### PARAS AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED

## (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS AEROSPACE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED)

### **BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2022**

		(Amount in Rupee				
	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021		
I ASSE	TS					
	Current Assets					
a.	Property, Plant and Equipment	2	15,14,835	12,36,135		
b.	Financial Assets		, ,			
	i Other Financial Assets	3	15,000	3,90,000		
c.	Other Non Current Assets	4	5,40,000	-		
d.	Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	5	26,841	2,292		
e.	Non Current Tax Assets		2,95,010	28,500		
2) Curre	ent Assets					
a.	Inventories	6	21,80,005	-		
b.	Financial Assets					
	i Trade Receivables	7	96,76,220	22,32,880		
	ii Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	1,67,630	4,61,995		
	iii Bank Balances other than (ii) above	9	1,01,05,411	4,36,650		
	iv Other Financial Assets	10	4,27,875	793		
c.	Other Current Assets	11	41,37,485	11,89,350		
	Total ASSETS		2,90,86,311	59,78,595		
-	TY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUI		10	1 01 00 000	1 00 000		
a.	Equity Share Capital	12	1,01,00,000	1,00,000		
b.	Other Equity	13	(12,73,459) <b>88,26,541</b>	(14,71,770) (13,71,770)		
LIAB	ILITIES					
1) Non (	Current Liabilities					
a.	Financial Liabilities					
	i Lease Liabilities	14	-	5,92,794		
2) Curre	ent Liabilities					
a.	Financial Liabilities					
	i Borrowings	15	1,89,81,631	57,05,000		
	ii Lease Liabilities	16	-	6,21,811		
	iii Trade Payables	17				
	Total Outstanding dues of Micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,90,878	-		
	Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than		-	_		
	Micro enterprises and small enterprises					
	iv Other Financial Liabilities	18	7,67,627	3,67,334		
b.	Other Current Liabilities	19	2,19,634	63,426		
			2,02,59,769	67,57,571		
	Total EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,90,86,310	59,78,595		
-	icant accounting policies and notes to the financial	1 to 37				
statem	ents					

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)

R. KORIA

Partner Membership No. 35629

MUNJAL SHAH

Director DIN: 01080863 AMIT MAHAJAN

Director DIN: 01087400

#### PARAS AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED

#### (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS AEROSPACE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED)

### STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

				(Amount in Rupees)
	Particulars	Note No.	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2021
1	Revenue from Operations	20	1,04,29,500	75,82,166
2	Other Income	21	1,71,067	81,773
3	Total Income		1,06,00,567	76,63,939
4	Expenses			
	Cost of Materials Consumed		9,54,451	-
	Purchase of Stock in Trade		-	37,07,202
	Changes in Inventories of Work in Progress	22	(19,03,110)	-
	Employee Benefits Expense	23	45,30,969	15,70,308
	Finance Costs	24	5,14,222	36,878
	Depreciation	25	10,34,146	1,17,277
	Other Expenses	26	52,96,126	18,11,394
	Total Expenses		1,04,26,804	72,43,059
5	Profit Before Exceptional Items and Tax (3-4)		1,73,763	4,20,880
6	Exceptional Items		-	-
7	Profit Before Tax (5-6)		1,73,763	4,20,880
8	Tax Expenses :			
(a)	Current Tax		-	-
(b)	Deferred Tax		(24,548)	(2,292)
9	Profit for the Year (7-8)		1,98,312	4,23,172
10	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 (9-10)		1,98,312	4,23,172
11	Earnings per Equity Share of Rs. 10/- each	27		
	Basic		0.55	42
	Diluted		0.55	42
	Significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements	1 to 37		

As per our Report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

AMIT MAHAJAN

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. 101720W/W100355)

R. KORIA MUNJAL SHAH

Partner Director Director Director
Membership No. 35629 DIN: 01080863 DIN: 01087400

# PARAS AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS AEROSPACE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED) STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

# A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Balance as at	Changes during the Year	Balance as at	Changes during the Year	Balance as at
1 at ticulars	1st April, 2020		31st March, 2021		31st March, 2022
Equity Share Capital	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,01,00,000

# **B. OTHER EQUITY**

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total	
	Retained Earnings	1 Otal	
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	(18,94,942)	(18,94,942)	
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	4,23,172	4,23,172	
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	(14,71,770)	(14,71,770)	
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	1,98,312	1,98,312	
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	(12,73,459)	(12,73,459)	

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)

R. KORIA

**MUNJAL SHAH** Director

**AMIT MAHAJAN** 

Partner

DIN: 01087400

Director

Membership No. 35629

DIN: 01080863

#### PARAS AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED

#### (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PARAS AEROSPACE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED)

