

Annual — 2024-2025 Report



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CHAIRMAN'S NOTE

Prateek Srivastava

Chairman & Managing Director



At DroneAacharya, innovation is more than a mission – it is the backbone of every decision and action.

FY 2024–25 has been a defining year for DroneAacharya. Despite a turbulent global economic environment, we continued to deliver **a positive revenue record, expanded internationally, and rolled out cutting-edge drone solutions across defence, agriculture, and smart infrastructure.** Every step we took brought us closer to realizing our vision of positioning India as a global leader in drone technology while contributing to the **Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission.**

"Innovation distinguishes between a leader and a follower."

– Steve Jobs

This progress builds on the solid foundation laid in FY 2023–24, where we achieved key milestones in training and skill development – including the **successful completion of our 100th DGCA-certified pilot batch and the expansion of our RPTO network to Delhi NCR and Coimbatore.** These achievements strengthened our reputation as India’s leading drone skill provider and provided the base for our transformation into a manufacturing-driven organization.

In FY 2024–25, we launched **AgriVeer**, our DGCA certified, multipurpose agricultural drone, and the **Yodha FPV Drone Series.** These breakthroughs represent a decisive step in advancing indigenous, high-performance drone technology for both civilian and defence applications.

Our partnership with **other Enterprise** to develop a Drone-Based Warehouse Management Solution demonstrates our enterprise focus, while multiple Proof-of-Concepts with the Indian Defence validated the operational readiness of our tactical drones, even under extreme high-altitude conditions. Policy reforms – such as the Emergency Procurement Fund for the Indian Army and GST reductions on drones – further bolster our growth outlook.

DroneAcharya has navigated FY 2024–25 with resilience and ambition. We laid the foundation for

global growth, strengthened collaborations with defence institutions, and empowered thousands of youth through DGCA-certified training. With sustainability, innovation, and profitability at the core, we remain confident of capturing emerging opportunities in India and beyond.

As we step into FY 2025–26, our strategic priorities are clear:

Short-Term: Strengthen order book and profitability.

Medium-Term: Expand in Defence, Enterprise, and International markets.

Long-Term: Establish DroneAcharya as a global drone OEM delivering integrated, mission-ready solutions.

With a stronger order pipeline, global partnerships, and a relentless focus on innovation, we are confident of sustaining growth and creating long-term value. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to our investors, partners, and employees for their trust and unwavering support. Together, we are shaping a future where India is not just a participant but a global leader in drone technology.

Sincerely,

Prateek Srivastava

Chairman & Managing Director
DroneAcharya Aerial
Innovations Limited

Who We Are

About DroneAacharya

DroneAacharya Aerial Innovations Ltd. is one of India's pioneering drone solutions companies, offering training, defence systems, aerial services, and consulting. Headquartered in Pune, India, we are proudly listed on the BSE SME platform (Code: 543713) and operate with **a clear vision — to make India a global hub for drone innovation.**

DroneAacharya is a **New-Age Deep Tech Drone Solutions company**, delivering end-to-end drone and data solutions that are **platform-agnostic, AI-agentic, and interoperable.** Specializing in Enterprise, Industrial, and Tactical applications, we are shaping the future of drone technology with innovations that seamlessly integrate across ecosystems.

Our expertise spans the **design and manufacturing of next-generation drones**, purpose-built for agriculture, defence, logistics, and infrastructure with unmatched precision and scalability. Through our **drone-powered data intelligence solutions**, we enable organizations to unlock insights, automate operations, and optimize decision-making.

As a **DGCA-certified Remote Pilot Training Organization (RPTO)**, we are authorized to train pilots across the Micro (250 g to 2 kg), Small (2 kg to 25 kg), and Medium (25 kg to 150 kg) categories. With thousands of DGCA-certified pilots already trained, DroneAacharya is building one of India's largest skilled drone workforces, nurturing talent for the demands of the global drone economy.

What truly sets DroneAacharya apart is **our people.** Our manpower is our greatest strength — a diverse, passionate, and highly skilled team that drives every innovation, milestone, and success.

Our **consultancy arm** empowers businesses and government bodies to adopt drones as a strategic enabler — from compliance and integration to bespoke defence-driven ecosystems, encompassing not just drones but also data intelligence platforms, uninterrupted power systems, and interoperable mission solutions.

Who We Are

About DroneAacharya

With a growing **global footprint** across the UAE, Thailand, and Europe, we are steadily expanding our presence and impact, forging international partnerships while showcasing Indian innovation on the world stage.

Guided by our mission to advance the **Make in India** and **Atmanirbhar** Bharat initiatives, DroneAacharya is building a robust and self-reliant drone ecosystem — one that matches global benchmarks while delivering deep-tech, future-ready, and scalable solutions for India and beyond.

Looking ahead, we are committed to expanding our focus on **defence-driven products and integrated ecosystems** — not limited to drones, but spanning the entire value chain of **data intelligence, AI-driven autonomy, resilient power systems, and customised mission-ready solutions** — ensuring DroneAacharya continues to lead as a trusted force in the global drone industry.



Our Vision

We aspire to be the most trusted global drone technology & services company.

Our Mission

Continuously thriving to upskill and empower the world through drones.

Our Purpose

Building efficient & sustainable world with drone technology.

Our Values

Excellence

Striving for unparalleled quality and performance in all endeavours.

Integrity

Upholding honesty, transparency, and ethical conduct in every interaction.

Innovation

Embracing challenges to drive ground-breaking solutions.

Sustainability & Social-good

Committed to environmental responsibility, sustainable practices and support for social cause.

Collaboration

Fostering teamwork and partnership to achieve shared goals and success.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Prateek Srivastava

Founder and Managing Director

Mrs. Nikita Srivastava

Executive Director

Mr. Mangina Srinivas Rao

Independent Director

Mrs. Bhanupriya Thakur

Independent Director

Mr. Utsav Jasapara

Independent Director

KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Chief Financial Officer

Mrs. Nikita Srivastava

STATUTORY AUDITORS

M/s. K P R K and Associates,
Chartered Accountants, Nagpur

INTERNAL AUDITORS

M/s. Veena Agrawal and Associates,
Chartered Accountants, Nagpur

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS

M/s More Daliya and Associates,
Company Secretaries, Nagpur

SHARE TRANSFER AGENT

Bigshare Services Private Limited
SEBI Registration No : INR000001385
Website: www.bigshareonline.com

BANKER

Axis Bank Limited
HDFC Bank Limited
ICICI Bank Limited

CIN: L29308PN2017PLC224312

REGISTERED OFFICE

1st and 2nd Floor, Galore Tech IT Park, LMD Square,
Bavdhan, Pune - 411021

Phone: **+91 8600009947 / +91 8600009902**

Email: **cs@droneacharya.com / info@droneacharya.com**

Website: **www.droneacharya.com**

Board of Directors



Prateek Srivastava
Chairman & Managing Director



Nikita Srivastava
Chief Financial Officer & Director



Mangina Srinivas Rao
Independent Director



Utsav Jasapara
Independent Director



Bhanupriya Thakur
Independent Director

DroneAacharya's growth journey reflects a clear, strategic evolution aligned with its mission to lead India's drone ecosystem:

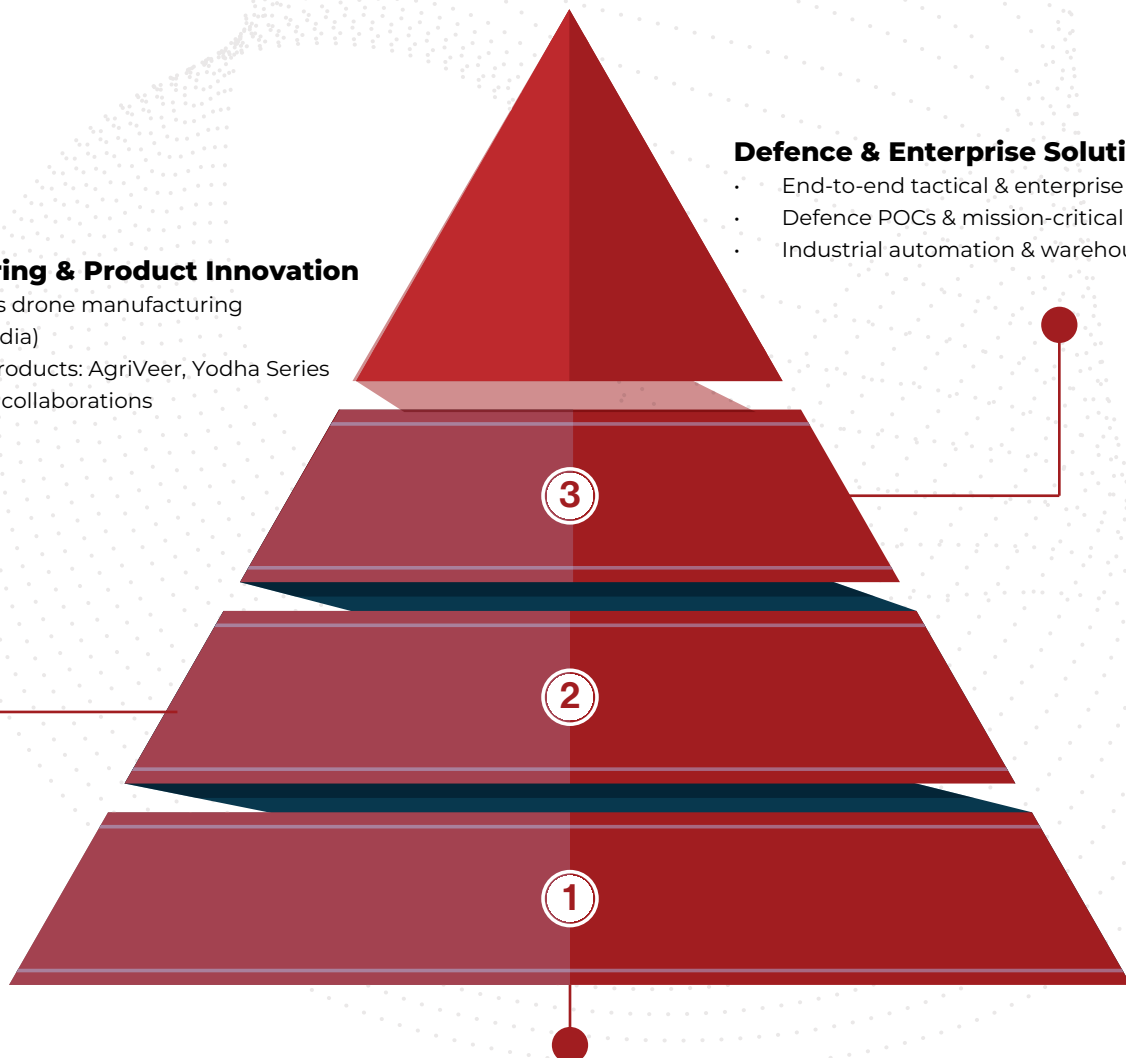
Our Evolution From Skills to Solutions

Manufacturing & Product Innovation

- Indigenous drone manufacturing (Make in India)
- Flagship products: AgriVeer, Yodha Series
- Enterprise collaborations

Defence & Enterprise Solutions

- End-to-end tactical & enterprise drone solutions
- Defence POCs & mission-critical deployments
- Industrial automation & warehouse management



Training & Skill Development

- Drone pilot training & EdTech programs
- Talent development & industry skill-building
- Insight into operational gaps & client needs

Synergizing Training, Manufacturing & Solutions to Create India's Global Drone Leadership

Business Model



Drone Training & Skill Development

- Initially, DroneAcharya focused on **drone pilot training and EdTech programs**, nurturing talent and building a skilled workforce across India.
- This phase helped establish deep insights into drone operations, client requirements, and industry gaps, laying the foundation for product development.

