loans	11	0.00	262.76
(v) Other financial asset	12	-	7.62
(c) Other current assets	13	145.99	110.30
Total current assets		193.50	638.38
Total assets		767.49	1,015.44
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	14	22.22	22.22
(b) Other equity	15	(539.28)	17.43
Total equity		(517.06)	39.65
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	16	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	17	-	12.43
(ii) Trade payables	18		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises;		12.43	11.58
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises;		195.82	448.39
(b) Other current liabilities	19	1,076.31	503.39
Total current liabilities		1,284.55	975.79
Total equity and liabilities		767.49	1,015.44

Material Accounting Policies
See accompanying notes to the financial statements

1 to 3
4 to 40

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 117366W / W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pallavi Sharma
Partner
Membership No: 113861

Shobha Kapoor
(Chairperson)
(DIN: 00005124)

Tanveer Bookwala
(Director)
(DIN: 07472234)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 3rd July 2025

Sanjay Dwivedi
(Group Chief Executive Officer
& Group Chief Financial Officer)

Place : Mumbai
Date :

Ding Infinity Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
INCOME		₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
(I) Revenue from operations	20	-	540.71
(II) Other income	21	116.91	50.08
(III) Total income		116.91	590.79
EXPENSES			
(a) Cost of production	22	-	439.63
(b) Employee benefits expense	23	61.63	73.34
(c) Finance cost	24	0.38	2.39
(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	11.06	26.38
(e) Other expenses	26	600.56	139.69
(IV) Total expenses		673.62	681.43
(V) Loss before tax (III-IV)		(556.72)	(90.64)
(VI) Tax expenses			
(a) Current tax		-	-
(b) Deferred tax	33	-	-
(VII) Loss for the year (V-VI)		(556.72)	(90.64)
(VIII) Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		-	-
(IX) Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII + VIII)		(556.72)	(90.64)
(X) Earnings / (Loss) per equity share of Face value of ₹ 10 each	28		
(a) Basic (In ₹)		(250.52)	(40.79)
(b) Diluted (In ₹)		(250.52)	(40.79)

Material Accounting Policies 1 to 3
See accompanying notes to the financial statements 4 to 40

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(Group Chief Executive Officer &
Group Chief Financial Officer)

Place : Mumbai
Date :

Ding Infinity Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025		For the year ended March 31, 2024	
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Loss before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss		(556.72)		(90.64)
Adjustments for :				
Unwinding of discount on security deposit	(0.18)		(0.40)	
Provision for doubtful advances	568.64		-	
Realised gains on sale of investments in mutual fund	-		(2.40)	
Interest income on loan	-		(39.25)	
Interest on Income tax refund	(0.96)		(7.07)	
Interest on delayed payment to MSME	0.12		0.14	
Interest on lease liabilities	0.25		2.25	
Sundry credit balances written back	(115.77)		(0.96)	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	11.05	463.15	26.38	(21.31)
Operating loss before working capital changes		(93.57)		(111.95)
Adjusted for:				
Decrease in other non current financial assets	(323.91)		7.44	
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	152.35		(62.79)	
Decrease in contract assets	-		85.19	
(Increase) in other current financial asset	270.38		(7.62)	
Decrease in other current assets	(35.68)		34.45	
(Increase) in other non-current assets	(474.38)		(75.86)	
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables	(136.10)		(138.79)	
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities	572.92	25.59	124.68	(33.30)
Income taxes refund / (paid)		(67.98)		(145.25)
		22.79		150.22
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)		(45.18)		4.96
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Proceeds from sale of Investment in Mutual Fund units	-	-	114.12	114.12
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)		-		114.12
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities				
Payment of principal portion of lease liability	(12.43)		(27.57)	
Interest on lease liability	(0.25)		(2.25)	
		(12.68)		(29.82)
Net cash flow (used in) from financing activities (C)		(12.68)		(29.82)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(57.86)		89.27
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Refer note 12)		105.36		16.09
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 12)		47.50		105.36

Material Accounting Policies
See accompanying notes to the financial statements

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(DIN: 07472234)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 3rd July 2025