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

			(Amount in Rupees)
	Particulars	For the Year ended	For the Year ended
		31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
A	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Profit before tax as per the Statement of Profit and Loss	1,73,763	4,20,880
	ADJUSTMENT FOR:		
	Depreciation	10,34,146	1,17,277
	Finance Costs	5,14,222	36,878
	Interest Income	(1,71,067)	(26,494)
	Equity Issue Expenses	5,404	-
	Bad Debts / Advances written off (Net)	18,880	-
	OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	15,75,348	5,48,541
	ADJUSTMENT FOR:		
	Trade and Other Receivables	(1,04,25,854)	(33,47,217)
	Trade and Other Payables	8,47,878	2,08,352
	Inventories	(21,80,005)	-
	CASH USED IN OPERATIONS	(1,01,82,632)	(25,90,324)
	Income tax	(2,66,510)	(28,500)
	NET CASH USED IN OPERATIONS (A)	(1,04,49,142)	(26,18,824)
В	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(24,02,113)	-
	Interest Income	1,33,985	26,650
	NET CASH (USED IN) / GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	(22,68,128)	26,650
C	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	Proceeds from issue of Equity Share Capital	1,00,00,000	_
	Equity Issue Expenses	(5,404)	-
	Finance Costs	(3,99,560)	(26,614)
	Current Borrowings	1,32,76,631	29,65,000
	Margin Money	(96,68,761)	(26,650)
	Lease Liabilities	(7,80,000)	(1,30,000)
	NET CASH FLOW GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)	1,24,22,906	27,81,736
	NET (DECREASE) / INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(2,94,365)	1,89,562
	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	4,61,995	2,72,433
	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (Refer Note No. 7)	1,67,630	4,61,995

# Notes :

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

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Opening balance of liabilities arising from financing activities	57,05,000	27,40,000
Add: Changes from Cash Flow from Financing Activities (Net)	1,32,76,631	29,65,000
Closing balance of liabilities arising from financing activities	1,89,81,631	57,05,000

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

As per our Report of even date For Chaturvedi &Shah LLP

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration 101720W/W100539

 R. KORIA
 MUNJAL SHAH
 AMIT MAHAJAN

 Partner
 Director
 Director

 Membership No. 35629
 DIN: 01080863
 DIN: 01087400

#### 1.1 Corporate Information

Paras Aerospace Private Limited (the 'Company') is a private limited Company domiciled and incorporated in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at 3rd Floor, F 302, Earthen Pheonix, Nagavarapalya Main Road, C.V. Raman Nagar, Bengaluru (Banglore), Karnataka - 560093. The Parent Company is Paras Defence & Space Technologies Limited.

The main object of the company is to set up the business to provide products and services to aviation, aerospace and allied industries.

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 18th May, 2022.

#### 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 on 31st March, 2021 the Company is having negative networth. It's Parent Company, Paras Defence and Space Technologies Limited and Directors of the Company 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) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost, net off recoverable taxes, trade discounts and rebate less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost, non refundable taxes or levies and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Expenditure related to plans, designs and drawings of buildings or plant and machinery is capitalized under relevant heads of property, plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. 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 entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Property, Plant and Equipment are eliminated from financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Gains / losses arising in the case of retirement/disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

#### Depreciation:

The asset's residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Depreciation on the Property, Plant and Equipment is provided using straight line method over the useful life of the assets as specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and following assets where the useful life is different as per technical evaluation than those prescribed in Schedule II are mentioned below-

Particulars Useful Life
Drone and Charging Station 2 Years

#### (B) 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 off 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.

#### (C) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets or group of assets, called cash generating units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects cuchange in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally base

#### (D) 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.

#### (E) Inventories:

Inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence, if any. NRV is the estimate selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimate cost necessary to make the sale. Cost of Inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition. Cost of raw materials, stores & spares, packing materials are determined on weighted average basis. The Cost of Work in Progress and Finished Goods is determined on absorption costing methods.

#### (F) 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.

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 off 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.

#### (G) 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 whethe transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period and discloses the same

#### (H) 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.

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 Assets - 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.

#### (I) 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.

#### (J) 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 crate 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.

#### 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.

#### (K) 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.

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.

#### (L) 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.

#### (M) 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.

#### (N) 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.

#### (O) 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.

#### 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.

#### e) Recoverability of trade receivables:

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

#### f) Contingencies:

Management has estimated the possible outflow of resources at the end of each annual financial year, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

## 1.5 Standards Issued But Not Effective

On March 23, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022. This notification has resulted into amendments in the following existing accounting standards which are applicable to company from April 1, 2022.

Ind AS 101 - First time adoption of Ind AS

Ind AS 103 – Business Combination

Ind AS 109 - Financial Instrument

Ind AS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment

Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Ind AS 41 - Agriculture

Application of above amended standards are not expected to have any significant impact on the company's financial statements.