Manufacturing & Product Innovation

- Leveraging our operational expertise, we transitioned into **designing and manufacturing high-performance drones** under the Make in India initiative.
- Flagship products like the **AgriVeer agricultural drone** and **Yodha Tactical drones** showcase our capability to deliver tested, robust, and reliable drones tailored for diverse applications.
- Strategic partnerships with other enterprise enable the **development of enterprise-focused solutions, bridging hardware, software, and data analytics.**



Defence & Enterprise Solutions

- DroneAcharya now provides **end-to-end drone solutions** for defence, security, and commercial enterprises.
- Our offerings include tactical drones for surveillance and tactical operations, drone-based warehouse management systems, and custom solutions for industrial applications.
- Continuous **Proof-of-Concepts (POCs) for Indian Defence** demonstrate our ability to exceed operational expectations, reinforcing trust and positioning DroneAcharya as a strategic partner in national security.

Through this phased approach, DroneAcharya has built a **synergistic business model** where training informs product development, manufacturing drives capability, and enterprise and defence solutions deliver sustainable impact – creating a robust foundation for long-term growth and profitability.

Year in Review

FY 2024–25 was a transformative year for DroneAcharya – one that tested our patience but strengthened our resolve. Innovation became the defining theme, as we expanded beyond our foundations and realigned ourselves toward larger ambitions.

We closed FY25 at **₹36.7 Cr**, higher than many competitors, demonstrating the resilience of our business. While the year recorded a **net loss of ₹13.4 Cr**, this was driven by one-time credit provisions and does not reflect structural weakness.

From **breakthrough advancements in product development** to strategic collaborations and proof-of-concepts with national and international stakeholders, every step reinforced our mission to make India a global leader in drone technology. Highlights include **DGCA approval for our Train-the-Trainer (TTT) program**, the launch of the **World Bank-funded Nepal Drone Ecosystem project** in partnership with EY and IIT Ropar, and the **expansion of DGCA training centres across multiple states**, empowering thousands of youth with certified drone skills.

While external factors such as the election year created temporary challenges, our unwavering focus on research, development, and execution ensured that DroneAcharya remained firmly on its growth trajectory. More importantly, the year's activities have laid the groundwork for a future where DroneAcharya continues to innovate, lead, and deliver lasting value.

Closed FY25 at
₹36.7 Cr.

Net loss of
₹13.4 Cr driven by one-time credit provisions, not structural weakness.

DGCA approval for the
Train the Trainer (TTT) program.

World Bank Funded
Nepal Drone Ecosystem project with EY and IIT Ropar.

Expansion of
DGCA training centres across multiple states.

Key Highlights

PRODUCTS



Launched and DGCA-Certified AgriVeer – Introduced **AgriVeer**, a multi-purpose agricultural drone designed for precision spraying and equipped with a master-slave system for advanced pilot training. The drone also **attained DGCA Type Certification**, marking a significant milestone in indigenous drone manufacturing.

Launched Yodha Series Tactical Drones – Introduced **Yodha Series**, a next-generation tactical drone platform designed for modern warfare, advanced surveillance, and strategic patrolling, reinforcing DroneAacharya's commitment to defence innovation.



Key Highlights

DEFENCE



Joshimath High-Altitude Trials – Qualified under emergency procurements by demonstrating **FPV and fibre-optic Kamikaze drone capabilities** with the Indian Army at Auli, Uttarakhand.

Him Drone-a-thon Success – Showcased the **Yodha 10-Inch Tactical FPV Drone** with kamikaze capability at **15,400 ft**, proving endurance and precision in Very High Altitude Areas.



Vijayawada Demo – Conducted successful FPV drone demonstrations showcasing tactical applications.

Munitions India Explosives Factory – Demonstrated advanced FPV drone applications for integration with tethered systems.



School of Artillery, Deolali – Successfully showcased multiple **FPV drones for Defence applications**, including tactical payloads.

Key Highlights

DEFENCE



Mahajan Range Trials – Demonstrated **FPV drones with payload drop capabilities** in live operational scenarios.

Lachung Trials – Successfully flown FPV drones at **17,800 ft**, pushing boundaries of Very High Altitude performance.



Force One, Mumbai – Demonstrated advanced **FPV tactical drone capabilities** for law enforcement operations.

CME Demonstration – Conducted **tear gas grenade deployment tests** using FPV drones, validating tactical non-lethal applications.



PROJECTS



Bengaluru Ring Rail Project – a **350 km UAV-based LiDAR and RGB survey** of the Bengaluru Ring Rail Project.

Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR) – a **detailed drone survey of 242 sq. km** at DSIR, Gujarat.



Key Highlights

PARTNERSHIPS



Volatus Aerospace Partnership – Partnered with Canada's publicly listed Volatus Aerospace Inc. to bring high-end drone solutions to global markets.

Nepal Drone Ecosystem Acceleration Program – Collaborated with EY and IIT Ropar to drive drone ecosystem development in Nepal, backed by the World Bank.



Warehouse Drone Solution – Successfully developed and demonstrated warehouse inventory management using drones.

Key Highlights

TRAINING



Completed 100th DGCA Batch – Achieved a landmark milestone by successfully completing our 100th DGCA-certified drone pilot training batch.

TTT Course Gets DGCA Certified – Our Train-the-Trainer (TTT) program received DGCA certification, strengthening our role in creating certified drone educators.



6th RPTO in Delhi NCR – Expanded our national footprint with the launch of our 6th Remote Pilot Training Organization (RPTO) in Delhi NCR.

IIT Ropar-Punjab Govt Partnership – Selected to train drone pilots under the Punjab Skill Development Mission through an IIT Ropar partnership.



Trained 150 Students at IIT Ropar – Successfully trained 150 candidates in drone piloting under the IIT Ropar-Punjab Government initiative.

Key Highlights

TRAINING



1000+ DGCA Certified Drone Pilots – Crossed a major milestone by training and certifying over 1,000 DGCA-approved drone pilots.

125th Batch DGCA Certified Drone Pilot – Reached our 125th DGCA-certified training batch, reinforcing our leadership in drone skilling.



Contract with Indian Army – Drone Training & Building – Secured a prestigious contract from the Indian Army to deliver drone pilot training and drone-building programs.

Coimbatore RPTO – Strengthened regional presence with the opening of our RPTO in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.



Indian Army Drone Training Lab – Awarded a contract by the Indian Army to establish a state-of-the-art Drone Training Lab.

Key Highlights

TRAINING



Maharashtra Intelligence Academy Seminar & Demo – Conducted seminars and live drone demonstrations at the Maharashtra Intelligence Academy.

87% Export-Driven Business – Achieved significant global traction with 87% of business revenue generated from export orders.



The global drone industry is experiencing unprecedented growth, driven by advancements in autonomous systems, AI-powered analytics, and versatile aerial platforms. Market projections indicate that the industry could reach **USD 90 billion by 2030**, highlighting the massive potential for innovation, investment, and commercial adoption worldwide. With applications spanning defense, agriculture, logistics, infrastructure, and enterprise solutions, drones are rapidly evolving from niche technologies into mainstream tools for business and government operations.

In India, the drone ecosystem is poised for rapid expansion, fueled by supportive government policies, defense modernization initiatives, and increasing adoption of precision agriculture and industrial applications. Regulatory reforms, such as **DGCA certifications, GST reductions, and the Emergency Procurement Fund for defense drones**, are enabling faster deployment, encouraging domestic manufacturing, and facilitating public-private collaborations. These developments create a fertile environment for Indian drone companies to innovate and scale both nationally and internationally.

The Indian drone sector presents significant opportunities across **manufacturing, services, and training**. Manufacturing is witnessing a shift toward high-performance, indigenously developed drones capable of operating in challenging terrains and diverse climates. Drone services, including mapping, surveying, and warehouse management, are becoming increasingly sophisticated and integrated with AI-driven data analytics. Simultaneously, drone training and skill development are critical to building a competent workforce, ensuring safe operations, and supporting the broader ecosystem's growth.

DroneAacharya is strategically positioned to capitalize on these trends. With expertise spanning pilot training, product innovation, defense applications, and enterprise solutions, the company is uniquely equipped to address India's growing drone demand. By leveraging its strong R&D capabilities, DGCA-certified training programs, and international collaborations, DroneAacharya is well-placed to not only capture emerging opportunities in the domestic market but also expand its footprint globally, contributing to India's vision of becoming a leading drone hub.

Financial Performance

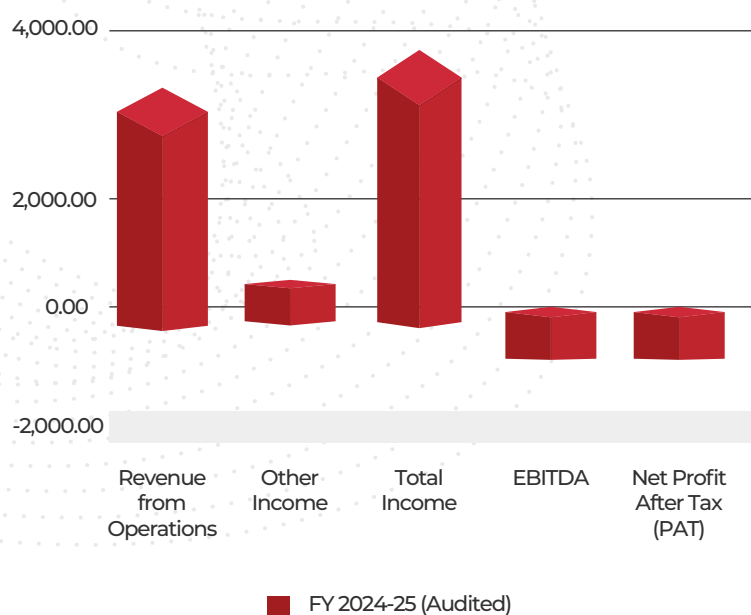
Overview

We closed the Financial Year 2024–25 with total revenue of **₹36.7 Crores**, marking another year of steady growth. FY 2024–25 has been declared the **“Year of Innovation”**, driven by significant product launches, defence trials, global partnerships, and training milestones. Despite near-term financial pressures, DroneAacharya continues its trajectory as a leading **Drone Solution Provider** and **DGCA-certified Drone Pilot Training Organization**, pioneering drone skill development in India’s private sector.

The Company has made notable strides in expanding its international footprint, securing multiple overseas drone service projects, forging industrial collaborations with drone manufacturers, investing in drone-centric companies, and pursuing acquisitions of strategic value-adding firms both in India and globally.