Sanjay Dwivedi
(Group Chief Executive
Officer & Group Chief
Financial Officer)

Place : Mumbai
Date :

Ding Infinity Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)
As at April 1, 2024	22.22
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
As at March 31, 2025	22.22
As at April 1, 2023	22.22
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
As at March 31, 2024	22.22

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total other equity
	Securities premium	Retained earnings / (Deficit in statement of profit & loss)	
As at April 1, 2024	487.78	(470.34)	17.43
Loss for the year	-	(556.72)	(556.72)
As at March 31, 2025	487.78	(1,027.06)	(539.29)
As at April 1, 2023	487.78	(379.70)	108.07
Loss for the year	-	(90.64)	(90.64)
As at March 31, 2024	487.78	(470.34)	17.43

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Sanjay Dwivedi
(Group Chief
Executive Officer &
Group Chief
Financial Officer)

Place : Mumbai
Date :

Ding Infinity Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1: Background

Ding Infinity Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on November 11, 2020 under the Companies Act, 2013 and is in the business of production of internet series/programs. The Company is a subsidiary of Balaji Telefilms Ltd. The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is at Andheri (West), Mumbai.

Note 2: Material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Financial Statements.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read alongwith Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

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

Based on the nature of products/services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained it's operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except certain financial assets that are measured at fair value.

(iii) Recent pronouncements:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

(b) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker of the Company consists of the managing director and chief financial officer which assesses the financial performance and position of the Company and makes strategic decisions. Refer note 32

(c) Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenue from producing Internet series. The Company identifies and evaluate each performance obligation under the contract. Revenue recognition is based on the delivery of performance obligations and an assessment of when control is transferred to the customer. Revenue is recognized either when the performance obligation in the contract has been performed ('point in time' recognition) or 'over time' as control of the performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

Revenue generated from the Commissioned Internet series produced for customers is recognized over the period of time (i.e. over the contract period).

The transaction price, being the amount to which the Company expects to be entitled and has rights to under the contract is allocated to the identified performance obligations. The transaction price will also include an estimate of any variable consideration where the Company's performance may result in additional revenues based on the achievement of agreed targets.

Ding Infinity Private Limited**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Revenue excludes any taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government.

(d) Interest and Dividend Income Recognition:

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividends are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(e) Income Taxes

The tax expenses for the period comprises of current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income or in Equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

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

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized.

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

(f) Leases

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company..

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payments
- Amount expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantee

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- Any initial direct cost and restoration costs

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Ding Infinity Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Payments associated with short-term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

(g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(h) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at the fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less loss allowance.

(i) Financial Instruments

(i) Financial Assets

Classification:

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in Statement of Profit and Loss or Other Comprehensive Income.

Measurement:

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Investments in instruments other than covered above are classified as FVTPL, unless the Company has irrevocably elected on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in those instruments.

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Financial Assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

Ding Infinity Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Other financial assets are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 34 (A) details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

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

De-recognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is de-recognised only when

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the company has transferred an asset, it evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not de-recognised.

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is de-recognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(ii) Financial Liabilities:

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the fair value.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(j) Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and

Ding Infinity Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(k) Property, Plant and Equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the asset, net of their residual values, if any, over their estimated useful lives which are in accordance with the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is higher than its estimated recoverable amount.

Losses arising from the retirement of and gains or losses arising from the disposal of a tangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(l) Impairment of assets

Non-Financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of profit or loss.

(m) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of managements best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Ding Infinity Private Limited**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

Where the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure as specified in Ind AS -37 – "Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets" is made.

(n) Employee Benefits**(i) Short-term obligations**

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employee's services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. There are no Defined benefit or contribution plans.

(o) Earnings Per Share**(i) Basic earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(p) Rounding of Amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest two decimal digits after lacs as per the requirement of Schedule III of the Act, unless otherwise stated.

Note 3: Critical Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:

Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets:

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of temporary differences will be offset. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers the extent to which it is probable that the deferred tax asset will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment.