# NOTE 2: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Amount in Rupees)

				(Amount in Rupees)
Particulars	Office Equipment	Plant and Equipment	Right of Use of Assets (Building)	Total
As at 1st April, 2020	38,964	-	-	38,964
Additions	_	_	13,18,240	13,18,240
Disposals / Transfer	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	38,964	-	13,18,240	13,57,204
Additions	3,59,177	15,02,936	-	18,62,113
Disposals / Transfer	-	-	13,18,240	13,18,240
As at 31st March, 2022	3,98,141	15,02,936	-	19,01,077
Depreciation				
As at 1st April, 2020	3,792	-	-	3,792
Depreciation for the year	7,424	-	1,09,853	1,17,277
Disposals / Adjustment	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	11,216	-	1,09,853	1,21,069
Depreciation for the year	19,057	3,55,969	6,59,120	10,34,146
Disposals / Adjustment	-	-	7,68,973	7,68,973
As at 31st March, 2022	30,273	3,55,969	-	3,86,242
Net Carrying Value				
As at 31st March, 2021	27,748	-	12,08,387	12,36,135
As at 31st March, 2022	3,67,868	11,46,967	-	15,14,835

<sup>2.1</sup> The management during the year carried out an exercise of identifying the assets that may have been impaired in accordance with the Ind AS. On the basis of review carried out by the management, there was no impairment loss on property, plant and equipments during the year ended 31st March, 2022.

**<sup>2.2</sup>** Property, Plant and Equipment include assets hypothecation as security (Refer note no.15).

# PARAS AEROSPACE SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (NOW KNOWN AS PARAS AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED) NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

## NOTE 5: Income Tax

5.1 The major components of Tax Expense for the year ended 31st March, 2022 & for the Year ended 31st March, 2021 are as follows:

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Recognised in the Statement of		
Profit and Loss		
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax:- Relating to Property Plant and Equipment	(24,548)	(2,292)
Total Tax (Income)	(24,548)	(2,292)

5.2 Reconciliation between Tax Expense and Accounting Profit multiplied by tax rate for the year ended 31st March, 2022 & for the year ended 31st March, 2021:

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2022
Accounting Profit Before Tax	1,73,763	4,20,880
Applicable tax rate (in %)	25.17%	25.17%
Computed Tax Expenses	43,733	1,05,927
Tax effect on account of:		
Property,Plant and Equipment	24,548	2,073
Brought Forward Loss Adjusted	(1,20,508)	(1,08,000)
Expenses not allowed under Income Tax	52,228	-
Total Tax Expenses	-	-

#### 5.3 Deferred Tax Assets

(Amount in Rupees)

				(rimount in reupees)	
	Balanc	e Sheet	Statement of Profit and Loss		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022 As at 31st March, 2021		For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021	
Property Plant and Equipment	26,840	(3,03,400)	3,30,240	(3,03,400)	
Lease Liabilities	-	3,05,692	(3,05,692)	3,05,692	
Deferred Tax Assets	26,840	2,292	24,548	2,292	

5.4 Amount and expiry date of unused tax losses for which no Deferred Tax Assets recognised:

Assessment Year	Unused Tax Loss	Carried Forward till Assessment Year
2020-21	9,83,166	2028-29
Total	9,83,166	

					-,		
Note: 3 OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSE	ETS					(4	Amount in Rupees)
Particulars						As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
(Unsecured, Considered Good) Security Deposits						15,000	3,90,000
					Total	15,000	3,90,000
					10	10,000	2,20,000
Note: 4 OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS							
Particulars						As at	Amount in Rupees) As at
						31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Capital Advances						5,40,000	-
					Total	5,40,000	-
Note: 6 INVENTORIES							
							Amount in Rupees)
Particulars						As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Work-in-Progress						19,03,110 2,76,895	-
Stores, Spares and Consumables					Total	21,80,005	-
Note: 7 TRADE RECEIVABLES						(A	Amount in Rupees) As at
Particulars						31.03.2022	31.03.2021
(Unsecured) Considered Good						96,76,220	22,32,880
					Total	96,76,220	22,32,880
Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule as at 31st March, 2022							
Particulars	Not due		Outstanding fo 6 Months to	r the following per		te of payment  More than 3	T 1
Undisputed Trade receivables –considered good	42,48,000	Less than 6 months 54,28,220	1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	years	96,76,220
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant	-	3 1,20,220	-	_	_	_	-
increase in credit risk Undisputed Trade Receivables –credit impaired	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Disputed Trade Receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired  Total	42,48,000	54,28,220	-	-	-	-	96,76,220
Total	42,40,000	34,26,220		-	-	- 1	90,70,220
Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule as at 31st March, 2021			Outstanding fo	r the following per	riod from due da	te of payment	
			6 Months to	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3	Total
Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 months	1 year				
Undisputed Trade receivables –considered good	Not due 22,13,500	Less than 6 months	1 year 19,380	-	-	years -	22,32,880
		Less than 6 months		-	-	years -	22,32,880
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired		Less than 6 months			- - -	years	22,32,880
Undisputed Trade receivables –considered good Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		Less than 6 months		- - - -	- - - -	years	22,32,880
Undisputed Trade receivables –considered good Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk Undisputed Trade Receivables –credit impaired Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good		Less than 6 months		- - - -	- - - -	years	22,32,880