Financial summary based on Standalone Financials:

Particulars	FY 2024–25 (Audited)
Revenue from Operations	3,451.89
Other Income	217.86
Total Income	3,669.75
EBITDA	– 1,300.89
EBITDA %	– 37.7%
Net Profit After Tax (PAT)	– 1,346.73
Net PAT %	– 39.0%
Diluted EPS (₹)	– 5.61
EBITDA & Provision for Expected Credit Loss	– 35.46
EBITDA & Provision for Expected Credit Loss	– 0.96%

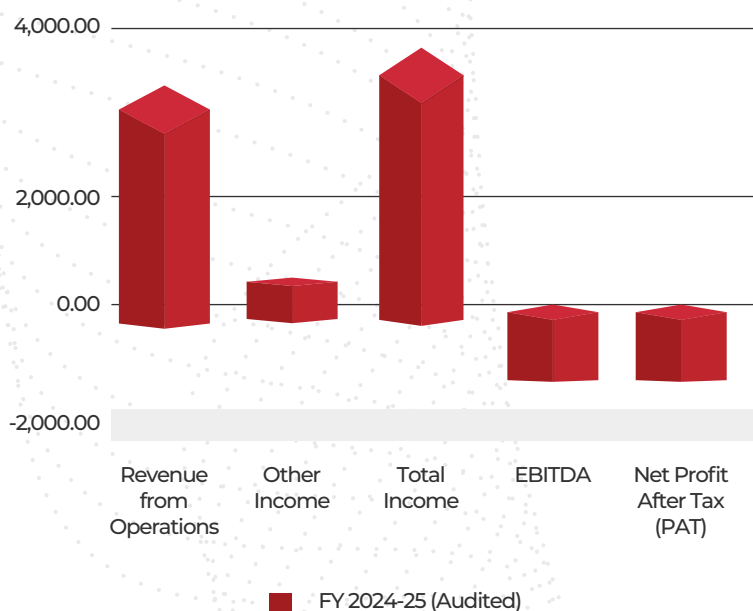


(Above figures are mentioned in INR Lakhs)

Financial Performance

Financial Summary based on Consolidated Financials (₹ in Lakhs, except EPS):

Particulars	FY 2024-25 (Audited)
Revenue from Operations	3,451.89
Other Income	217.86
Total Income	3,669.75
EBITDA	-1,300.89
EBITDA %	-37.7%
Net Profit After Tax (PAT)	-1,302.64
Net PAT %	-37.7%
Diluted EPS (₹)	-5.43
EBITDA & Provision for Expected Credit Loss	-36.29
EBITDA & Provision for Expected Credit Loss	-0.98%



(Above figures are mentioned in INR Lakhs)

Audit Report

The Statutory Auditor has issued an **unmodified opinion** on both standalone and consolidated financial results for FY 2024-25. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with **Indian Accounting Standards (IND-AS)** and other regulatory requirements, ensuring a true and fair view of the Company's performance. The Auditor's Report also highlights the ongoing **SEBI enquiry**, for which the Company has provided necessary clarifications; no financial impact has been recognized at present.

Forward-Looking Statement

Commenting on the performance, **Prateek Srivastava**, Chairman & Managing Director of DroneAacharya, said:

“While FY 2024–25 presented its share of challenges, we have continued to expand our global footprint, strengthen our defence capabilities, and create a robust pipeline of drone professionals in India. Looking ahead, DroneAacharya remains committed to innovation, international expansion, and strategic partnerships, with the vision of becoming a global leader in drone solutions and training. With focused efforts to capture opportunities across Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Europe, we are confident that the coming years will reflect our resilience and growth momentum.”

Availability of Results

The detailed audited financial results are available on the Company's website www.droneacharya.com and on the **BSE Limited** website.

Key Performance Indicators

DroneAacharya continued to strengthen its leadership in **drone training and skill development**, successfully certifying **over 1,500 pilots** across various programs. This milestone underscores the Company's commitment to building a skilled workforce capable of supporting India's growing drone ecosystem. In addition, **five new DGCA-certified training centres** were established during the year, expanding our national footprint and enhancing accessibility to professional drone education.

On the defense front, DroneAacharya successfully executed **six high-altitude FPV and kamikaze drone demonstrations**, showcasing the performance, precision, and operational readiness of its tactical drones. These trials not only reinforced the reliability of our solutions in extreme conditions but also strengthened collaborations with defense institutions, validating our capabilities in real-world operational scenarios.

DroneAacharya's international reach also expanded during FY 2024–25, entering **three key export markets – Nepal, Thailand, and the Middle East**. Alongside global expansion, the Company contributed to economic growth by **generating over 350 direct and indirect jobs**, reflecting its role as a catalyst for employment and skill creation in the drone sector. These achievements collectively highlight DroneAacharya's impact across training, defense, international business, and socio-economic development.



Risk Management

DroneAacharya operates in a dynamic and rapidly evolving industry, where **regulatory, operational, and market risks** are inherent. Key risks faced by the Company include **regulatory compliance challenges, supply chain dependencies, intense competition,** and the **capital-intensive nature** of drone development and deployment. These factors require vigilant oversight to ensure sustainable growth and operational resilience.

To mitigate these risks, DroneAacharya has adopted a multi-pronged approach. **Make-in-India sourcing** reduces reliance on external suppliers and strengthens domestic manufacturing capabilities, ensuring operational continuity and cost efficiency. Strategic **global partnerships** enable access to advanced technology, broaden market reach, and provide collaborative risk-sharing opportunities.

In addition, DroneAacharya maintains **diversified revenue streams** across training, product innovation, defense solutions, enterprise services, and international projects. This diversification helps cushion the business against sector-specific or regional fluctuations, supporting long-term financial stability. By proactively identifying risks and implementing robust mitigation strategies, DroneAacharya is positioned to navigate challenges while continuing its mission to be a global leader in drone technology.



CSR & ESG Initiatives

DroneAcharya is committed to driving **social impact, environmental stewardship, and inclusivity** through its corporate social responsibility (CSR) and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) initiatives. Recognizing the transformative potential of drone technology, the Company actively engages in programs that empower communities, promote sustainability, and foster diversity.

A key focus area has been **rural youth skill development**, where DroneAcharya has trained aspiring drone pilots in underserved regions, providing them with valuable employment opportunities and enabling them to participate in the rapidly growing drone ecosystem. In parallel, the Company leverages drones for **sustainable agriculture**, conducting crop monitoring and precision farming initiatives that optimize resource use, improve yields, and support environmentally responsible practices.

DroneAcharya also contributes to **environmental mapping and disaster relief operations**, deploying drones to assess and respond to natural calamities efficiently. In promoting inclusivity, the Company ensures **gender diversity in its training programs**, with **25% of new drone pilots trained in FY 2024–25 being women**, reinforcing its commitment to equal opportunity and empowerment. Through these initiatives, DroneAcharya integrates **social, environmental, and governance** considerations into its core business strategy, creating lasting value for society and the environment.



Future Roadmap (2025 - 2030)

As we conclude this Annual Report for FY 2024–25, we reflect on a year that was as challenging as it was transformative. It tested our patience, sharpened our focus, and reinforced our belief that true progress comes from constant innovation and resilience.

Every milestone achieved during the year – from strengthening our manufacturing capabilities to advancing indigenous drone technology and building strategic partnerships – has been aligned with our singular mission: to make DroneAcharya a global force in drone innovation while contributing to India's self-reliance and technological leadership. Looking ahead, we aim to **scale exports, strengthen defense partnerships, build drone SaaS platforms, and expand into 15 global markets by 2030**, driving forward our mission to **establish India as the world's drone hub**.

For FY 2025–26 and beyond, we are sharpening our focus on Defence-driven products and integrated solutions. Our roadmap extends beyond drones, encompassing **data intelligence platforms, uninterrupted power systems, and customised mission-ready technologies**. This holistic approach positions DroneAcharya not only as a drone manufacturer but as a **comprehensive defence and enterprise technology partner**, capable of addressing the diverse and evolving needs of our stakeholders.

Policy reforms, robust market potential, and the trust we have earned from our stakeholders provide a fertile ground for accelerated growth. With an unwavering commitment to research, innovation, and value creation, DroneAcharya is well-positioned to **capture emerging opportunities across defence, enterprise, and international markets**. On behalf of the Board of Directors and the leadership team, we extend our heartfelt gratitude to our investors, partners, employees, and well-wishers. Your belief in our vision, support through a year of transition, and patience as we laid the foundation for the future are invaluable.

DroneAcharya is not just building drones – we are building an **ecosystem of innovation** that will define the future of India's aerospace and defence leadership.



8th Annual General Meeting

BOARDS REPORT

TO
THE MEMBERS OF
DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATIONS LIMITED

The Directors of your company are pleased to present the eighth (8th) Annual Report on the business and operations of the Company along with the Audited Standalone as well as Consolidated Financial statements for the financial year ended 31.03.2025.

Highlights of the Financial year 2024-25 are as follows:

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(INR in lakhs)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	FY 2024 -25	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
Revenue from operations	3451.89	3519.37	3451.89	3525.29
Other income	217.86	201.64	217.86	202.22
Total Income	3669.75	3719.98	3669.75	3727.50
EBITDA	(1300.89)	1239.29	(1301.59)	1229.05
Tax Expenses:				
Current Tax Expenses	-	240.98	-	240.98
Deferred Tax Expenses	(447.07)	(15.35)	(447.07)	(15.35)
Net PAT	(1,346.73)	618.35	(1346.95)	607.98
Total Comprehensive Income	(1,345.62)	620.39	(1,345.84)	610.02
Diluted EPS	(5.61)	2.58	(5.62)	2.54
Earning Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation, Amortization (EBITDA) & Provision for Expected Credit Loss	-35.46	1239.29	-36.29	1229.05

The Company has incurred an amount of 143.11 Lakhs cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and an amount of NIL in the immediately preceding financial year has been reported.

2. STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

The company registered standalone revenue at INR 3451.89 Lakhs during the Financial Year 2024-25 as compared to INR 3519.37 Lakhs in the Financial Year 2023-24. The Profits after Tax ("PAT") stood at INR (1346.73) Lakhs in Financial Year 2024-25 as compared to INR 618.35 Lakhs in the previous financial year.

Overall, the PAT remains negative at INR (1346.73) Lakhs, which include the provision for expected credit loss of INR 1303 Lakhs as per IND AS provision. The company is positive about recovering the expected credit loss in FY 2025-26.

The consolidated revenue stood at INR 3451.89 Lakhs and the PAT was INR (1346.95) Lakhs during the Financial Year 2024-25. The Company has consolidated its accounts with M/s PYI Technologies Private Limited and DroneAcharya Miltech Private Limited pursuant to the acquisition of 51% of shares in both the companies.

The Company has declared FY 2024-25 as its “**Year of Innovation**”, driven by significant product launches, defence trails, global partnership, and training milestones. Despite near-term financial pressures, DroneAcharya continues its steady growth trajectory as a **Drone Solution Provider and Drone Centric Training Organization**. Currently, DroneAcharya is India’s leading and pioneering DGCA- certified Drone pilot training in the private segment. The company has also made notable strides in securing multiple international drone service projects, forging industrial partnerships with drone manufacturers, investing in drone-centric companies, and pursuing acquisitions of value adding firms in India and globally.

3. TRANSFER TO RESERVES

During the year under review, the Company has not transferred any amount to Reserves.

4. DIVIDEND

Your directors have not recommended any dividend on equity shares for the year under review to conserve the resources for the future growth of the Company.

5. CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS

During the year under review, there was no change in the nature of the business of the Company.

6. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Your Company has consistently applied applicable accounting policies during the year under review. Management evaluates all recently issued or revised accounting standards on an ongoing basis. The Company has published standalone financial results on a half-yearly basis which were subjected to limited review and published the audited consolidated and standalone audited financial results on an annual basis along with the auditor’s report. There were no revisions made to the financial statements during the year under review.

The Financial Statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind-AS”) as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and form an integral part of this Report.

7. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

There were no material changes and commitments, affecting the financial position of the Company, which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report.

8. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENT UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES Act, 2013.

Particulars of loans given, security provided, investments made and guarantees given during the year as covered under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") form part of the notes to the standalone financial statements of the Company as attached to this annual report.

9. DEPOSITS

Your Company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year under review, falling within the ambit of Section 73 of the Act, read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

Further, Form DPT-3 has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Pune ("ROC") within the prescribed timeline.

10. DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

i) Subsidiaries

As on March 31, 2025, the Company has two subsidiaries namely PYI Technologies Private Limited and Droneacharya Miltech Private Limited.

During the year under review, the Company acquired 5,100 equity shares i.e 51% stake in M/s and Droneacharya Miltech Private Limited on April 10, 2024.