Ding Infinity Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Ding Infinity Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 4 - Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in Lacs)

Description of Assets	Electrical fittings	Computers	Total
I. Gross Carrying Amount			
Balance as at April 1, 2024	0.23	0.37	0.60
Additions	-	-	-
Disposal / Write-off	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	0.23	0.37	0.60
II. Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as at April 1, 2024	(0.12)	(0.20)	(0.32)
Depreciation expense	(0.05)	(0.12)	(0.17)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(0.16)	(0.33)	(0.49)
III. Net Carrying Amount as at March 31, 2025	0.06	0.05	0.11

(₹ in Lacs)

Description of Assets	Electrical fittings	Computers	Total
I. Gross Carrying Amount			
Balance as at April 1, 2023	0.23	0.37	0.60
Additions	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.23	0.37	0.60
II. Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as at April 1, 2023	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.15)
Depreciation expense	(0.05)	(0.12)	(0.17)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(0.12)	(0.20)	(0.32)
III. Net Carrying Amount as at March 31, 2024	0.11	0.17	0.28

Ding Infinity Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 5: Right-of-use asset (ROU)

Leases (The entity as a Lessee)

(i) Amounts recognised in balance sheet

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	(₹ In Lacs)	(₹ In Lacs)
Right-of-use Asset		
Premises	0.00	10.89
Total	0.00	10.89

Note : The Company's significant long term leasing arrangements include office space only.

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2025:

	(₹ In Lacs)
Balance as on April 1, 2023	37.10
Less: Depreciation during the year	(26.21)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	10.89
Less: Depreciation during the year	(10.89)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	0.00

Lease Liability

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as of March 31, 2025:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	(₹ In Lacs)	(₹ In Lacs)
Current Lease liabilities	-	12.43
Non-current lease liabilities	-	-
Total	-	12.43

The following is the movement in lease liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2025

	(₹ In Lacs)
Particulars	Amount
Balance as on April 01, 2023	40.01
Add: Interest for the year	2.25
Less: Lease payments made during the year	(29.83)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	12.43
Balance as on April 1, 2024	12.43
Add: Interest for the year	0.25
Less: Lease payments made during the year	(12.68)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	-

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	(₹ In Lacs)	(₹ In Lacs)
Amortisation charge on right of use assets (Refer note 28)		
Premises		
-Office Space	10.89	26.21
-Godown	-	-
Total	10.89	26.21

Ding Infinity Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	(₹ In Lacs)	(₹ In Lacs)
Interest expense (included in finance cost) (Refer note 27)		
Interest on lease liability	0.25	2.25
Total	0.25	2.25

(iii) Lease of premise has a lease trem of 3 years and the lease contract does not include extension or early termination options.

(iv) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2025 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	(₹ In Lacs)	(₹ In Lacs)
Less than one year	-	12.68
One to five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	-	12.68

Note 6 Loans - Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Loans to related party (Unsecured)*	200.00	200.00
Interest Receivable on loan given to related party	44.56	44.56
Less :- Credit Impaired	(244.56)	-
Total	0.00	244.56

*Note: Loan is given to related party and is repayable on demand unless otherwise agreed between the parties in writing.

Note 7 Non-current tax assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Tax deducted at source	23.64	45.47
Total	23.64	45.47

Note 8 Other non - current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Advances to vendors	550.24	75.86
Total	550.24	75.86

Ding Infinity Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
Note 9 Trade receivables (unsecured)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Trade Receivable - Billed		
Unsecured, considered good	-	109.04
Credit impaired	-	-
Less: Loss allowance on credit impaired	-	-
Trade Receivable - Unbilled	-	43.30
Total	-	152.34

9.1 Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment							Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Trade receivable- Undisputed								
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivable- Disputed								
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

9.2 Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule as on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment							Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
(i) Trade receivable- Undisputed								
- considered good	43.30	-	109.04	-	-	-	-	152.34
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivable- Disputed								
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivable	43.30	-	109.04	-	-	-	-	152.34

Note 10 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	47.50	105.36
	47.50	105.36

Note 11 Loans - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Loans to related party (Unsecured)	231.36	231.36
Interest receivable on loan given to related party	31.40	31.40
Less :- Credit Impaired	(262.76)	-
Total	-	262.76

Note: Loan is given to related party and is repayable on demand unless otherwise agreed between the parties in writing.