		<del> </del>	mount in Rupees
Particulars		As at	As at
		31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Balances with Bank In Current Account		_	3,62,000
Cash on Hand		1,67,630	99,989
	Total	1,67,630	4,61,995
8.1 For the purpose of statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents comprises of the following-			
D. et. L		As at	As at
Particulars		31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Balances with Bank In Current Account			2 62 00
Cash on Hand		1,67,630	3,62,006 99,989
Cash on Hand	Total	1,67,630	4,61,995
Note: 9 BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(A	mount in Rupose
		As at A	As at
Particulars		31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Fixed Deposits with Bank Pledged as Margin Money		1,01,05,411	4,36,650
	Total	1,01,05,411	4,36,650
Note: 10 OTHERS CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS		(4	mount in Rupees
		As at	As at
Particulars		31.03.2022	31.03.2021
I. (D. 11		27.075	700
Interest Receivable Security Deposits		37,875 3,90,000	793
500min 50posto		3,70,000	
	Total	4,27,875	793
Note: 11 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		(4	mount in Rupees
D. d. L.		As at	As at
Particulars		31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Advances to Suppliers		37 17 072	5,44,93
Balances with Government Authorities		37,17,973	3,84,18
Prepaid Expenses		4,19,512	2,60,220
	Total	41,37,485	11,89,35

Note: 12 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
	(4	Amount in Rupees)
Doubles and	As at	As at
Particulars	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Authorised		
10,10,000 ( 31st March 2021: 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,01,00,000	1,00,000
	1,01,00,000	1,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
10,10,000 ( 31st March 2021 : 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,01,00,000	1,00,000
Total	1,01,00,000	1,00,000

### 12.1 Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the Year

Particulars	As at Ma	rch 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021		
Farticulars	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
Add: Issue of Equity Shares	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	-	-	
Shares outstanding at the end of the Year	10,10,000	1,00,10,000	10,000	10,000	

12.2 During the year, the Company issued 10,00,000 Equity shares, face value of Rs. 10/- per share at par.

#### 12.3 Details of Shareholder, holding more than 5% shares of the Company:

Name of Shareholder	As at March	1 31st, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021						
ivame of Shareholder	No. Of shares	% Holding	No. Of shares	% Holding					
Paras Defence & Space Technologies Limited (The Holding Company)*	6,06,000	60%	6,000	60%					
Swati Sinha	3,63,600	36%	4,000	40%					
* Out of the above, 1 share is held by Mr. Munjal Shah as nominee of Paras Defence & Spa	ce Technologies Limit	ed		Out of the above, 1 share is held by Mr. Munjal Shah as nominee of Paras Defence & Space Technologies Limited					

#### 12.4 Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021		% Change From	
Particulars	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding	31st March, 2021 to 31st March, 2022	
Paras Defence & Space Technologies Limited (The Holding Company)	6,06,000	60%	6,000	60%	10000%	

12.5 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: 13 OTHER EQUITY

			(4	Amount in Rupees)
Particulars	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31.03.2022	31.12.2022	31.03.2021	31.03.2021
Retained Earnings				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	(14,71,770)		(18,94,942)	
Add: Profit for the Year	1,98,312	(12,73,459)	4,23,172	(14,71,770)
Total		(12,73,459)		(14,71,770)

# Note No. 13.1. Nature And Purpose Of Reserves

#### Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings represent the accumulated Profits / (losses) made by the company over the years.

Note: 14 LEASE LIABILITY	(	Amount in Rupees)
Particulars	As at	As at
/articulars		31.03.2021
Lease Liabilities		5,92,794
Total	-	5,92,794

#### 14.1: The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the Year:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Opening Balance	12,14,605	-
Add: Addition during the Year	-	13,18,240
Add: Finance cost accrued during the Year	1,14,662	26,365
Less: Payment of lease liabilities	(7,80,000)	(1,30,000)
Less: Reversal of Lease Liabilities pursuant to cancellation of agreement	(5,49,267)	-
Closing Balance	-	12,14,605

(Amount in Rupees)

#### 14.2: The following is the contractual maturity profile of lease liabilities:

	(	Amount in Rupees)
Particulars	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Less than one year	-	6,21,811
One year to Five years	-	5,92,794
More than five years	-	-
Total	-	12,14,605

### Note: 15 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

	(4	Amount in Rupees)
Particulars -		As at
		31.03.2021
Secured:		
Bank Overdraft	1,89,81,631	-
Unsecured		
Loans From Related Party (Refer Note No.29)	-	57,05,000
Total	1,89,81,631	57,05,000

## 15.1 The Overdraft Facility (OD) availed by the company, its security terms are as under-

- i Rs.189.82 Lakhs (Previous Year Rs. Nil) is secured by all existing and future current assets of the Company and Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company situated at Navi Mumbai. The working facilities carries interest rate @ MCLR+0.65.
- ii Lien on Fixed Deposits belonging to the company of Rs.100 lakhs Minimum Asset Cover of 0.20x on such fixed deposits to be maintained at all times.
- iii The Overdraft Facility referred to above is guaranteed by Mr. Munjal Sharad Shah (Director) in his personal capacity.