The Company has incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary under the trade name "DRONE ENTRY AERIAL SERVICES LLP" in the free trade zone in United Arab Emirates, on December 05, 2024. The Company does not currently exercise control over the subsidiary's operations, and the subsidiary has not commenced active business operations. In accordance with the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) on consolidation, since the Company has not yet established control over the subsidiary, it has not been considered for consolidation in the consolidated financial statements for the reporting period

This strategic acquisition was considered a pivotal move in DroneAacharya's expansion plan, aimed at broadening its service spectrum and enhancing its value-added offerings within the drone industry

Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Act, read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, a statement containing salient features of the financial statements of Subsidiaries/Associate Companies/Joint Ventures is given in **Form AOC-1** and forms an integral part of this Report.

As of March 31, 2025, we do not have any material subsidiary as per the threshold requirements given in the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations").

11. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized Equity Share Capital:

As on March 31, 2025, the Authorized Share Capital of the Company is Rs. 30,00,00,000/- (Rupees Thirty Crores) divided into 3,00,00,000 (Three Crores) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten) each.

There were no changes made to the Authorized Share Capital of the Company during the year under review.

Paid-up Equity Share Capital:

As on March 31, 2025, the Paid-up Equity Share Capital of the Company is Rs. 23,98,86,000/- (Rupees Twenty-Three Crores Ninety-Eight Lakhs and Eighty-Six Thousand) divided into 2,39,88,600 (Two Crores Thirty-Nine Lakhs Eighty-Eight Thousand and Six Hundred) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten) each.

Further, during the year under review, the Company did not issue any shares or grant stock options or equity shares to the employees.

Issue of Debentures, Bonds and any other non-convertible securities/warrants:

During the year under review, the Company has not issued any debentures, bonds or any other non-convertible securities nor the Company has issued any warrants.

12. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACT OR ARRANGEMENT WITH RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

The Company has not entered into any material Related Party Transaction ("RPT") during the financial year 2024-25. All Related Party Transactions are placed before the Audit Committee for prior approval. Prior omnibus approval of the Audit Committee is obtained for the RPTs which are repetitive or when the need for these transactions cannot be foreseen in advance. The company has adopted a Related Party Transaction Policy in line with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations, as amended from time to time, which is available on the website at www.droneacharya.com. The policy intends to ensure proper reporting, approval and disclosure processes are in place for all the transactions between the company and its related parties.

All RPTs entered during the year were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis and not material in nature in terms of Section 188 of the Act. Thus, disclosure in Form AOC-2 is enclosed in Annexure A. There were no material related party transactions during the year under review with the Promoters, Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company.

Details of all related party transactions are mentioned in the notes to financial statements forming part of the Annual Report.

13. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements. The Board routinely assesses internal control systems, the effectiveness of the internal audit function, and important internal audit discoveries in collaboration with management.

14. DECLARATIONS GIVEN BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Company has obtained the required declarations and disclosures from the Independent Directors in accordance with Section 149(7) and Section 184(1) of the Act, confirming their compliance with the independence criteria outlined in Section 149(6) of the Act and under the applicable provisions of the Listing Regulations by disclosing their interest in form MBP-1. All the Directors have certified that the disqualifications mentioned under sections 164, 167 and 169 of the Act do not apply to them.

The Independent Directors have complied with the Code for Independent Directors prescribed in Schedule IV to the Act. The Board of the Company has taken the disclosures on record after verifying the due veracity of the same.

In the opinion of the Board, all the Independent Directors possess the integrity, expertise and experience including the proficiency required to be Independent Directors of the Company, fulfill the conditions of independence as specified in the Act and the Listing Regulations and are independent of the management and have also complied with the Code for Independent Directors as prescribed in Schedule IV of the Act. The Directors and the senior management personnel have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct for Directors and Senior Management Personnel.

15. DETAILS OF THE DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP)

Board Composition and Size

The Board establishes a positive leadership culture, which is vital for the company's long-term success. By emphasizing strategic decision-making and promoting collaboration, Board members play a key role in driving sustainable growth. Their vision and guidance enable management and employees at every level to contribute effectively, fostering a prosperous organization.

The Board comprises individuals with diverse skills, perspectives, and expertise in essential business areas, drawn from varied backgrounds. As part of its succession planning, the Board regularly reviews its composition to ensure alignment with the company's strategy and long-term objectives.

The Board of Directors of the company has an optimum combination of Executive and Non-Executive Independent Directors with rich professional experience and background. As on March 31, 2025, the Company's Board Consists of 6 Directors as follows:

NAME OF THE DIRECTOR	DIN	CATEGORY
Mr. Prateek Srivastava	07709137	Chairman and Managing Director

Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	08082593	CFO & Executive Director
Mrs. Bhanupriya Nikhil Thakur	08276607	Non-Executive Independent Woman Director
Mr. Utsav Jasapara	09711346	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Mangina Srinivas Rao	08095079	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava*	07289955	Additional Director – Independent

*During the year under review, Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava (DIN: 07289955) has tendered his resignation from the position of Independent Director with effect from March 31,2025 and the intimation with respect to the same has been tendered to the stock exchange as per Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement) Regulation, 2015.

Pursuant to section 152 of the Companies Act 2013, Ms. Nikita Srivastava (DIN: 08082593) is liable to retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offer herself for reappointment.

Independent Directors fulfil the criteria as specified in section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013. The Board is Chaired by the Managing Director who is also a promoter of the Company.

Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

As on the date of this report, the following are the Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) of the Company as per section 2(51)read with Section 203 of the Act:

NAME OF THE KMP	DESIGNATION
Mr. Prateek Srivastava	Managing Director
Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Harshal Kher*	Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
Mr. Adhir Sunil Kuntawar*	Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

During the year under review, Mr. Harshal J. Kher, former Company Secretary and Compliance officer of the Company tendered her resignation on January 31, 2025 from the said position and consequently, the Board of Directors appointed Mr. Adhir Sunil Kuntawar as the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of the Company with effect from May 14,2025.

16. BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ITS MEETINGS

Number of Board Meetings

During the financial year 2024-25, **5 (Five)** Board meetings were held and the details of the number of directors present along with the dates are mentioned below in the table:

Sr. No	Date of the Board Meetings	Board strength as on the date of the Board Meeting	No. of Directors Present
1.	May 29, 2024	6	6
2.	September 6, 2024	6	4
3.	November 12, 2024	6	6
4.	January 23, 2025	6	5
5.	January 30, 2025	6	5

The time gap between two consecutive Board meetings was less than 120 days and a necessary quorum as per the Act and the Listing Regulations was also present in all the meetings.

17. COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The Board committees play a crucial role in corporate governance. These committees are responsible for conducting detailed reviews of items under their purview before presenting them to the Board. Generally, committee meetings are held before the Board meetings and the chairperson of each of the committees reports to the Board about the decisions taken at the committee meetings. At times, committees also provide recommendations to the Board on matters under their purview. The Board has established several statutory committees in accordance with the Act and the Listing Regulations, which include:

- Audit Committee
- Nominations and Remuneration Committee
- Stakeholder's Relationship Committee

Details of each of the committees are mentioned below:

• Audit Committee

In accordance with the requirements of section 177 of the Act, the Board has established a qualified and independent Audit Committee. The committee comprises of 5 (Five) members and the majority of members are Independent Directors. The members of the Audit Committee have relevant experience in financial matters as well as have accounting or related financial management expertise and all of them are financially literate. The Chairman of the Audit Committee is an Independent Director and has expert knowledge in accounts & finance, banking, corporate laws, and governance matters.

The composition of the Audit Committee as on March 31, 2025 including the changes made in the committee during the year is as under:

Name of the Director	Designation	Category
Mr. Utsav Jasapara	Chairman	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Mangina Srinivas Rao	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director

Mrs. Bhanupriya Thakur	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava*	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	Member	CFO & Director

*Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava was appointed as a member of the Audit Committee with effect from February 06, 2024 & post his resignation on March 31,2025, is not a member of the Committee.

During the year under review, the audit committee met 4 (Four) times on May 29, 2024, September 6,2024, November 12,2024, January 23,2025.

The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Audit Committee.

• **Nominations and Remuneration Committee (NRC)**

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is responsible for evaluating the balance of skills, experience, independence, diversity and knowledge on the Board and for drawing up selection criteria, ongoing succession planning and appointment procedures for both internal and external appointments, including Managing Director and Management Committee.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 179 of the Act, the Company has constituted Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC), composition, terms of reference of which are in conformity with the said provisions.

The committee comprises of 5 (Five) members and majority members are Independent Directors.

The composition of NRC as on March 31, 2025 including the changes made in the committee during the year is as under:

Name of the Director	Designation	Category
Mr. Mangina Srinivas Rao	Chairman	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Utsav Jasapara	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mrs. Bhanupriya Thakur	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava*	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Prateek Srivastava	Member	Chairman & Managing Director

*Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava was appointed as a member of the NRC with effect from February 06, 2024 & post his resignation on March 31,2025, is not a member of the Committee.

During the year under review, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee met 1 (one) time on January 30,2025.

The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Company's policy on Directors' Appointment and Remuneration

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company follows defined criteria for identifying, screening, recruiting and recommending candidates for election as a

Director on the Board To operate effectively and efficiently, the Board has identified key skills, expertise, and competencies that are relevant to the Company's business and sector.

The detailed policy on terms and conditions for the appointment of Independent Directors the policy of making payment to Non-Independent Directors is available on the website of the Company at www.droneacharya.com.

• Stakeholder's Relationship Committee (SRC)

In accordance with the provisions of section 178 of the Act, the Company has framed a Stakeholder's Relationship Committee (SRC) that is responsible for handling investor grievances.

The committee is comprised of 5 (Five) members, the majority of which are Independent Directors.

The composition of SRC as on March 31, 2025 including the changes made in the committee during the year is as under:

Name of the Director	Designation	Category
Mrs. Bhanupriya Thakur	Chairman	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Utsav Jasapara	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Mangina Srinivas Rao	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava*	Member	Non-Executive Independent Director
Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	Member	CFO & Director

*Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava was appointed as a member of the SRC with effect from February 06, 2024, post his resignation on March 31, 2025, is not a member of the Committee.

During FY 2024-25, queries/complaints were received by the Company from members/investors, which have been redressed / resolved to date, satisfactorily as shown below:

Details of investor queries/complaints/request received and attended during FY 2024-25:

Name	Received	Resolved	Pending
Number of complaints received	1	1	0
Number of complaints auto assigned to entity	0	0	0

Number of complaints pending with complainant awaiting first level review	0	0	0
Number of complaints escalated to Designated Body for first level review	0	0	0
Number of complaints pending with complainant awaiting second level review	0	0	0
Number of complaints escalated to SEBI for second level review	0	0	0

During the year under review, the Stakeholder's Relationship Committee met 2 (Two) times on **May 29, 2024** and **November 12, 2024**.

The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Stakeholder's Relationship Committee.

18. DEMATERIALISATION OF SHARES

The breakup of the Equity Shares held in dematerialized and physical form as on March 31, 2025 is as follows:

Mode	Shares	% of Capital
Shares in Demat mode with NSDL	7820708	32.6
Shares in Demat mode with CDSL	16020553	66.78
Shares in Physical mode	147339	0.61
Total	23988600	100.00

19. COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARD

During the period from April 01, 2024 to March 31, 2025, the Company has complied with the Secretarial Standard – 1 and Secretarial Standard – 2 issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

20. POLICY ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

During the year under review, the provision of Section 135 was applicable on the Company. As on the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024, the net profit of the company exceeded Rs. 5 Crores. Further, as per Section 135(5), the company has spent an amount of Rs. 9.09 Lacs, that is 2% of average net profit of preceding three years towards the CSR Funds. CSR Report as per Form CSR-2 for Financial year 2024-25 is enclosed as **Annexure-B**.

