

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)** which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021 and its Profit including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors report included in the annual report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and the statement of changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to

modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

- a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure A**".
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

Since the Company is a private limited Company, hence section 197 does not apply to the Company.

- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("CARO 2016") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "**Annexure B**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of CARO 2016.

For **CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 101720W / W100355

Sd/-

R. Koria
Partner
Membership No. 35629
UDIN No.: 21035629AAAACE6296
Place: Mumbai
Dated: July 05, 2021

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ of our report of even date on Financial Statements of PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED) for the year ended March 31, 2021

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of **PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED FORMERLY KNOWN AS (PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)**, as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements (‘the Guidance Note’) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards of Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls system with reference to Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company’s internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial

statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial with reference to Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 101720W / W100355

Sd/-

R. Koria
Partner
Membership No. 35629
UDIN No.: 21035629AAAACE6296
Place: Mumbai
Dated: July 05, 2021

ANNEXURE “B” TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of our report of even date to the members of PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED) on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021)

- i. According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no Fixed Assets are held by the Company as on March 31, 2021. Therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3(i) (a) to (c) of the CARO 2016 are not applicable to the company
- ii. According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no Inventory has been held by the Company as on March 31, 2021. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of CARO 2016 are not applicable to the Company.
- iii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (iii) (a) to (c) of paragraph 3 of CARO 2016 are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. The Company has not given any loan, made investments and provided guarantees and securities during the year. Therefore, the provisions of the clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of CARO 2016 are not applicable to the Company.
- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public. Therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3 (v) of CARO 2016 are not applicable to the Company.
- vi. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the Cost Records to be maintained under sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of the activities carried on by the Company. Therefore the provisions of paragraph 3(vi) of CARO 2016 are not applicable to the Company.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues:
 - a. The company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees' state insurance, duty of customs, cess, goods and service tax and any other statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities during the year however delays have been noticed in respect of payment of Income tax. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of such statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b. There are no dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or goods and service tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- viii. Based on our audit procedures and information and explanations given by the Management, the company has not raised any loans from financial institutions, bank or government or through debenture issue during the year. Therefore the provisions of paragraph 3(viii) of CARO 2016 are not applicable to the Company.

- ix. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loan. Therefore the provisions of paragraph 3(ix) of CARO 2016 are not applicable to the Company.
- x. Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Financial Statements and on the basis of information and explanations given by the management, no fraud has been noticed or reported on the Company by its officers or employees during the year. Therefore the provisions of paragraph 3(x) of CARO 2016 are not applicable to the Company.
- xi. The company is a Private Company and hence provision regarding managerial remuneration as provided under section 197 of the Act is not applicable, hence the provisions of the clause (xi) of paragraph 3 CARO 2016 are not applicable to the company.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3(xii) (a) to (b) of CARO 2016 are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc. as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any Preferential Allotment or Private Placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Therefore the provisions of paragraph 3 (xiv) of CARO 2016 are not applicable to the Company.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3 (xv) of CARO 2016 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. In our opinion and according to information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 101720W / W100355

Sd/-

R. KORIA
Partner
Membership No. 35629
UDIN No.: 21035629AAAACE6296

Mumbai
Date: July 05, 2021

PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED			
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)			
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2021			
(Amount in Rupees)			
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
I ASSETS			
Current Assets			
a. Financial Assets			
i Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	54,472	8,790
b. Other Current Assets	3	63,514	2,01,600
TOTAL ASSETS		1,17,986	2,10,390
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a. Equity Share Capital	4	1,00,000	1,00,000
b. Other Equity	5	(2,19,728)	(11,88,539)
		(1,19,728)	(10,88,539)
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
a. Financial Liabilities			
i Borrowings	6	1,54,584	10,01,129
ii Trade Payable	7		
Total Outstanding dues of Micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises		34,000	-
iii Other Financial Liabilities	8	46,250	2,71,800
b. Other Current Liabilities	9	2,880	26,000
		2,37,714	12,98,929
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,17,986	2,10,390
Significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements	1 to 21		
As per our Report of even date		For and on behalf of Board of Directors	
For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP			
Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 101720W/W100355)			
Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	
R. KORIA	MUNJAL SHAH	AMIT MAHAJAN	
Partner	Director	Director	
Membership No. 35629	DIN: 01080863	DIN: 01087400	
Place: Mumbai			
Date: 5th July, 2021			

PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED				
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)				
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021				
(Amount in Rupees)				
	Particulars	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March, 2021	For the Period ended 31st March, 2020
1	Revenue from Operations	10	14,75,000	-
2	Total Income		14,75,000	-
3	Expenses			
	Finance Costs	11	7,330	2,148
	Other Expenses	12	4,98,859	11,86,391
	Total Expenses		5,06,189	11,88,539
4	Profit/(Loss) Before Exceptional Items and Tax (2-3)		9,68,811	(11,88,539)
5	Exceptional Items		-	-
6	Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (4-5)		9,68,811	(11,88,539)
7	Tax Expenses :			
(a)	Current Tax	14	-	-
(b)	Deferred Tax		-	-
			-	-
8	Profit / (Loss) for the Year/Period (6-7)		9,68,811	(11,88,539)
9	Other Comprehensive Income			
(i)	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii)	Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax)		-	-
	Total Comprehensive Income for the Year/ Period (8-9)		9,68,811	(11,88,539)
10	Earnings per Equity Share of Rs. 10/- each	13		
	Basic		97	(119)
	Diluted		97	(119)
	Significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements	1 to 21		
As per our Report of even date		For and on behalf of Board of Directors		
For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP				
Chartered Accountants				
(Firm Registration No. 101720W/W100355)				
Sd/-		Sd/-		Sd/-
R. KORIA		MUNJAL SHAH		AMIT MAHAJAN
Partner		Director		Director
Membership No. 35629		DIN: 01080863		DIN: 01087400
Place: Mumbai				
Date: 5th July, 2021				

PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Amount in Rupees)

PARTICULARS	Balance as at 25th February, 2019*	Issued during the Period	Balance as at 31st March, 2020	Issued during the Year	Balance as at 31st March, 2021
Equity Share Capital	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	-	1,00,000

* Date of incorporation of the Company

B. OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 25th February, 2019	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	(11,88,539)	(11,88,539)
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	(11,88,539)	(11,88,539)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	9,68,811	9,68,811
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	(2,19,728)	(2,19,728)

As per our Report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. 101720W/W100355)

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

R. KORIA

Partner

Membership No. 35629

MUNJAL SHAH

Director

DIN: 01080863

AMIT MAHAJAN

Director

DIN: 01087400

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th July, 2021

PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

PARTICULARS	For the Year ended 31st March, 2021	For the Period ended 31st March, 2020
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(Loss) before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	9,68,811	(11,88,539)
ADJUSTMENT FOR:		
Finance Costs	7,330	2,148
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	9,76,141	(11,86,391)
ADJUSTMENT FOR:		
Trade and Other Receivables	1,38,086	(2,01,600)
Trade and Other Payables	(2,14,670)	2,97,800
CASH GENERATED FROM / (USED IN) OPERATIONS	8,99,557	(10,90,191)
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	-	-
NET CASH GENERATED FROM / (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	8,99,557	(10,90,191)
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	-
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issue of Equity Share Capital	-	1,00,000
Finance Costs	(7,330)	(2,148)
Current Borrowings (Net)	(8,46,545)	10,01,129
NET CASH FLOW (USED IN) / GENERATED FROM FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)	(8,53,875)	10,98,981
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	45,682	8,790
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR/PERIOD	8,790	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR/PERIOD (Refer Note No. 2)	54,472	8,790

Notes :

- i Bracket indicates cash outflow.
ii Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities on account of Current Borrowings

Particulars	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Opening balance of liabilities arising from financing activities	10,01,129	-
Add : Changes from Cash Flow from Financing Activities (Net)	(8,46,545)	10,01,129
Closing balance of liabilities arising from financing activities	1,54,584	10,01,129

- iii Previous Period figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable with those of current year.
iv The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS-7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

As per our Report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 101720W/W100355)

Sd/-

R. KORIA

Partner
Membership No. 35629

Sd/-

MUNJAL SHAH

Director
DIN: 01080863

Sd/-

AMIT MAHAJAN

Director
DIN: 01087400

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th July, 2021

PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

1.1 Corporate Information

Paras Anti-Drone Technologies Private Limited (the 'Company') is a private limited Company domiciled and incorporated in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at D-112, TTC industrial area, Nerul, Navi Mumbai-400706. The Parent Company is Paras Defence & Space Technologies Limited.