Details of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to related party (as defined under Companies Act, 2013):	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% to the total Loans and advances in the nature of Loans.	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% to the total Loans and advances in the nature of Loans.
Amounts repayable on demand				
Ding Entertainment Private Limited (Company in which Key Managerial Personnel has significant influence)	-	100%	507.32	100%

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Security Deposits (unsecured)	-	7.62
Total	-	7.62

Note: Security deposits includes interest free deposits given to landlord.

Note 13 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Balances with government authorities (GST Receivable)	14.40	6.44
Advances to vendors	131.59	103.86
Total	145.99	110.30

Ding Infinity Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 14 Equity Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
(a) Authorised		
3,00,000 (Previous Year 3,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	30.00	30.00
Total	30.00	30.00
(b) Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up		
222,223 (Previous Year 2,22,223) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	22.22	22.22
Total	22.22	22.22

Notes:

(i) Equity Shares held by holding company / ultimate holding company :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	No of shares	No of shares
Balaji Telefilms Limited (immediate and ultimate holding company)	1,22,223	1,22,223

(ii) Details of Equity Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Equity Shares:

Name of Equity Shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares held	% of holding	No. of Shares held	% of holding
Balaji Telefilms Limited	1,22,223	55.00%	1,22,223	55.00%
Tanveer Najmudin Bookwala	99,000	44.55%	99,000	44.55%

(iii) Details of Equity Shares held by promoters :

As at June 30, 2024

Promoter Name	No. of share	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Balaji Telefilms Limited	1,22,223	55.00%	0.00%
Tanveer Najmudin Bookwala	99,000	44.55%	0.00%
Razia Najmudin Bookwala	1,000	0.45%	0.00%

As at March 31, 2024

Promoter Name	No. of share	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Balaji Telefilms Limited	1,22,223	55.00%	0.00%
Tanveer Najmudin Bookwala	99,000	44.55%	0.00%
Razia Najmudin Bookwala	1,000	0.45%	0.00%

(iv) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed, if any by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(v) No shares are issued for consideration other than cash during the 5 years immediately preceding March 31, 2025.

Ding Infinity Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 15 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
(i) Deficit in Statement of Profit & Loss	(1,027.07)	(470.35)
(ii) Securities premium	487.78	487.78
Total	(539.28)	17.43

(i) Deficit in Statement of Profit & Loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Deficit in Statement of Profit & Loss		
Balance at beginning of year	(470.35)	(379.71)
Loss for the year	(556.72)	(90.64)
Balance at end of the year	(1027.07)	(470.35)

(ii) Securities premium

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	(₹ In Lacs)	(₹ In Lacs)
Balance at beginning of year	487.78	487.78
Add: Issue of equity shares	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	487.78	487.78

Nature and purpose of reserves :

Retained earnings : The company's cumulative loss since its formation minus dividends. There are available for distribution.

Security Premiums : Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 16 Non-current Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 5)	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 17 Current Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	(₹ In Lacs)	(₹ In Lacs)
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 5)	-	12.43
Total	-	12.44

Ding Infinity Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 18 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	(₹ In Lacs)	(₹ In Lacs)
Current		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	12.43	11.58
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	195.82	448.39
Total	208.25	459.97

Notes:

(a) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises :

The balances above includes ₹ 11.84 lacs (Previous Year ₹ 11.12 lacs) due to Micro and Small Enterprises registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSME Act). Interest of ₹ 0.59 lacs (Previous Year ₹ 0.46 lacs) is payable during the year to any Micro / Small Enterprise registered under the MSME. There were delayed payments during the year to any Micro or Small Enterprise registered under the MSME Act. This information as required to be disclosed under the MSME Act has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

18.1 Disclosure required by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are as under:-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	(₹ In Lacs)	(₹ In Lacs)
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	11.84	11.12
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	0.59	0.46
Amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSME Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSME Act, 2006)	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years.	-	-

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties could be identified on the basis of the information available with the Management regarding the status of suppliers under the MSME Act.