	6 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - LEASE LIABIL	ITIES					
<del> </del>							Amount in Rupees)
Particulars						As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Lease Liabiliti	ies					-	6,21,811
	Total					-	6,21,811
Note: 17	7 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - TRADE PAYAB	LES					
						As at	Amount in Rupees) As at
Particulars						31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Micro, Small a	and Medium Enterprises					2,90,878	-
	Total					2,90,878	
	1 Otai					2,90,878	-
Micro, Small a	ures of the Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises Developmen and Medium Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Ente e given below:		06 have been determin	ned based on the in	formation as avai	_	any and the required  Amount in Rupees
Particulars						As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
(i)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end	of the accounting year				2,90,878	-
(ii)	Interest due there on remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the					4,064	-
(iii) (iv)	The amount of Interest paid, along with the amounts of the payr The amount of Interest due and payable for the year	nent made to the supplier bey	ond the appointed day				-
(v)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end	of the accounting year				4,064	-
(vi)	The amount of Further interest due and payable even in the succ	eeding year, until such date w	hen the interest dues a	s above are actual	y paid	-	-
	Trade Payables Ageing Schedules as at 31st March, 2022						Amount in Rupees
	Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
			<del>                                     </del>	_			
l	MSME	1,16,000	1,74,878	-	-	-	2,90,878
	MSME Others	1,16,000	1,74,878	-	-		2,90,878
		1,16,000	1		- -	-	2,90,878 - -
	Others	1,16,000	1		- - -	-	2,90,878 - - -
	Others Disputed dues - MSME	1,16,000 - - - - - 1,16,000	1		-	-	2,90,878 - - - - 2,90,878
Note: 18	Others Disputed dues - MSME Disputed dues - Others Total Trade Payables	-		- - -	-	-	- - - 2,90,878
	Others Disputed dues - MSME Disputed dues - Others Total Trade Payables	-		- - -	-	-	- - -
Note: 18 Particulars	Others Disputed dues - MSME Disputed dues - Others Total Trade Payables	-		- - -	-	- (4	- - 2,90,878 Amount in Rupees)
Particulars	Others Disputed dues - MSME Disputed dues - Others Total Trade Payables  8 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES  to Related Party ( Refer Note. 29)	-		- - -	-	- (.	2,90,878  Amount in Rupees) As at 31.03.2021
Particulars  Rent Payable t	Others Disputed dues - MSME Disputed dues - Others Total Trade Payables  8 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES  to Related Party ( Refer Note. 29)	-		- - -	-	As at 31.03.2022	- - 2,90,878 Amount in Rupees) As at
Particulars  Rent Payable to Other payable:  *Other Payable	Others Disputed dues - MSME Disputed dues - Others  Total Trade Payables  8 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES  to Related Party ( Refer Note. 29)  25*  Total  les mainly includes outstanding liability for expenses and payable	1,16,000		- - -	-	As at 31.03.2022  81,000 6,86,627	2,90,878  Amount in Rupees  As at  31.03.2021
Particulars  Rent Payable to Other payable:  *Other Payable	Others Disputed dues - MSME Disputed dues - Others  Total Trade Payables  8 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES  to Related Party ( Refer Note. 29)  55*  Total	1,16,000		- - -	-	- (As at 31.03.2022 81,000 6,86,627 7,67,627	2,90,878  Amount in Rupees  As at  31.03.2021  3,67,335  3,67,335
Particulars  Rent Payable to Other payable:  *Other Payabl	Others Disputed dues - MSME Disputed dues - Others  Total Trade Payables  8 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES  to Related Party ( Refer Note. 29)  25*  Total  les mainly includes outstanding liability for expenses and payable	1,16,000		- - -	-	As at 31.03.2022  81,000 6,86,627  7,67,627	2,90,878  Amount in Rupees)  As at  31.03.2021