The main object of the company is to engage in providing artificial intelligence solutions to non defence niche market with radical technologies in India and abroad. During the Year, the Company has started its operation and has supplied the design of custom Antenna for Jammer of Anti UAV System to it's customer.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2021 were approved and adopted by board of directors in their meeting held on **5th July, 2021**

1.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act'), read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, as amended from time to time.

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

As the Company is in planning stage, looking for the business and has started incurring expenses, thus as at 31st March, 2021 the Company has negative networth. It's Parent Company and Directors have provided the support and agreed to provide support in future as well, accordingly the Company has prepared its financial statements on going concern basis.

1.3 Significant Accounting policies

(A) Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs specifically relating to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized (net of income on temporarily deployment of funds) as part of the cost of such assets. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year in which they occur.

(B) Taxes on Income:

Tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in such cases the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Any subsequent change in direct tax on items initially recognised in equity or other comprehensive income is also recognised in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax provision is computed for Income calculated after considering allowances and exemptions under the provisions of the applicable Income Tax Laws. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set, and presented as net.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the applicable tax rates. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

(C) Financial Instruments:

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

Financial Assets -Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets - Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in two broad categories:-

- a) Financial assets at fair value
- b) Financial assets at amortised cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit and loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is **measured at amortised cost** (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

- a) **Business model test:** The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flow.
- b) **Cash flow characteristics test:** The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at **fair value through other comprehensive income** unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

- a) **Business model test:** The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flow and selling financial assets.
- b) **Cash flow characteristics test:** The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets - Derecognition

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

- a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flow from the asset.

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- a) The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For trade receivables Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

Financial Liabilities - Initial recognition and measurement:

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

Financial Liabilities - Subsequent measurement:

Financial Liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Financial Liabilities - Financial guarantee contracts:

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Financial liability - Derecognition

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

(D) Fair Value:

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each Balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy that categorizes into three levels, described as follows, the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

Level 1 — quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 — inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period and discloses the same.

(E) Revenue Recognition and Other Income:

Sales of goods and services:

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Generally, control is transfer upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognized when it becomes unconditional.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

Contract Balances - Trade Receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Interest Income:

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 net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(F) Foreign currency transactions and translation:

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, are capitalized as cost of assets.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other finance gains / losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis.

In case of an asset, expense or income where a monetary advance is paid/received, the date of transaction is the date on which the advance was initially recognized. If there were multiple payments or receipts in advance, multiple dates of transactions are determined for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

(G) Lease:

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an options to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that options; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that options. In assessing whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

The Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

The Company elects not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to Short term leases or the leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as expense on either a straight line basis over lease term or another systematic basis.

The Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right- of-use asset arising from the head lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

(H) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event. It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using equivalent period government securities interest rate. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

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. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements. Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statement. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

(I) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(J) Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed using the net profit or loss for the year attributable to the shareholders' and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the net profit or loss for the year attributable to the shareholders' and weighted average number of equity and potential equity shares outstanding during the year including share options, convertible preference shares and debentures, except where the result would be anti-dilutive. Potential equity shares that are converted during the year are included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, from the beginning of the year or date of issuance of such potential equity shares, to the date of conversion.

(K) Current / Non-current classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

The Company has presented non-current assets and current assets before equity, non-current liabilities and current liabilities in accordance with Schedule III, Division II of Companies Act, 2013 notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA).

An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it is:

- a) Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- c) Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(L) Off-setting financial instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable rights 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 rights must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or counterparty.

PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

1.4 Key accounting estimates and judgements

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

a) Provisions:

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

b) Income Tax:

The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

c) Impairment of Financial Assets :

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

d) Revenue:

The application of Accounting Standard on Revenue Recognition involves use of key judgements with respect to multiple elements deliverables, timing of revenue recognition, accounting of discounts, incentives, etc. The Management has reviewed such accounting treatment and is satisfied about its appropriateness in terms of the relevant Ind AS.

PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

NOTE 2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				(Amount in Rupees)	
PARTICULARS	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020			
Balances with Bank In Current Account	54,472	8,790			
Total	54,472	8,790			
2.01- For the purpose of statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents			54,472	8,790	
NOTE 3 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS				(Amount in Rupees)	
PARTICULARS	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020			
Balances with Government Authorities	63,514	2,01,600			
Total	63,514	2,01,600			
NOTE 4 - EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL				(Amount in Rupees)	
PARTICULARS	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020			
Authorised					
10,000 (31st March, 2020 : 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,00,000	1,00,000			
	1,00,000	1,00,000			
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up					
10,000 (31st March, 2020 : 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	1,00,000	1,00,000			
Total	1,00,000	1,00,000			
4.01 Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding					
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020			
Particulars	No. of shares	No. of shares			
Number of shares at the beginning of the Financial Year/Period	10,000	-			
Add: Shares issued during the Financial Year/Period	-	10,000			
Number of shares at the end of Financial Year/Period	10,000	10,000			
4.02 Details of Shareholder, holding more than 5% shares of the Company:					
Name	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020		
	No. Of shares	% Holding	No. Of shares	% Holding	
Paras Defence & Space Technologies Limited (the Holding Co.)*	5500	55%	10000	100%	
Swati Sinha **	1500	15%	-	-	
Ashutosh Baheti **	3000	30%	-	-	
* Out of the above, 1 share is held by Mr. Munjal Shah as nominee of Paras Defence & Space Technologies Limited					
** On 7th January,2021 the Holding Company has sold equity shares of Rs.10/- each as per the duly executed Transfer Deed.					
4.03 The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs. 10/- per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholder will be entitled to receive any of remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.					
NOTE 5 - OTHER EQUITY				(Amount in Rupees)	
PARTICULARS	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2020	
Retained Earnings					
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	(11,88,539)		-		
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the Year/Period	9,68,811	(2,19,728)	(11,88,539)	(11,88,539)	
TOTAL		(2,19,728)		(11,88,539)	
NOTE NO. 5.1 NATURE AND PURPOSE OF RESERVES					
Retained Earnings					
Retained Earnings represent the Profits / (losses) made by the company.					
NOTE 6 - CURRENT FIANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS				(Amount in Rupees)	
PARTICULARS	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020			
Unsecured					
Loans From Director (Refer Note No. 15)			1,54,584	10,01,129	
Total			1,54,584	10,01,129	

PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

NOTE 7 : CURRENT FIANCIAL LIABILITIES - TRADE PAYABLES		
PARTICULARS	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Others	34,000	-
Total	34,000	-
7.01. Disclosures of the Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 have been determined based on the information as available with the Company and the required disclosures are given below :		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting Year/Period	-	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting Year/Period	-	-
(iii) The amount of Interest paid, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of Interest due and payable for the period/ year	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting Year/Period	-	-
(vi) 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	-	-
	-	-
NOTE 8 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
	(Amount in Rupees)	
PARTICULARS	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Other payables*	46,250	2,71,800
Total	46,250	2,71,800
* It includes audit fees and Rent payable.		
NOTE 9 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
	(Amount in Rupees)	
PARTICULARS	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Statutory Liabilities	2,880	26,000
Total	2,880	26,000

NOTE 14: INCOME TAX

The major components of Tax Expense for the year ended 31st March, 2021 & for the year ended 31st March, 2020 are as follows:

14.1

(Amount in Rupees)		
PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax:-Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
TOTAL Tax Expenses/(Income)	-	-

Reconciliation between Tax Expense / (Income) and Accounting Profit multiplied by tax rate for the year ended 31st March, 2021 & for the year ended 31st March, 2020:

(Amount in Rupees)		
PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
Accounting Profit /(loss)Before Tax	9,68,811	(11,88,539)
Applicable tax rate (in %)	25	25
Computed Tax Expenses / (Income)	2,43,830	(2,99,131)
Tax effect on account of:		
Expenses not Allowed under Income Tax Act	22	529
(Brought)/ Carried Forward Loss Adjusted	(2,43,852)	2,98,602
TOTAL Tax Expenses/(Income)	-	-

14.3 **Amount and expiry date of Unused Tax Losses for which no Deferred Tax Assets is recognised:**

(Amount in Rupees)		
Assessment Year	Unused Tax Loss	Carried Forward till Assessment Year
2020-21	2,17,540	2028-29
Total	2,17,540	

PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

NOTE 15 : RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24, on related party disclosures, name of the related party, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exists and with whom transactions have taken place during reported year, are as detail below:

(a) List of Related Parties :

(As certified by the Management)

I. Holding Company

Paras Defence & Space Technologies Limited

II. Key Management Personnel

Munjal Sharad Shah

Amit Navin Mahajan

Shilpa Amit Mahajan

(b) Related Party Transactions

(Amount in Rupees)

Nature of Transactions	Name of the Related Parties	2020-2021	2019-2020
Transactions with Holding Company:			
Equity shares issued	Paras Defence and Space Technologies Ltd.	-	1,00,000
Loans Taken		1,85,140	4,381
Loans Repaid		1,85,140	4,381
Lease Rent Expenses		1,20,000	11,10,000
Interest on Short Term Borrowings		7,243	48
Transactions with other Related Parties:			
Loans Taken from Director	Munjal Sharad Shah	8,53,455	10,01,129
Loans Repaid		17,00,000	-

(Amount in Rupees)

Name of the Related Parties	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
B. Balances with Holding Company		
Other Financial Liabilities		
Paras Defence & Space Technologies Limited	-	2,26,800
Balance with other Related Parties:		
Current-Borrowings - Loan from director		
Munjal Sharad Shah	1,54,584	10,01,129

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

FAIR VALUE :-The carrying amounts of cash at bank, borrowings and trade payables approximate their fair values and are carried at amortized cost.

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	As At 31-03-2021		As at 31-03-2020	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Cash & Cash equivalents	54,472	54,472	8,790	8,790
	54,472	54,472	8,790	8,790
Financial Liabilities				
Short Term Borrowings	1,54,584	1,54,584	10,01,129	10,01,129
Trade Payables	34,000	34,000	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	46,250	46,250	2,71,800	2,71,800
	2,34,834	2,34,834	12,72,929	12,72,929

PARAS ANTI-DRONE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

NOTE 17: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk.

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalent carried at amortised cost.

Credit risk management

Cash and cash equivalents are not impaired. Bank balances are held with highly reputed banks.

(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. For the Company, liquidity risk arises from obligations on account of short term borrowing, trade payable and other financial liabilities. Short term borrowings is from director, hence it is not exposed to significant liquidity risk.

Liquidity Risk Management

As Company does not have any long term borrowings hence it is not exposed to significant liquidity risk.

The table below illustrates the aged analysis of the company's current financial liabilities.

March 31, 2021 **(Amount in Rupees)**

Particulars	On demand	Up to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Liabilities				
Short Term Borrowings	1,54,584	-	-	1,54,584
Trade Payables	-	34,000	-	34,000
Other Financial Liabilities	-	46,250	-	46,250
Total	1,54,584	80,250	-	2,34,834

March 31, 2020 **(Amount in Rupees)**

Particulars	On demand	Up to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Liabilities				
Short Term Borrowings	10,01,129	-	-	10,01,129
Other Financial Liabilities	-	2,71,800	-	2,71,800
Total	10,01,129	2,71,800	-	12,72,929

NOTE 18: CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and other equity reserves and net debts. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure as per the requirements of the business. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital. The company includes within net debt, borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

Gearing Ratio

The gearing ratio at the Year/Period end was as follows : **(Amount in Rupees)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Total Debt	1,54,584	10,01,129
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	54,472	8,790
Net Debt	1,00,112	9,92,339
Equity	(1,19,728)	(10,88,539)
Total Capital (Equity + Net Debts)	(19,616)	(96,200)
Gearing Ratio	-510.36%	-1031.54%

NOTE : 19 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company is predominantly in the business of providing artificial intelligence solutions to non defence niche market with radical technologies and as such there are no separate reportable segments. The Company's operations are currently in India.

19.1 Revenue from operations Rs. 14,75,000 (Previous Year Rs. Nil) from 1 customer (Previous Year: Nil) having more than 10% of the total revenue.

NOTE : 20

The Management and Authorities have power to amend the financial statements in accordance with the section 130 and 131 of the Act.

NOTE : 21

Previous Period's figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary, to make them comparable with those of current year.

As per our Report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. 101720W/W100355)

Sd/-

R. KORIA

Partner

Membership No. 35629

Sd/-

MUNJAL SHAH

Director

DIN: 01080863

Sd/-

AMIT MAHAJAN

Director

DIN: 01087400

Place: Mumbai

Date: 5th July, 2021