18.2 Trade Payable ageing schedule as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment					
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 year	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	0.91	0.40	9.35	1.76	12.43
(ii) Others	-	18.49	38.94	132.99	5.40	195.82
(iii) Disputed MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.01	19.40	39.34	142.34	7.16	208.25

18.3 Trade Payable Ageing Schedule as on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment					
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 year	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	9.28	-	2.30	-	-	11.58
(ii) Others	41.40	189.56	171.60	46	-	448.38
(iii) Disputed MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	50.67	189.56	173.90	45.83	-	459.96

Note 19 Other Current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Employee benefit payable	30.00	12.14
Advances from customers	1,046.30	491.25
Total	1076.30	503.39

Ding Infinity Private Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****Note 20 Revenue from operations**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Commissioned Internet Programs	-	540.71
Total	-	540.71

Note 21 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Gain on investments in mutual funds		
Realised gain on sale	-	2.40
Other non-operating income		
Interest income on loan given to related party	-	39.25
Unwinding of discount on security deposit	0.18	0.40
Interest Income on Income tax refund	0.96	7.07
Sundry credit balances written back	115.77	0.96
Total	116.91	50.08

Note 22 Cost of Production

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Production expenses including purchase of costumes and dresses	-	186.07
Artists, Directors, Technicians and Professional Fees	-	192.72
Location hire charges	-	2.13
Set properties and equipment hire charges	-	48.83
Other production expenses	-	9.88
Total	-	439.63

Note 23 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Salaries and wages	61.60	72.20
Staff welfare expenses	0.03	1.14
Total	61.63	73.34

Note 24 Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Interest on lease liabilities	0.25	2.25
Interest on delayed payment to MSME	0.12	0.14
Total	0.38	2.39

Note 25 Depreciation/ Amortisation

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	0.17	0.17
Amortisation on Right of use asset	10.89	26.21
Total	11.06	26.38

Note 26 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Insurance Charges	0.50	0.62
Legal and professional charges (Refer Note 29.1)	27.30	129.18
Rates and taxes	0.14	0.67
Repair and maintenance	0.68	3.27
Rent	0.42	1.68
Printing & Stationery	-	0.03
Electricity expenses	0.75	2.50
Provision for doubtful advances	568.64	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.58	1.74
Sundry Advances to suppliers written off	1.51	-
Total	600.53	139.69

Note 26.1 Details of auditors remuneration (included in Legal & professional charges)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
As auditors :		
Statutory Audit Fees	11.00	11.00
Total	11.00	11.00

27 Related Party Transactions

(a) Name of related parties and description of relationship

Name of the Related Party	Relationship
Balaji Telefilms Limited	Holding Company
ALT Digital Media Entertainment Limited	Fellow Subsidiary (merged with holding company w.e.f 20-06-2025)
Marinating Films Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Balaji Motion Pictures Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Chhayabani Balaji Entertainment Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary (Liquidated on April 11, 2022)
Ding Entertainment Private Limited	Company in which Key Managerial Personnel has significant influence
Mr. Tanveer Najmudin Bookwala	Key Managerial Personnel / Director
Mrs. Dipika Bajpai	Relative of Key Managerial Personnel

(b) Details of transactions with related parties during the year

Particulars	Holding Company	Relative of Key Managerial Personnel	Fellow Subsidiary	Company in which Key Managerial Personnel has significant influence	Related Party of Holding Company	(₹ in lacs)
						Key Managerial Personnel
	-	-		-		-
Provision for doubtful advances						
Ding Entertainment Private Limited			507.32		-	
			(-)		(-)	
Loan given						
Ding Entertainment Private Limited	-	-	-	-		-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		(-)
					-	
Remuneration						
Mr. Tanveer Najmudin Bookwala	-	-	-	-		60.00
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		(60.00)
Writer/ Screenplay/ Artists (Advance to Vendor)						
Mr. Tanveer Najmudin Bookwala	-	-	-	-		25.58
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		(56.09)
Interest Income on loan given						
Ding Entertainment Private Limited	-	-	-	-		-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(39.25)		(-)
Sale of Internet programs						
ALT Digital Media Entertainment Limited	-	-	-	-		-
	(-)	(-)	(98.31)	(-)		(-)
Professional fees						
Mrs. Dipika Bajpai	-	-	-	-		-
	(-)	(25.00)	(-)	(-)		(-)