Further, as per Section 135(9), where the amount to be spent by company does not exceeds Rs. 50 Lacs, the constitution of CSR Committee is not applicable and the function of such committee can be discharged by the Board of Directors.

21. PARTICULARS OF REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS, KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL (KMP) AND EMPLOYEES

The information required to be disclosed in the Board's Report pursuant to Section 197 of the Act read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, is attached to this report as **Annexure – C**.

22. DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors based on the representations received from the operating management and after due enquiry, confirm that:

- a) In the preparation of Annual Accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with a proper explanation of material departures;
- b) They had selected and applied such accounting policies consistently and made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year March 31, 2025 and of the profit of the company for that period;
- c) They had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- d) They had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern;
- e) They had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and are operating effectively; and
- f) They had devised a proper system to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

23. BOARD EVALUATION

Pursuant to section 134(3)(p) read with Rule 8(4) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and in terms of the framework of the Nomination and remuneration Policy, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors have carried out annual performance evaluation of the Board.

The assessments of Non-Independent Directors are performed by the Independent Directors during a distinct meeting held annually.

24. COMPLIANCE WITH THE MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1961

The Company has complied with the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, including all applicable amendments and rules framed thereunder. The Company is committed to ensuring a safe, inclusive, and supportive workplace for women

employees. All eligible women employees are provided with maternity benefits as prescribed under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, including paid maternity leave, nursing breaks, and protection from dismissal during maternity leave.

The Company also ensures that no discrimination is made in recruitment or service conditions on the grounds of maternity. Necessary internal systems and HR policies are in place to uphold the spirit and letter of the legislation.

25. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

The particulars with respect to the conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo are stipulated in **Annexure – D** which is enclosed to this report.

26. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

In line with this requirement, the Company has framed and implemented a risk management policy to identify and assess the regulatory risk areas, and a risk mitigation process. A detailed exercise is being carried out at regular interval to identify, evaluate, manage and monitor all the business risks. The Board periodically review the risks and suggests steps to be taken to control and mitigate the same through a properly defined framework.

27. ANNUAL RETURN

In compliance with section 92(3) read with section 134(3) of the Act, the annual returns of the Company as on March 31, 2025 is available on the website of the Company at www.droneacharya.com

28. DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT A WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL), ACT 2013.

The Company is committed to providing a healthy environment to all employees and thus does not tolerate any sexual harassment at the workplace. The Company has in place, a “Policy on Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment.” The policy aims to protect employees at the workplace and prevent and redress complaints of sexual harassment and it covers matters connected or incidental thereto. The Company has complied with the provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. During the year under review, the Company has not received any complaints of sexual harassment.

Number of complaints of Sexual Harassment received in the Year	-	-
Number of Complaints disposed off during the year	-	-
Number of cases pending for more than ninety days	-	-

29. HUMAN RESOURCES / INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Your Company believes that Human resources is the principal driver of change. The Company focuses on providing individual development and growth in a professional work culture that enables innovation, ensures high performance and remains empowering. The HR management systems and processes are designed to enhance organizational effectiveness and employee alignment. Your company has put in place a performance appraisal system that covers all employees.

30. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

In compliance with Regulation 34 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, a separate section on Management Discussion and Analysis, as approved by the Board, which includes details on the state of affairs of the Company, forms part of this Annual Report.

31. WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY / VIGIL MECHANISM

The company has established a vigil mechanism for directors and employees to report concerns about unethical behavior. The mechanism provides adequate safeguard against victimization of employees raising any such concern and it allows direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee in exceptional cases. During the financial year under review, no person was denied access to the Audit Committee. The whistle-blower policy is available on the website of the company at www.droneacharya.com

32. FRAUDS REPORTED BY AUDITORS

During the year under review, no frauds were reported by the auditors to the Audit Committee or the Board under Section 143(12) of the Act read with Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

33. AUDITORS

a. Statutory Auditors

Members of the Company have approved the appointment of M/s K P R K & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Nagpur (FRN: 103051W), as the statutory auditors of the company for a consecutive term of five years at the Annual General Meeting held on September 30, 2022 till the conclusion of Annual General Meeting for the financial year 2026-27.

b. Secretarial Auditors

During the year under review, the Board of Directors had appointed M/s More Daliya and Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, Nagpur, as the Secretarial Auditors of the Company for the financial year 2024-25.

c. Internal Auditors

M/s Veena Agrawal and Associates, Chartered accountants, Nagpur were as Internal Auditors of the Company for conducting Internal Audit functions for the financial year 2024-25.

34. _STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT

The Auditor's Report for the FY 2024-25 on the standalone as well consolidated financial statements of the Company is attached to this Annual Report. The notes on Financial Statements referred to in the Annual Report are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments. The Auditor's Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

The Auditor's report has emphasized on the matter which is beyond the period under review, the company has received a notice from the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) which is presently under review and at an enquiry stage. The Company has submitted its response including necessary clarification, explanations and document(s) as sought by the SEBI. As on date, the matter remains under examination and the company awaits for the final order to be passed by the SEBI.

35. SECRETARIAL AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors has reviewed the observations made by the Secretarial Auditor in the Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year under review. The specific comments of the Board on each of the observations made by the Secretarial Auditor are provided below:

1. Statement of Deviation – XBRL Filing

The Board has taken note of the delay in filing the Statement of Deviation in XBRL format for the quarter ended September 2024, as observed by the Secretarial Auditor. The delay was unintentional and inadvertent. The Company has since completed the filing and ensured compliance with SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

2. Prohibition of Insider Trading (PIT) Policy

The Board notes that the Company's PIT Policy was not available on the website during the audit period. The omission was unintentional and has been rectified. The policy has been duly uploaded on the Company's website and is now available in the investor section.

3. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy

The Board acknowledges the observation regarding non-availability of the CSR Policy on the Company's website during the period under review. The same has been uploaded on the website as per the requirements of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

4. Filing of FC-GPR

The Board notes that the Form FC-GPR for foreign investment received during FY 2022–23 was returned by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for clarification and has not yet been resubmitted. The management is actively coordinating with the Authorised Dealer (AD) Bank and relevant authorities to resolve the issue and complete the filing at the earliest. The Board assures that due care will be taken to ensure complete compliance with all FEMA and RBI reporting requirements going forward.

5. Show Cause Notice (SCN) by SEBI

The Board has taken note of the Show Cause Notice (SCN) received from SEBI. The Company has duly filed its replies to the Show Cause Notice within the prescribed timeline. The matter is presently under consideration by SEBI. The Board is closely monitoring the development and will take appropriate action based on the outcome of the proceedings.

36. SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNAL

During the year there were no significant material orders passed by the Regulators / Courts / Tribunals which would impact the going concern status of the Company and its future operations. Your Board takes this opportunity to thank all its employees for their dedicated service and firm commitment to the goals of the Company. Your Board also wishes to place on record its sincere appreciation for the wholehearted support received from members, clients, bankers and all other business associates. We look forward to continued support of all these partners in progress.

37. PROCEEDING PENDING UNDER THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016

During the year under review, no application has been made under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, therefore there are no details of application or proceedings pending to disclose under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

38. DETAILS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMOUNT OF THE VALUATION DONE AT THE TIME OF ONE TIME SETTLEMENT AND THE VALUATION DONE WHILE TAKING LOAN FROM THE BANKS OR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ALONG WITH THE REASONS THEREOF

The requirement to disclose the details of difference between amount of the valuation done at the time of onetime settlement and the valuation done while taking loan from the Banks or Financial Institutions along with the reasons thereof is not applicable

39. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Board expresses gratitude to all employees for their dedicated service and unwavering commitment to the Company's goals. We also extend our sincere appreciation for the wholehearted support received from members, clients, bankers, and all other stakeholders

For DroneAcharya Aerial Innovations Limited

Place: Pune
Date: 29/10/2025

Sd/-

Prateek Srivastava
Managing Director
DIN: 07709137

Sd/-

Nikita Srivastava
Director and CFO
DIN: 08082593

Form AOC-1

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures (Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Name of the subsidiary	M/s PYI Technologies Private Limited
Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned	April 01, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Share capital	INR 1,00,000
Reserves and surplus	INR (3,40,980)
Total assets	INR 17,43,070
Total liabilities	INR 19,84,050
Investments	NIL
Turnover	INR 13,72,269
Profit before tax	INR (85,566)
Provision for taxation	NIL
Profit after tax	INR 15,764
Proposed dividend	NIL
% shareholding	51%

For DroneAcharya Aerial Innovations Limited

Place: Pune

Date: 29/10/2025

Sd/-
Prateek Srivastava
Managing Director
DIN: 07709137

Sd/-
Nikita Srivastava
Director and CFO
DIN: 08082593

Form AOC-1

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures (Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Name of the subsidiary	M/s Droneacharya Miltech Private Limited
Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned	April 01, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Share capital	INR 1,00,000
Reserves and surplus	-
Total assets	INR 1,00,000
Total liabilities	-
Investments	NIL
Turnover	-
Profit before tax	-
Provision for taxation	NIL
Profit after tax	-
Proposed dividend	NIL
% shareholding	51%

For DroneAcharya Aerial Innovations Limited

Place: Pune

Date: 29/10/2025

Sd/-
Prateek Srivastava
Managing Director
DIN: 07709137

Sd/-
Nikita Srivastava
Director and CFO
DIN: 08082593

FORM NO. AOC -2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Form for Disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms length transaction under third proviso thereto.

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at Arm's length basis.

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
a)	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	NA
b)	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	NA
c)	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	NA
d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	NA
e)	Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions'	NA
f)	Date of approval by the Board	NA
g)	Amount paid as advances, if any	NA
h)	Date on which the special resolution was passed in General meeting as required under first proviso to section 188	NA

2. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions at Arm's length basis.

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
a)	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	1.Prateek Srivastava 2. Nikita Srivastava 3.Dr. Pradeep Srivastava 4. PYI Technologies Private Limited 5.DroneAcharya Miltech Private Limited
b)	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	1. Remuneration 2. Reimbursement 3. Consultancy Charges 4. Investment 5. Purchase of Fixed Assets

		6. Unsecured Loans
c)	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	FY 2024-25
d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	Remuneration to KMPs: 126.28 Lakhs Reimbursement to KMPs: 2.81 Lakhs Consultancy Charges: 20.87 Lakhs Investment in Subsidiary: 0.51 Lakhs Purchase of Fixed Assets: 13.16 Lakhs
e)	Date of approval by the Board	29 th May, 2024
f)	Amount paid as advances, if any	NA

For DroneAcharya Aerial Innovations Limited

Place: Pune

Date: 29/10/2025

**Sd/-
Prateek Srivastava
Managing Director
DIN: 07709137**

**Sd/-
Nikita Srivastava
Director and CFO
DIN: 08082593**

ANNEXURE -B

CSR REPORT FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-25

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company: The Company has formulated the CSR Policy as per provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the policy has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

2. Composition of CSR Committee: NOT APPLICABLE

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year

3. Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company: <https://droneacharya.com/investor-relations/>

4. Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report). NA

5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any: NA

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in Rs)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in Rs)
1			
2			
3			
	Total		

6. Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): 454.64 Lakhs

7. (a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): 9.09 Lakhs

(b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years. NA

(c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any: NA

(d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c): 9.09 Lakhs

8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5).		
	Amount.	Date of transfer.	Name of the Fund	Amount.	Date of transfer.
9.09 Lakhs	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year: NA

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project.	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act.	Local area (Yes/No).	Location of the project.		Project duration.	Amount allocated for the project (in Rs.).	Amount spent in the current financial Year (in Rs.).	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in Rs.).	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No).	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State.	District.						Name	CSR Registration number.
1.												
2.												
3.												
	Total											

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against **other than ongoing projects** for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act.	Local area (Yes/No).	Location of the project.		Amount spent for the project (in Rs.).	Mode of implementation - Direct (Yes/No).	Mode of implementation - Through implementing agency.	
				State.	District.			Name.	CSR registration number.
1.	DA 01/2024-25 (Ragniben Bipinchandra Trust)	Item No. II	No	Gujarat, Ahemdabad		7.00 Lakhs	No	Ragniben Bipinchandra Seva Karya Trust	CSR00012645
2.	DA 02/2024-25	Item No. I	Yes	Pune		0.88 Lakhs	Yes	NA	NA
3.	DA 03/2024-25	Item No. II	Yes	Pune		1.21 Lakhs	Yes	NA	NA
	Total					9.09 Lakhs			

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: NA

(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable: NA

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e): 9.09 Lakhs

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any NA

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in Rs.)
---------	------------	-----------------

(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years: NA

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year.	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in Rs.)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs.).	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any.			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in Rs.)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in Rs.)	Date of transfer.	
1.							
2.							
3.							
	Total						

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s): NA

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sl. No.	Project ID.	Name of the Project.	Financial Year in which the project was commenced.	Project duration.	Total amount allocated for the project (in Rs.).	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in Rs.).	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Status of the project - Completed /Ongoing.
1								
2								
3								
	Total							

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year; NA

(asset-wise details).