2,19,634

63,426

Total

NOTE 20 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		1
		(Amount in Rupees)
Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Sale of Product/ Software	1,04,29,500	75,82,166
Total	1,04,29,500	75,82,166
20.1 Revenue saggregation by geography is as follows:		(Amount in Rupees)
Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
India	1,04,29,500	75,82,166
Outside India Total	1,04,29,500	75,82,166
20.2 Reconciliation of Revenue from Operations with Contract Price:		(Amount in Rupees)
Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	
Contract Price	1,04,29,500	75,82,166
Total	1,04,29,500	75,82,166
NOTE 21 : OTHER INCOME		(Amount in Rupees)
Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Interest Income from Financial assets measured at amortised cost- On fixed Deposits with Banks	1,70,774	26,494
Others Gain on Foreign Currency Fluctuations (Net)	293	55,279
Total	1,71,067	81,773
NOTE 22 : CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF WORK-IN-PROGRESS		(Amount in Rupees)
Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Closing Inventories Work In Progress	19,03,110	-
Opening Inventories Work In Progress	19,03,110	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(19,03,110)	-
NOTE 23 : EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES		(Amount in Rupees)
Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Salaries, Wages & Allowances Welfare and Other Amenities	44,09,760 1,21,209	15,29,224 41,084
Total	45,30,969	15,70,308
NOTE 24 : FINANCE COSTS		(Amount in Rupees)
Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	1
Interest Expenses on Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost Interest on Lease Liability Other Borrowing Cost	2,74,560 1,14,662 1,25,000	10,513 26,365
Total	5,14,222	36,878
NOTE 25 : DEPRECIATION		
Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	(Amount in Rupees) For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment (Refer Note No. 2)	10,34,146	1,17,277
Total	10,34,146	1,17,277

		(Amount in Rupees)
Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	For the Year ended 31.03.2021
MANUFACTURING EXPENSES		
Consumables, Stores and Spares Consumed	4,69,525	-
SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES		
Exhibition Expenses	5,94,216	8,06,472
Advertisement and Business Promotion	18,55,901	77,500
	24,50,117	8,83,972
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	2 00 000	4.50.000
Rent (Refer Note 29) Rates and Taxes	3,00,000 5,07,946	4,58,000 10,106
Property Maintenance	3,07,240	36,000
Printing and Stationery	2,201	402
Communication Expenses		3,092
Travelling and Conveyance	1,07,052	60,630
Legal and Professional Charges	8,59,951	38,000
Fees and subscriptions	1,30,243	67,675
Payment to Auditor (Refer Note No. 26.1)	1,50,000	75,000
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,95,903	1,62,729
OTHER EXPENSES	23,53,296	9,11,634
Bank Charges	23,188	15,788
Built Charges	23,188	15,788
Total	52,96,126	18,11,394
Note 26.1: Break-up of Payment to Auditor : Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2022	(Amount in Rupees For the Year ended 31.03.2021
Payments to the auditor as:		
Audit Fees	1,00,000	75,000
Limited Review	I	
	50,000	-
Total	50,000 1,50,000	75,000
Total  NOTE 27: EARNINGS PER SHARE		,
NOTE 27 :		75,000  (Amount in Rupees) For the Year ended 31.03.2021
NOTE 27 : EARNINGS PER SHARE Particulars	1,50,000	(Amount in Rupees)
NOTE 27 : EARNINGS PER SHARE  Particulars  Basic Earnings Per Share	1,50,000	(Amount in Rupees) For the Year ended 31.03.2021
NOTE 27: EARNINGS PER SHARE  Particulars  Basic Earnings Per Share  Profit for the Year	1,50,000  For the Year ended 31.03.2022	(Amount in Rupees) For the Year ended 31.03.2021 4,23,172
NOTE 27: EARNINGS PER SHARE  Particulars  Basic Earnings Per Share Profit for the Year  Weighted average number of Equity Shares (Nos.)	1,50,000  For the Year ended 31.03.2022  1,98,312	(Amount in Rupees) For the Year ended 31.03.2021 4,23,172 10,000
NOTE 27: EARNINGS PER SHARE  Particulars  Basic Earnings Per Share Profit for the Year  Weighted average number of Equity Shares (Nos.)  Basic Earnings Per Share of Rs.10/- each	1,50,000  For the Year ended 31.03.2022  1,98,312 3,60,685	(Amount in Rupees) For the Year ended 31.03.2021 4,23,172 10,000
NOTE 27: EARNINGS PER SHARE  Particulars  Basic Earnings Per Share Profit for the Year  Weighted average number of Equity Shares (Nos.)  Basic Earnings Per Share of Rs.10/- each  Diluted Earnings Per Share	1,50,000  For the Year ended 31.03.2022  1,98,312 3,60,685 0.55	(Amount in Rupees) For the Year ended 31.03.2021 4,23,172 10,000
NOTE 27: EARNINGS PER SHARE  Particulars  Basic Earnings Per Share Profit for the Year  Weighted average number of Equity Shares (Nos.)  Basic Earnings Per Share of Rs.10/- each  Diluted Earnings Per Share	1,50,000  For the Year ended 31.03.2022  1,98,312 3,60,685	(Amount in Rupees) For the Year ended 31.03.2021 4,23,172 10,000
NOTE 27: EARNINGS PER SHARE  Particulars  Basic Earnings Per Share Profit for the Year  Weighted average number of Equity Shares (Nos.)  Basic Earnings Per Share of Rs.10/- each  Diluted Earnings Per Share Amount available for calculation of Diluted EPS	1,50,000  For the Year ended 31.03.2022  1,98,312 3,60,685 0.55 1,98,312	(Amount in Rupees) For the Year ended 31.03.2021 4,23,172 10,000 42 4,23,172
NOTE 27: EARNINGS PER SHARE  Particulars  Basic Earnings Per Share Profit for the Year  Weighted average number of Equity Shares (Nos.)  Basic Earnings Per Share of Rs.10/- each  Diluted Earnings Per Share Amount available for calculation of Diluted EPS  Weighted average number of Equity Shares (Nos.)	1,50,000  For the Year ended 31.03.2022  1,98,312 3,60,685 0.55	(Amount in Rupees) For the Year ended 31.03.2021 4,23,172 10,000 42 4,23,172
NOTE 27: EARNINGS PER SHARE  Particulars  Basic Earnings Per Share Profit for the Year  Weighted average number of Equity Shares (Nos.)  Basic Earnings Per Share of Rs.10/- each  Diluted Earnings Per Share Amount available for calculation of Diluted EPS  Weighted average number of Equity Shares (Nos.)  Add: Potential number of Equity Shares (Nos.)	1,50,000  For the Year ended 31.03.2022  1,98,312 3,60,685 0.55 1,98,312	(Amount in Rupees) For the Year ended 31.03.2021 4,23,172 10,000 42 4,23,172 10,000
NOTE 27: EARNINGS PER SHARE  Particulars  Basic Earnings Per Share Profit for the Year  Weighted average number of Equity Shares (Nos.)  Basic Earnings Per Share of Rs.10/- each  Diluted Earnings Per Share Amount available for calculation of Diluted EPS  Weighted average number of Equity Shares (Nos.)	1,50,000  For the Year ended 31.03.2022  1,98,312 3,60,685 0.55 1,98,312 3,60,685	(Amount in Rupees)