(c) Balances with related parties for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Holding Company	Relative of Key Managerial Personnel	Fellow Subsidiary	Company in which Key Managerial Personnel has significant influence	Related Party of Holding Company	(₹ in lacs)
						Key Managerial Personnel
					(-)	
Loans						
Ding Entertainment Private Limited After provision on loan & advance of Rs 507.32 Lakhs)	-	-	-	0.00		-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(507.32)		(-)
Remuneration Payable						
Mr. Tanveer Najmudin Bookwala	-	-	-	-		30.00
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		(10.57)
Professional fees Payable						
Mrs. Dipika Bajpai	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(2.25)	(-)	(-)	-	(-)
Trade Payable						
Mr. Tanveer Najmudin Bookwala	-	-	-	-		0.14
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		(20.99)
Advance Received From Customer						
Balaji Telefilms Limited (BTL) (merged w.e.f 20-06-2025 with BT), erstwhile known as ALT Digital Media Entertainment Limited	-	-	986.31	-		-
	(-)	(-)	(460.19)	(-)		(-)
Advance to Vendor						
Mr. Tanveer Najmudin Bookwala	-	-	-	84.38		-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(58.81)		(-)

Note

- (i) There are no provision for doubtful debts, amounts written off or written back during the year in respect of debts due from or due to related parties.
(ii) Figures in bracket relate to the previous year.

28 Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings / (loss) per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year as under :

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Loss for the period attributable to equity share holders (₹ in Lacs)	(556.72)	(90.64)
(b) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Nos.)	2,22,223	2,22,223
(c) (Loss) per share - Basic and diluted (Rs) (a / b)	(250.52)	(40.79)
(d) Nominal value of shares (₹)	10	10

29 Segment Information

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of production of Internet Programs, which, in the context of Ind AS 108 on "Operating Segments" constitutes a single reportable segment.

Revenue of ₹ NIL lacs is derived from single customer of the company in the year ended March 31, 2025.

Revenue of ₹ 442.40lacs is derived from single customer of the company in the year ended March 31, 2024.

30 Fair Value Measurements

Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk. The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received.

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2025			March 31, 2024		
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial Assets							
Non current financial assets							
Loans	6			0.00			244.56
Current financial assets							
Trade receivables	9	-	-	-	-	-	152.34
Cash and cash equivalents	10	-	-	47.50	-	-	105.36
Loans	11	-	-	-	-	-	262.76
Security Deposit	12	-	-	-	-	-	7.62
Total Financial Assets		-	-	47.48	-	-	772.66
Financial Liabilities							
Non current financial liabilities							
Lease Liabilities	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current financial liabilities							
Lease Liabilities	17	-	-	-	-	-	12.43
Trade payables	18	-	-	208.25	-	-	459.97
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	208.25	-	-	472.40

(i) Fair Value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair value of the financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

(₹ in lacs)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at March 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Current financial assets				
Other Financial assets				
Security deposits	-	-	-	-
Total Non current financial assets	-	-	-	-

(₹ in lacs)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements at March 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Current financial assets				
Investments in mutual fund	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	-	-	-	-

(₹ in lacs)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at March 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-current financial assets				
Other Financial assets				
Security deposits	-	-	7.62	7.62
Total Non current financial assets	-	-	7.62	7.62

The carrying value of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and trade payables are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature.

The fair value of financial instruments as referred to in note above have been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in valuation technique. The hierarchy gives highest priority to quoted prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement). The categories used are as follows:

Level-1 Hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted price.

Level-2 The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation technique which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity -specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level-2.

Level -3 If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is include in level 3.

31 Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of market risk on its financial performance. The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors and the management is responsible for overseeing the Company's risk assessment and management policies and processes.

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations to pay resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company deals with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company uses publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company's exposure and credit ratings of its counterparties are regularly monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst counterparties.

(i) Credit Risk Management**Financial instruments and cash deposits**

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents. The credit worthiness of the banks is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good. As a practice, the Company only invests with high rated banks.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets as disclosed in note 33.