(a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s).

(b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset.

(c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.

(d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset).

11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5). NA

For DroneAcharya Aerial Innovations Limited

Place: Pune

Date: 29/10/2025

**Sd/-
Prateek Srivastava
Managing Director
DIN: 07709137**

**Sd/-
Nikita Srivastava
Director and CFO
DIN: 08082593**

ANNEXURE-C

RATIO OF REMUNERATION OF EACH DIRECTOR TO THE MEDIAN EMPLOYEE'S REMUNERATION

DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 197(12) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 READ WITH RULE 5(1) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION) RULES, 2014

- The ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year:

Sr. No.	Name of Director/KMP	Designation	Ratio of the Remuneration of each Director to Median Remuneration of Employees
1)	Mr. Prateek Srivastava	Managing Director	15
2)	Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	Executive Director	6.06
3)	Mr. Mangina Srinivas Rao	Independent Director	0.15
4)	Mrs. Bhanupriya Thakur	Independent Woman Director	0.18
5)	Mr. Utsav Jasapara	Independent Director	0.18
6)	Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava*	Additional Director - Independent	0.083
7)	Mr. Harshal J. Kher **	Company Secretary & Compliance Officer	-

(Explanation: (i) the expression “median” means the numerical value separating the higher half of a population from the lower half and the median of a finite list of numbers may be found by arranging all the observations from lowest value to highest value and picking the middle one; (ii) if there is an even number of observations, the median shall be the average of the two middle values).

* During the year under review, Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava (DIN: 07289955) has tendered his resignation from the position of Independent Director with effect from March 31, 2025

** During the year under review, Mr. Harshal J. Kher, former Company Secretary and Compliance officer of the Company tendered his resignation on January 31, 2025 from the said position.

- The percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Company Secretary in the financial year:

Sr. No.	Name of Director/KMP	Designation	% increase in remuneration in the financial year
1)	Mr. Prateek Srivastava	Managing Director	-
2)	Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer	-
3)	Mr. Mangina Srinivas Rao	Independent Director	-
4)	Mrs. Bhanupriya Thakur	Independent Woman Director	-
5)	Mr. Utsav Jasapara	Independent Director	-
6)	Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava	Additional Director - Independent	-

7)	*Ms. Mukula Joshi	Company Secretary & Compliance Officer	-
8)	*Mr. Harshal Kher	Company Secretary & Compliance Officer	7.14

* During the year under review, Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava (DIN: 07289955) has tendered his resignation from the position of Independent Director with effect from March 31, 2025

** During the year under review, Mr. Harshal J. Kher, former Company Secretary and Compliance officer of the Company tendered her resignation on January 31, 2025 from the said position.

3. The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year: 9.09%
4. The number of permanent employees on the rolls of Company: 62
5. Average percentiles increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration:

The average percentage increase in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year is 9.09%. However, there was no increase in the salaries of managerial personnel in the last financial year. The increments given to each individual employee is based on the employees' performance and retention & motivation policy of the Company. There are no exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration.

6. Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the Remuneration Policy of the Company: It is affirmed that the remuneration paid is as per the Remuneration Policy for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees, adopted by the Company.
7. Details of employees who received remuneration in excess of Rupees One crore and Two lakh or more per annum:
 - During the year, none of the employees received remuneration in excess of ₹ 102.00 Lakh or more per annum or ₹ 8.50 Lakhs per month for part of the year. In accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Rule 5(2) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, therefore there is no information available to disclose.
 - During the year, none of the employees received remuneration in excess of that drawn by the Whole-time director and none of the employees hold two percent of the equity shares of the Company.

ANNEXURE-D

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Particulars of Conservation of Energy, Technology, absorption and Foreign Exchange earning outgo in terms of section 134(3)(m), read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and forming a part) :

Sr. No	Particulars	Remarks
1.	<u>CONSERVATION OF ENERGY</u> Steps taken or impact on conservation, Process optimization and automation, Electricity consumption and key initiatives taken for energy conservation, the capital investment on energy conservation equipment.	We have implemented various initiatives to promote a culture of awareness among employees to turn off lights and equipment when not in use. These concerted efforts not only benefit the environment but also contribute to cost savings in the long run
2.	<u>TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION</u> Efforts made by the Company towards technology absorption, the benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution, in case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the Financial Year) and the expenditure incurred on Research and Development	The Company has not imported any technology during the financial year under review. The company is dedicated to incorporating advanced technologies into its services to meet the needs of a fiercely competitive global market. This proactive approach to technology absorption not only keeps us ahead of the curve but also ensures sustainable growth and success in the long term.

DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW THE FOLLOWING IS THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE INFLOW AND OUTFLOW

Particulars	FY 2024-25
Foreign Exchange Earnings in terms of actual inflows	INR 27,00,40,008/-
Foreign Exchange Outgo in terms of actual outflows	INR 4,53,07,800/-

For DroneAcharya Aerial Innovations Limited

Place: Pune

Date: 29/10/2025

Sd/-
Prateek Srivastava
Managing Director
DIN: 07709137

Sd/-
Nikita Srivastava
Director and CFO
DIN: 08082593

FORM NO. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 2024-25

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No.9 of the Companies
(Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
M/s DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATIONS LIMITED,
CIN: L29308PN2017PLC224312
1st & 2nd Floor, Galore Tech IT Park,
LMD Square, Bavdhan, Pune, Pune City,
Maharashtra, India, 411021.

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices for the Financial Year 2024-25 of **M/s DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATIONS LIMITED** (hereinafter called the “**Company**”), incorporated on 10th March, 2017 and having CIN- L29308PN2017PLC224312 and Registered office at 1st & 2nd Floor, Galore Tech IT Park, LMD Square, Bavdhan, Pune, Pune City, Maharashtra, India, 411021. The Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the books, papers, minutes books, forms, and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also information provided by the Company, its officers, agents, and authorized representative during the course of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2025 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliances-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms, and returns filed and record maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2025 according to the applicable provisions of the:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'): -
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 ;

- (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;
- (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;
- (e) The SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021; **NOT APPLICABLE**
- (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations 2021, **NOT APPLICABLE**
- (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
- (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021; and **NOT APPLICABLE**
- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-back of Securities) Regulations 2018; **NOT APPLICABLE**

(iii) Other laws applicable to the Company as given below, we have relied on the compliance system prevailing in the Company and on the basis of information provided to us;

- i) Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act, 2013

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- (i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- (ii) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with Bombay Stock Exchange;

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above subject to the following observations:

1. Statement of Deviation – XBRL Filing:

The Statement of Deviation in XBRL format was not filed within the prescribed time for the quarter ended September 2024.

This is not in compliance with the requirements of Regulation 32 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“LODR Regulations”).

2. Prohibition of Insider Trading (PIT) Policy:

The Company’s PIT Policy was not available on the Company’s website as mandated under Regulation 8(1) of the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015.

3. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy:

The CSR Policy was not uploaded on the Company’s website, which is a non-compliance with the provisions of Section 135(4)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 9 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014.

4. Filing of FC-GPR:

The Form FC-GPR for the foreign investment received during the financial year 2022–23 was not **resubmitted** with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) after the submission was returned for clarification, resulting in non-compliance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-Debt Instruments) Rules, 2019.

5. Show Cause Notice (SCN) by SEBI:

After the closure of the year under review, the Company received a Show Cause Notice (SCN) from the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Company has duly filed its reply alongwith the supporting documentation to the said SCN with SEBI within the prescribed timeline.

We report that the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

For More Daliya and Associates
Company Secretaries
Peer Review Certificate: 1411/2021

Sd/-
Keshav Daliya
Partner
Mem. No. 11258
CP No. 15581
UDIN: F011258G001701276

Date: 30/10/2025
Place: Nagpur

Note: This Report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and Forms an integral part of this Report.

Annexure-A

To,
The Members,
M/s DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATIONS LIMITED,
CIN: L29308PN2017PLC224312
1st & 2nd Floor, Galore Tech IT Park,
LMD Square, Bavdhan, Pune,
Pune City, Maharashtra, India, 411021

Secretarial Audit Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

The compliance of provisions of all laws, rules, regulations, standards applicable to **M/s DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATIONS LIMITED** (hereinafter called 'the **COMPANY**') is the responsibility of the management of the **COMPANY**. Our examination was limited to the verification of records and procedures on test check basis for the purpose of issue of the Secretarial Audit Report.

1. Maintenance of secretarial and other records of applicable laws is the responsibility of the management of the **COMPANY**. Our responsibility is to issue Secretarial Audit Report, based on the audit of the relevant records maintained and furnished to us by the **COMPANY**, along with explanations where so required.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial and other legal records, legal compliance mechanism and corporate conduct. The verification was done on test check basis to ensure that correct facts as reflected in secretarial and other records produced to us. We believe that the processes and practices we followed, provides a reasonable basis for our opinion for the purpose of issue of the Secretarial Audit Report.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the **COMPANY**.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the management representation about list of applicable laws, compliance of laws, rules and regulations and major events during the audit period.
5. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the **COMPANY** nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the **COMPANY**.

For More Daliya and Associates
Company Secretaries
Peer Review Certificate: 1411/2021

Sd/-
Keshav Daliya
Partner
Mem. No. 11258
CP No. 15581
UDIN: F011258G001701276

Date: 30/10/2025
Place: Nagpur

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

1. Industry Outlook

The global drone industry is experiencing unprecedented growth, driven by advancements in autonomous systems, AI-powered analytics, and versatile aerial platforms. Market projections indicate that the industry could reach **USD 90 billion by 2030**, highlighting the massive potential for innovation, investment, and commercial adoption worldwide. With applications spanning defense, agriculture, logistics, infrastructure, and enterprise solutions, drones are rapidly evolving from niche technologies into mainstream tools for business and government operations.

In India, the drone ecosystem is poised for rapid expansion, fueled by supportive government policies, defense modernization initiatives, and increasing adoption of precision agriculture and industrial applications. Regulatory reforms, such as **DGCA certifications, GST reductions, and the Emergency Procurement Fund for defense drones**, are enabling faster deployment, encouraging domestic manufacturing, and facilitating public-private collaborations. These developments create a fertile environment for Indian drone companies to innovate and scale both nationally and internationally.