NOTE 28 : CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		(A ( ) B
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	(Amount in Rupees) As at 31st March, 2021
Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)		
i. Bank Guarantees ii. Capital Commitments :	-	4,09,750
Estimated amount of contracts to be executed on capital account not provided for	12,60,000	-
	12,60,000	4,09,750

#### NOTE 29: 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 exits and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods, 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 & their Relative

Munjal Sharad Shah

Amit Navin Mahajan

Shilpa Amit Mahajan

Swati Sinha (w.e.f. 9th October 2020)

Pankaj Akula (w.e.f. 1st February 2021)

# III. Enterprises in which key managerial personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Drona Studios Private Limited

## (b) Related Party Transactions:

(Amount in Rupees)

Nature of Transactions	Name of the Related Parties	2021-2022	2020-2021
Transactions with Holding Company:			
Equity shares issued		60,00,000	-
Loans Taken		-	2,31,012
Loans Repaid	- Paras Defence and Space Technologies Ltd.	-	2,47,113
Lease Rent Expenses		3,00,000	1,50,000
Interest Expense		-	9,177
Transactions with other Related Parties:			
Equity shares issued	Swati Sinha	40,00,000	-
Loans Taken from Director	M : IGL IGLI	94,40,000	85,65,000
Loans Repaid to Director	Munjal Sharad Shah	1,51,45,000	56,00,000
Salary Paid to Key Management Personnel and	Swati Sinha	9,00,000	1,50,000
their relatives	Pankaj Akula	18,00,000	3,00,000
Sales	Drona Studios Private Limited	68,29,500	-

		(Amount in Rupees)
Name of the Related Parties:	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Balances with Holding Company:		
Other Current Financial Liabilities- Lease Rent Payable:		
Paras Defence & Space Technologies Limited	81,000	-
Balance with other Related Parties:		
Current-Borrowings - Loan from director:		
Munjal Sharad Shah	-	57,05,000
Salary Payable to Key Management Personnel:		
Swati Sinha	62,600	75,000
Pankaj Akula	1,27,350	15,000
Trade Receivable:		
Drona Studios Private Limited	54,28,220	-

## NOTE 30: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

(Amount in Rupees)

				(Amount in Kupees)	
Particulars	As at 31-0	03-2022	As at 31-03-2021		
rarticulars	Carrying Value	Carrying Value Fair Value		Fair Value	
Financial Assets					
Trade Receivable	96,76,220	96,76,220	22,32,880	22,32,880	
Cash & Cash equivalents	1,67,630	1,67,630	4,61,995	4,61,995	
Bank Balance other than Cash and Cash	1,01,05,411	1,01,05,411	4,36,650	4,36,650	
Equivalents					
Other Financial Assets	4,42,875	4,42,875	3,90,793	3,90,793	
Total	2,03,92,136	2,03,92,136	35,22,318	35,22,318	
Financial Liabilities					
Lease Liabilities	-	-	12,14,605	12,14,605	
Short Term Borrowings	1,89,81,631	1,89,81,631	57,05,000	57,05,000	
Trade Payables	2,90,878	2,90,878	-	-	
Other Financial Liabilities	7,67,627	7,67,627	3,67,334	3,67,334	
Total	2,00,40,136	2,00,40,136	72,86,939	72,86,939	

### NOTE 31: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company is exposed to credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

#### (a) 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 comprise foreign currency rate risk.

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities. The Company transacts business primarily in USD and Euro. The Company has no foreign currency trade payables as at 31st March, 2021 and is therefore, not exposed to foreign currency exchange risk. The Company regularly reviews and evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions.