Security deposits given to lessors

The Company gives security deposit to its lessors in relation to its business. The credit worthiness of such lessors is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses.

(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of directors, which has an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities by regularly monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities (undiscounted)

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity grouping based on their contractual maturities.

(₹ in Lacs)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Note	Carrying Amount	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 years	More than 1 year	Total
March 31, 2025						
Trade payables	21	208.25	208.25	-	-	208.25
Lease Liabilities	5, 16 & 17	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities		208.25	208.25	-	-	208.25

(₹ in Lacs)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Note	Carrying Amount	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 years	More than 1 year	Total
March 31, 2024						
Trade payables	18	459.97	459.97	-	-	459.97
Lease Liabilities	5, 16 & 17	12.68	12.68	-	-	12.68
Total financial liabilities		472.65	472.65	-	-	472.65

(C) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk such as equity price risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) Foreign currency risk exposure:

The Company does not have any exposure to foreign currency risk as at March 31, 2025 (Previous year Nil).

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company does not have borrowings and is thus not exposed to interest rate risk as at March 31, 2025 (Previous year Nil).

(iii) Price risk

The Company does not have any investments and is thus not exposed to price risk as at March 31, 2025 (Previous year Nil).

32 Capital management

The Company considers the following components of its Balance Sheet to be managed capital:

Total equity as shown in the balance sheet.

The Company aim is to manages its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize returns to our shareholders.

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

33 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Deferred tax liabilities		
Fair Value of Investments	(0.66)	(2.30)
Deferred tax assets		
Brought forward losses	0.66	2.30
Total	-	-

Movement in deferred tax balances

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For Year Ended March 31, 2025		
	Opening Balance	Charged/ (Credited) to Profit or loss	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities			
Fair Value of Investments	-	-	-
Others	(2.30)	(1.65)	(0.66)
Total deferred tax liability	(2.30)	(1.65)	(0.66)
Deferred tax assets			
On brought forward losses	2.30	1.65	0.66
Total deferred tax assets	2.30	1.65	0.66
Net Deferred Tax Recognised	-	-	-

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For Year Ended March 31, 2024		
	Opening Balance	Charged/ (Credited) to Profit or loss	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities			
Fair Value of Investments	(2.04)	2.04	-
Others	-	2.30	(2.30)
Total deferred tax liability	-	4.34	(2.30)
Deferred tax assets			
On brought forward losses	2.04	(4.34)	2.30
Total deferred tax assets	2.04	(4.34)	2.30
Net Deferred Tax Recognised	2.04	-	-

In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard 12 (Ind AS 12) on "Income Taxes", deferred tax assets and liabilities should be recognized for all timing differences. However, considering the present financial position and tax losses and the requirement of the Ind AS 12 the deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent of deferred tax liability. The deferred tax asset is not accounted for, to the extent of Rs 145.43 Lacs (Previous year Rs. 118.72 Lacs). However, the same will be reassessed at subsequent Balance Sheet date and will be accounted for in the year of reasonable certainty in accordance with the aforesaid Ind AS 12.

34 Disclosure as per under Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013

Loans and advances in the nature of loans given to subsidiaries, KMP and employee :

(₹ In Lacs)

Name of the party	Relationship	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2024	Maximum balance outstanding during the year
Ding Entertainment Private Limited	Company in which Key Managerial Personnel has significant influence	0.00 (507.32)	0.00 (507.32)

Note:

1. Loan given to company in which Key Managerial Personnel has significant influence are towards working capital requirement and is repayable on demand.
2. Figures in brackets denote last year's figures

35 As at March 31, 2025 the Company has accumulated losses of ₹ 1080.99 lacs. The Company has necessary financial support from its parent Company Balaji Telefilms Limited and given the long term corporate strategies and future profit projections, the Company has followed the fundamental accounting assumption of 'Going Concern' for preparation of financials for the year ended March 31, 2025 as the Company neither has the intention nor the necessity of liquidation or of curtailing materially the scale of the operations. In the opinion of the Board of Directors, the Company will meet all it's financial obligations as they fall due for payment for at least 12 months from the date of signatures of these financial statements.