The Indian drone sector presents significant opportunities across **manufacturing, services, and training**. Manufacturing is witnessing a shift toward high-performance, indigenously developed drones capable of operating in challenging terrains and diverse climates. Drone services, including mapping, surveying, and warehouse management, are becoming increasingly sophisticated and integrated with AI-driven data analytics. Simultaneously, drone training and skill development are critical to building a competent workforce, ensuring safe operations, and supporting the broader ecosystem's growth.

DroneAcharya is strategically positioned to capitalize on these trends. With expertise spanning pilot training, product innovation, defense applications, and enterprise solutions, the company is uniquely equipped to address India's growing drone demand. By leveraging its strong R&D capabilities, DGCA-certified training programs, and international collaborations, DroneAcharya is well-placed to not only capture emerging opportunities in the domestic market but also expand its footprint globally, contributing to India's vision of becoming a leading drone hub.

2. Financial Performance

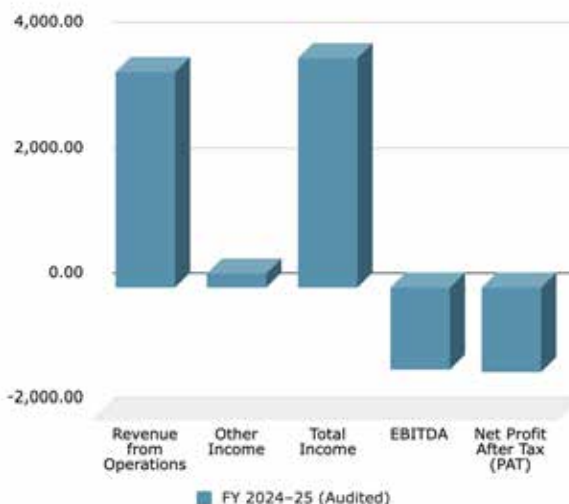
Overview

We closed the Financial Year 2024–25 with total revenue of **₹36.7 Crores**, marking another year of steady growth. FY 2024–25 has been declared the **“Year of Innovation”**, driven by significant product launches, defence trials, global partnerships, and training milestones. Despite near-term financial pressures, DroneAcharya continues its trajectory as a leading **Drone Solution Provider** and **DGCA-certified Drone Pilot Training Organization**, pioneering drone skill development in India's private sector.

The Company has made notable strides in expanding its international footprint, securing multiple overseas drone service projects, forging industrial collaborations with drone manufacturers, investing in drone-centric companies, and pursuing acquisitions of strategic value-adding firms both in India and globally.

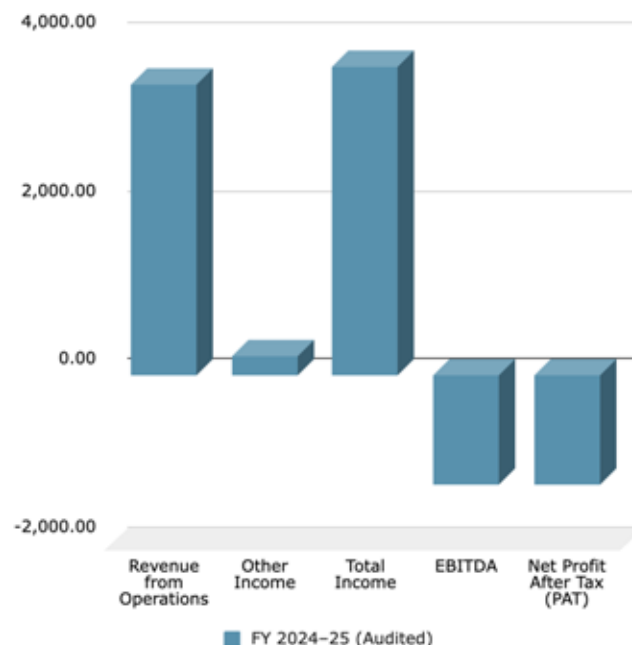
Financial summary based on Standalone Financials:

Particulars	FY 2024-25 (Audited)
Revenue from Operations	3,451.89
Other Income	217.86
Total Income	3,669.75
EBITDA	-1,300.89
EBITDA %	-37.7%
Net Profit After Tax (PAT)	-1,346.73
Net PAT %	-39.0%
Diluted EPS (₹)	-5.61



Financial Summary based on Consolidated Financials (₹ in Lakhs, except EPS):

Particulars	FY 2024-25 (Audited)
Revenue from Operations	3,451.89
Other Income	217.86
Total Income	3,669.75
EBITDA	-1,300.89
EBITDA %	-37.7%
Net Profit After Tax (PAT)	-1,302.64
Net PAT %	-37.7%
Diluted EPS (₹)	-5.43



(Above figures are mentioned in INR Lakhs)

Audit Report

The Statutory Auditor has issued an **unmodified opinion** on both standalone and consolidated financial results for FY 2024–25. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with **Indian Accounting Standards (IND-AS)** and other regulatory requirements, ensuring a true and fair view of the Company's performance. The Auditor's Report also highlights the ongoing SEBI enquiry, for which the Company has provided necessary clarifications; no financial impact has been recognized at present.

3. Outlook

While FY 2024-25 presented operational and financial challenges, the management remains optimistic about the Company's medium- to long-term prospects. DroneAcharya's investments in R&D, product diversification, and international expansion are expected to position the Company favorably in the coming years. With strong policy support, increasing adoption of drones across industries, and growing export potential, the Company is confident of restoring profitability and achieving sustainable growth in FY 2025-26 and beyond.

4. Internal Control Systems and Adequacy

The Company has adequate internal control systems commensurate with its size and nature of operations. These systems ensure accuracy in financial reporting, safeguard assets, and promote operational efficiency. During the year, the management further strengthened compliance processes and internal audits to support transparent governance.

5. Material development in Human Resource:

DroneAcharya recognizes that its employees are key to its success. The Company continues to foster a culture of innovation, collaboration, and continuous learning. Various initiatives were undertaken to enhance skill development, employee engagement, and safety. The company has also designed a succession plan to prevent sudden loss of experience and expertise, to mitigate the risk of decreased efficiency, productivity, and quality of work.

6. Conclusion

FY 2024-25 was a year of reflection and realignment for DroneAcharya. The Company acknowledges the challenges faced during the year but remains confident in its ability to emerge stronger. With strategic initiatives underway, a diversified product portfolio, and a dedicated management team, DroneAcharya is well-positioned to capitalize on future opportunities in the rapidly evolving drone industry.

7. Cautionary Statement:

Statements in the management discussions and analysis section describing the company's projections, estimations, expectations and predictions may be 'forward-looking statements' within the meaning of applicable securities, laws and regulations. Actual results could differ materially from the expressed or implied ones. Important factors that would make a difference in the company's operations include demand-

supply conditions, input costs escalations, changes in government regulations and tax regimes, competition, economic developments within and outside the country etc.

For DroneAcharya Aerial Innovations Limited

Place: Pune

Date: 29/10/2025

Sd/-

**Prateek Srivastava
Managing Director
DIN: 07709137**

Sd/-

**Nikita Srivastava
Director and CFO
DIN: 08082593**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF,
DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATION LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATION LIMITED** (the "Company"), which comprises the Balance Sheet as at **March 31, 2025**, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including the Other Comprehensive Income / (Losses), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information, (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended, ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS"), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at **March 31, 2025**, and its standalone losses including total comprehensive income / (losses), its standalone cash flows and the standalone changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements 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 Standalone 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 ("the ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made 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 audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period. These



matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters and to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements.

The Key Audit Matters	How was the matter addressed in our Audit
Revenue Recognition (Refer Note No. 1.4.(d) and 27 of the Standalone Financial Statements)	
Revenue is one of the key profit drivers and is therefore susceptible to misstatements. Revenue is measured in net of any discounts and rebates. Revenue from sale of products is considered as key audit matter as there is a risk of accuracy of recognition and measurement of sales in the Standalone Financial Statements considering the following aspects: * Determination of performance obligation for recognition of revenue. * Estimation of variable consideration in pricing. * Cut-off is the key assertion in so far as revenue recognition is concerned, since an inappropriate cut-off can result in material misstatement of results for the periods.	Our audit procedures with regards to revenue recognition is a combination of internal controls and substantive procedures which included the following: * Evaluated the design of internal control. * For evaluation of operating effectiveness of internal controls, tested revenue by verifying, on sample basis, agreements executed with the customers, relevant documentary evidence of satisfaction of performance obligation for timing of recognition of revenue, accuracy of revenue recognition including variable consideration included pricing, cut off transactions at the year end and tax amount of the invoices. * Performed substantive testing by verifying the sales invoice and other relevant documentary evidence on sample basis. * Obtain the balance confirmation from selected samples and verified the reconciliation, if any, for the confirmation received. * Evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies, related disclosures made and overall



	presentation in the Standalone Financial Statements.
Carrying Value of Trade Receivables	
As at March 31, 2025, trade receivables constitute approximately 37.71% of total assets of the Company (Refer “<i>Note No. 12</i>” of the Standalone Financial Statements). The Company is required to regularly assess the recoverability of its trade receivables. The Company applied, expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on trade receivables. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowances. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. This is a key audit matters as significant judgment is involved to establish the provision matrix.	Our audit procedures included, among other the followings: * Evaluated the Company’s accounting policies pertaining to impairment of financial assets and assessed compliance with those policies in term of Ind AS - 109, “<i>Financial Instruments</i>”. * Assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls over provision for expected credit loss (ECL). * Evaluated the management’s assumption and judgment relating to various parameters which included the historical default rates and business environment in which the entity operates for estimating the amount of such provision. * Evaluated the management’s assessment of recoverability of the outstanding receivables and recoverability of the overdue / aged receivables through inquiry with the management, and analysis of the collection trends in respect of receivables. * Assessed and read the disclosures made by the Company in the Standalone Financial Statements.

Emphasis on Matters

We draw attention to “*Note No. 48*” of the Standalone Financial Statements, which describes events subsequent to the year end. The Company has received a notice from the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), which is presently under review and at the enquiry stage. Since this constitutes a non-adjusting subsequent event, no adjustments have been made to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report thereon

The Company’s Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management’s



Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexure to the Board's Report, Report on Corporate Governance, Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report and Shareholder's information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the standalone financial position, the standalone financial performance including the other comprehensive income / (losses), standalone cash flows and standalone changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principle generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, time to time. 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 presentations of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Standalone 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 Standalone 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 controls.
- 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 with reference to Standalone Financial Statements 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 the Company's Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably



knowledgeable users of the Standalone Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the **Annexure "A"**, a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of the said Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, 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 Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including the Other Comprehensive Income / (Losses), the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows and the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with this Reports are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards as specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, time to time.



- e. On the basis of the written representation received from the directors as on March 31, 2025, taken on the record by the Board of Directors, none of directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025, from being appointed as a director in term of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f. With respect to adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such control, refer to our separate report in **Annexure “B”**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.
- 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, time to time, in our opinion and to the best of our information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid / provided by the Company to its directors during the reporting period is in accordance with the provision of section 197 of the Act.
- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Independent Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, time to time, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us;
 - (i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its standalone financial positions in its Standalone Financial Statements - Refer “*Note No. 43*” of the Standalone Financial Statements.
 - (ii) The Company has made the necessary provisions, as required under the applicable law or the Indian Accounting Standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long - term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - (iii) There has been no delay in transferring the amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv)a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed fund or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entities, including the foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediaries shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entities, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with



the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

c) Based on such audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

(v) The dividend declared and paid, if any, by the Company during the reporting period has been in compliance with provision of the section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) Based on our examination, which included test check, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts for the financial period ended March 31, 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facilities and the same has operated throughout the period for all the relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trails have been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for the record retention.

For **KPRK & ASSOCIATES LLP**

Chartered Accountants

FRN No. 103051W / W100965



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Kishan Verma", written over a horizontal line.