#### (b) Credit Risk

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

## Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

#### i. Trade Receivables:-

The Company measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables, which are subject to credit risk, based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates and adjusted for forward looking information. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends.

The following table summarizes the Gross carrying amount of the trade receivables and provision made.

Doubies land	As at Marc	ch 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	
Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount Loss Allowance		Gross Carrying  Amount	Loss Allowance
Trade Receivables	96,76,220	-	22,32,879.52	-

#### ii. Financial Instruments and Cash Deposits:-

The Company considers factors such as track record, size of the institution, market reputation and service standards to select the banks with which balances are maintained. Credit risk from balances with bank is managed by the Company's finance department. Investment of surplus funds are also managed by finance department. The Company does not maintain significant cash in hand. Excess balance of cash other than those required for its day to day operations is deposited into the bank.

### ( c ) 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 Short Term Borrowings and financial liabilities.

31st March, 2022 (Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	On demand	Up to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Liabilities				
Short Term Borrowings	1,89,81,631	-	=	1,89,81,631
Trade Payables	-	2,90,878	-	2,90,878
Other Financial Liabilities	-	7,67,627	-	7,67,627
Total	1,89,81,631	10,58,505	-	2,00,40,136

31st March, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	On demand	Up to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Liabilities				
Lease Liabilities	-	6,21,811	5,92,794	12,14,605
Short Term Borrowings	57,05,000	-	-	57,05,000
Other Financial Liabilities	-	3,67,334	-	3,67,334
Total	57,05,000	9,89,145	5,92,794	72,86,939

#### NOTE 32 : CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and 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 g a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by Total capital. The company includes within net debt, borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. The capital structure of the company consist of equity share capital, other equity and net debt.

#### **Gearing Ratio**

The gearing ratio at the period end was as follows: (Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total Debt	1,89,81,631	57,05,000
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	1,67,630	4,61,995
Less: Other Bank Balances	1,01,05,411	4,36,650
Net Debt	87,08,590	48,06,355
Total Equity	88,26,541	(13,71,770)
Total Capital (Equity + Net Debts)	1,75,35,130	34,34,585
Gearing Ratio	50%	140%

#### NOTE: 33 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.

33.1 Revenue from operations Rs. 1,04,29,500 (Previous Year Rs. 75,82,166) from 2 customers (Previous Year: 3 customers) having more than 10% of the Total revenue.

#### NOTE 34: OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- 34.1 There are no balances outstanding on account of any transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- 34.2 The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- 34.3 The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax act, 1961.
- 34.4 No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- 34.5 The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

- 34.6 The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- 34.7 The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(s), including entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

NOTE: 35 Additional Regulatory Information:

(i) Accounting Ratios -

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21		Reason
					Variance %	for Material Variance
1. Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.32	0.64	106.03%	As compared to 31st March, 2021, there is increase in inventory, trade receivable and Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalent.
2. Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	2.15	(4.16)	-151.71%	Debt Equity Ratio increase due to increse in Borrowing during the year
3. Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	0.11	0.10	8.40%	
4. Return on Equity (ROE)	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.05	(0.33)	-114.99%	As at 31st March 2021, Other Equity was Negative
6. Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	1.75	6.79	-74.21%	As at 31st March 2021, Trade Receivables were lower
5. Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold or Sales	Average Inventory	9.57	NA	100.00%	As at 31st March 2021, there wass no inventory
7. Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	11.69	NA	100.00%	As at 31st March 2021, there is no trade payables
8. Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales	Average Working Capital	1.19	14.71	-91.90%	In FY 2020-2021, revenue from operations was lower
9. Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Revenue	0.02	0.06	-65.93%	Net Profit Ratio is lower due to increase in employee benefit cost Revenue from Operations, Depreciation, Finance Costs and Other Expenses during the year as compared to Previous Year.
10. Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.02	0.15	-83.11%	As at 31st March 2022, earnings before interest & tax and Capital Employed in business is higher
11. Return on Investment (ROI)	Interest Income on fixed deposits + Profit on sale of investments + Income of investment - impairment on value of investment	Current investments + Non current Investments + Fixed deposits with bank	0.02	0.06	-72.10%	As at 31st March, 2022 high value fixed deposit created in Feb, 2022

NOTE: 36

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

Previous year'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 Chaturvedi & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 101720W/W100355) For and on behalf of Board of Directors

AMIT MAHAJAN R. KORIA MUNJAL SHAH Director Partner Director Membership No. 35629 DIN: 01080863 DIN: 01087400

Date: 18th May, 2022