Ding Infinity Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

37 Other statutory information

- a) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
- b) No borrowings were obtained by the Company from banks and financial institutions.
- c) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any banks or financial institution or government or government authority.
- d) The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.
- e) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under Companies Act 2013.
- f) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.
- g) 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:
 - i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
- h) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
- i) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.
- j) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.
- k) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.
- l) There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

- 38 The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software. However, the audit trail feature is not enabled for certain direct changes to data when using certain privileged / administrative access rights to the underlying software and database. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of the accounting software.

Subsequent to the year end, the company has initiated the necessary steps for compilation of regulation.

The company has established and maintained an adequate internal control framework over its financial reporting and based on its assessment, has concluded that the internal controls for the year ended March 31, 2024 were effective.

Ding Infinity Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

39 The figures of the corresponding year has been regrouped wherever necessary in accordance with the requirements of Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, to make them comparable.

40 **Approval of Financial Statements**
The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on XXX XX , 2025

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 117366W / W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Pallavi Sharma
Partner
Membership No: 113861

Place : Mumbai
Date : 3rd July 2025

Shobha Kapoor
(Chairperson)
(DIN: 00005124)

Tanveer Bookwala
(Director)
(DIN: 07472234)

Sanjay Dwivedi
(Group Chief
Executive Officer &
Group Chief Financial
Officer)

Place : Mumbai
Date :

36 Ratios

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lacs)	As at March 31, 2024 (₹ in Lacs)	% Change	Reason
Current Ratio = $\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	0.15	0.65	-76.97%	Decrease in Current Assets and simultaneous increase in Current Liabilities has resulted in decrease of Current Ratio.
Return On Equity Ratio = $\frac{\text{Net Profit After Taxes}}{\text{Average Shareholder's Equity}}$	2.33	(1.07)	318.63%	Decrease in revenue and decrease in expenses has resulted in increase in Return on Equity Ratio
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio = $\frac{\text{Net Credit Sales}}{\text{Average Accounts Receivables}}$	-	4.47	-100.00%	Decrease in revenue has resulted in decrease in Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio = $\frac{\text{Adjusted total expenses (Refer note (i))}}{\text{Average trade payables}}$	1.80	1.09	65.01%	Decrease in scale of operations has resulted in decrease in expenses and simultaneous decrease in Average trade payables has resulted in increase of Trade Payables Turnover Ratio
Net Capital Turnover Ratio = $\frac{\text{Net Sales}}{\text{Working Capital}}$	-	(1.60)	-100.00%	Decrease in scale of operations has resulted in decrease of the Net sales drastically and simultaneously decrease in the negative Working capital has resulted change in Net Capital Turnover Ratio.
Net Profit ratio = $\frac{\text{Net Profit After Taxes}}{\text{Net Sales}}$	-	(0.17)	100.00%	Decrease in revenue has resulted in decrease in Net Profit Ratio
Return On Capital Employed = $\frac{\text{Earnings Before Interest and Tax (Refer Total capital employed (Refer note iii))}}{\text{Total capital employed (Refer note iii)}}$	1.08	(2.23)	148.34%	Decrease in Revenue has resulted in decrease of EBIT and simultaneous increase in Capital Employed has resulted in increase in Return on Capital Employed
Return On Investment = $\frac{\text{Net Profit After Taxes}}{\text{Total Assets}}$	(72.54)	(8.93)	-712.63%	Increase in losses has resulted in decrease Return on Investment.

Note:

i) **Adjusted total expenses includes the below items:** (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Total Expenses	673.62	681.43
Less:		
Employee Benefit Expenses	(61.63)	(73.34)
Finance Cost	(0.38)	(2.39)
Depreciation	(11.06)	(26.38)
Adjusted total expenses	600.57	579.32

- ii) EBIT= Net Profit Before Tax + Finance Cost
iii) Total Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth +Total Debt+Deferred tax liability (net)
iv) Working Capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities
v) Since Company does not have any debt, following ratios are not applicable
- Debt Equity ratio
- Debt Service Coverage Ratio
vi) Since the company does not hold any inventory, inventory turnover ratio is not applicable.