KISHAN VERMA

Partner

Membership No. 046239

Place: Nagpur

Dated: **September 27, 2025**

UDIN No.: 25046239BMJIIM2174

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under “Report on the Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” Section of our report of Even Date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of accounts and records examined by us in the normal course of our audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

1. In respect of the Company’s Property, Plants and Equipment and Intangible assets and relevant details in respect of Right-of-use-assets;

a)i) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including the quantitative details and situation of property, plants and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details in respect of Right-of-use-assets.

ii) The Company has maintained the proper records showing the full particulars of intangible assets.

b) The Company has a regular program at reasonable interval for physical verification of property, plants and equipment and capital work-in-progress, so as to cover all the item of assets, the periodicity of physical verification, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

c) Based on our examination of the property tax receipts and lease agreement for land on which building is constructed, registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds in respect of self - constructed buildings and title deeds of all other immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the Company), disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements and included under property, plants and equipment and capital work-in-progress are held in the name of the Company as at the Balance Sheet date. In respect of the immovable properties taken on lease by the Company, the lease agreements are held in the name of the Company as at the Balance Sheet date.

d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plants (including right-of-use-assets) and equipment and intangible assets during the reporting period.

e) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated during the reporting period or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025, for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and Rules made thereunder.

2. In respect of Company’s inventories;

a) As explained to us, inventories except goods-in-transit and the stock lying with third parties have been physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals. In

our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, in respect of stock lying with third parties at the end of the year, written confirmations have been obtained. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the coverage and the procedure adopted by the management for the physical verification are appropriate considering the size and the nature of the products dealt in by the Company. As explained to us, there were no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories that were noticed on such physical verification of inventories. However, any other discrepancies, if any, noticed on such physical verification have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.

b) During the reporting period, the Company has not availed working capital limit in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, at point of time during the reporting period, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets, hence the requirement to report under clause 3(ii)(b) of the said Order is not applicable in case of the Company.

3. The Company has made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties, during the reporting period, in respect of which;

a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entities including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, during the reporting period, hence the requirement to report under clause 3(iii)(a)(A) and 3(iii)(a)(B) of the said Order is not applicable.

b) The Company has made investment in, during the reporting period, in respect of investment made in, the terms and conditions attached, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. During the reporting period, the Company has not granted any loans and advances in the nature of loan to any entities including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

c) The Company has not granted any loans and advances in the nature of loans, to any other entities including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, hence the requirement to report under clause 3(iii)(c), in respect of schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment of the principal amounts and receipts of interest have generally been regular as per the stipulation is not applicable.

d) The Company has not granted any loans and advances in the nature of loans, to any entities including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, hence the requirement to report under clause 3(iii)(d), in respect of overdue amounts remain outstanding for a period of more than ninety days as at the date of balance sheet is not applicable.

e) The Company has not granted any loans and advances in the nature of loans, to any entities including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, hence the requirement to report under clause 3(iii)(e), in respect of the details of loans which has fallen due, during the reporting period, or has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of the existing loans to the same parties is not applicable.



f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the reporting period, hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(iii)(f) of the said Order is not applicable.

The Company has not made any investment in firms and limited liabilities partnership during the reporting period. Further the Company has not provided any guarantees or securities or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to the companies, firms and limited liability partnership or any other parties.

4. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and section 186 of the Act, in respect to grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

5. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be the deposits of the Company, within the meaning of section 73 to section 76 of the Act or any other relevant provisions and Rules made thereunder, during the reporting period, therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(v) of the said Order is not applicable.

6. We have broadly reviewed the cost records as maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, time to time, prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, in respect of the Company's products / services to which said Rules are made applicable, and Based on the information and explanations provided to us, the provisions of section 148(1) and the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, are not applicable to the Company during the reporting period. Accordingly, no cost records have been maintained by the Company in respect of the reporting period.

7. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in respect of statutory dues, we report that;

a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duties of custom, duties of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales tax, service tax, duties of custom, duties of excise, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2025, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, except the following case as mentioned below:

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)



Name of the Statue	Natures of the Dues	Period to which the amounts relate	Amount Involved (₹ in Lakhs)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Self Assessment Tax (Income Tax)	F. Y. 2023 - 2024	₹ 93.33

b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no material statutory dues referred to in sub - clause (a) above which have not been deposited with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute

8. According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the record of the Company, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the reporting period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. (43 of 1961)

9.a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us by the Company, the Company has not defaulted on the repayment of any loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender, hence the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(a) of the said Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) The Company has not been declared as a willful defaulter by banks or financial institutions or government or any government authority.

c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the reporting period and there was no unutilized balance of term loan at the beginning of the reporting period, hence the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(c) of the said Order is not applicable in case of the Company.

d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the funds raised on a short - term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the reporting period for long-term purposes by the Company.

e) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the record of the Company, we report that, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or persons on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(e) of the said Order is not applicable.

f) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination on the record of the Company, we report that, the Company has not raised any loans during the reporting period on the basis of pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(f) of the said Order is not applicable.

10.a) The Company has not raised money by way of an initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the reporting period and hence the requirement to report under clause 3(x)(a) of the said Order is not applicable to the Company.



b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(x)(b) of the said Order is not applicable to the Company.

11.a) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examinations of records of the Company, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards of Auditing, we report that, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the reporting period.

b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of examinations of records of the Company, we report that, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filled in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the reporting period and up to the date of this report.

c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not received any complaints from whistle-blowers, hence the requirement to report under clause 3(xi)(c) of the said Order is not applicable to the Company.

12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company as prescribed under Section 406 of the Companies Act and hence the requirement to report under clause 3(xii) of the said Order is not applicable to the Company.

13. According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all the transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, wherever applicable and details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements, under *"Note No. 41 - the transactions with Related Parties"* as required under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) - 24, *"Related Party Disclosure"* specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014, as amended, time to time.

14.a) In our opinion, the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

b) We have considered the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the reporting period and till the date of this report, covering the period up to March 31, 2025, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

15. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, during the reporting period, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors, or the persons connected with its directors, and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable.

16.a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi)(a) and (b) of the said Order is not applicable to the Company.



b) In our opinion, the Company is not a core investment company (CIC) also there is no CIC within the Group, as defined in the regulation made by the Reserve Bank of India in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 and accordingly the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi)(c) and (d) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

17. The Company has incurred an amount of ₹ 143.11 Lakhs cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and an amount of ₹ NIL in the immediately preceding financial year has been reported as per the requirement to report under clause 3(xvii) of the said Order.

18. There has been no resignation of the Statutory Auditor of the Company during the reporting period, hence the requirement to report under clause 3(xviii) of the said Order is not applicable to the Company.

19. On the basis of financial ratios disclosed in the notes to Standalone Financial Statements, Refer "Note No. 40", ageing and expected due dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Standalone Financial Statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and the Management plans and based on our examination of evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not as assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of this audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the date of balance sheet, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

20. The Company has fully spent the required amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent amounts towards CSR for the period, in accordance with section 135 of the Act, hence the requirement to report under clause 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the said Order is not applicable.

Place: Nagpur
Dated: **September 27, 2025**
UDIN No.:



For **KPRK & ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 103051W/W100965


KISHAN VERMA

Partner
Membership No. 046239

ANNEXURE “B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under “Report on the Other Regulatory Requirements” section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements over the Financial Reporting 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 these Standalone Financial Statements of **“DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATION LIMITED”** (“the Company”) as at **March 31, 2025**, in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements based on the internal controls with reference to these Standalone 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 over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (“the 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 the 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.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements. 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 these Standalone 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 with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements and their



operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone 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 with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone 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 controls with reference to these Standalone 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 authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over the Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone 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 controls with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone 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 explanation given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to



these Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements were operating effectively as at **March 31, 2025**, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the ICAI").

Place: Nagpur
Dated: **September 27, 2025**
UDIN No.:



For **KPRK & ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 103051W/W100965

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Kishan Verma", written over a horizontal dashed line.

KISHAN VERMA
Partner
Membership No. 046239

DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATIONS LIMITED

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Note	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
			₹	₹
A	ASSETS			
1	Non - Current Assets			
	Property, Plants and Equipment	2	761.70	238.83
	Right-of Use Assets	3	294.86	-
	Other Intangible Assets	4	442.71	654.31
	Capital Work-in-Progress	5	134.39	67.87
	Financial Assets			
	Investments	6	475.07	117.66
	Loans		-	-
	Other Financial Assets	7	75.83	87.92
	Other Non - Current Assets	8	220.76	275.50
	Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	25.30	-
	Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	10	446.98	0.29
	Total Non - Current Assets		2,877.61	1,442.38
2	Current Assets			
	Inventories	11	-	0.96
	Financial Assets			
	Trade Receivables	12	2,539.98	2,907.21
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	13A	298.88	373.66
	Other Balances with Banks	13B	-	-
	Loans		-	-
	Other Financial Assets	14	353.91	2,144.96
	Other Current Assets	15	665.77	917.23
	Total Current Assets		3,858.53	6,344.02
	Total Assets		6,736.14	7,786.40
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
a)	EQUITY			
	Equity Share Capital	16	2,398.86	2,398.86
	Other Equity	17	3,410.97	4,851.03
			5,809.83	7,249.89
b)	LIABILITIES			
1	Non - Current Liabilities			
	Financial Liabilities			
	Borrowings	18	0.20	-
	Lease Liabilities	19	189.86	-
	Long - Term Financial Liabilities		-	-
	Long - Term Provisions	20	24.07	15.78
	Other Non - Current Liabilities		-	-
	Total Non - Current Liabilities		214.13	15.78
2	Current Liabilities			
	Financial Liabilities			
	Borrowings		-	-
	Lease Liabilities	21	130.43	-
	Trade Payables			
	Total Outstanding dues to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	22	-	-
	Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	22	264.94	4.89
	Other Financial Liabilities	23	220.84	402.41
	Other Current Liabilities	24	2.10	20.04
	Short - Term Provisions	25	0.06	0.05
	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	26	93.81	93.34
	Total Current Liabilities		712.17	520.73
	Total Equity and Liabilities		6,736.14	7,786.40

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE FORMING INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE ATTACHED

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

For KPRK & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 103051W / W100965

PRATEEK SRIVASTAVA
Managing Director
DIN No.: 07709137

NIKITA SRIVASTAVA
CFO & Director
DIN No.: 08082593

KISHAN VERMA
Partner
Membership No. 046239



Place: Nagpur
Dated: September 27, 2025
UDIN No.: 250462398MJJIM2174

Place: Pune
Dated: September 27, 2025

DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATIONS LIMITED

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Note	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
			₹	₹
A	ASSETS			
1	Non - Current Assets			
	Property, Plants and Equipment	2	761.70	238.83
	Right-of Use Assets	3	294.86	-
	Other Intangible Assets	4	442.71	654.31
	Capital Work-in-Progress	5	134.39	67.87
	<u>Financial Assets</u>			
	Investments	6	475.07	117.66
	Loans		-	-
	Other Financial Assets	7	75.83	87.92
	Other Non - Current Assets	8	220.76	275.50
	Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	25.30	-
	Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	10	446.98	0.29
	Total Non - Current Assets		2,877.61	1,442.38
2	Current Assets			
	Inventories	11	-	0.96
	<u>Financial Assets</u>			
	Trade Receivables	12	2,539.98	2,907.21
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	13A	298.88	373.66
	Other Balances with Banks	13B	-	-
	Loans		-	-
	Other Financial Assets	14	353.91	2,144.96
	Other Current Assets	15	665.77	917.23
	Total Current Assets		3,858.53	6,344.02
	Total Assets		6,736.14	7,786.40
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
a)	EQUITY			
	Equity Share Capital	16	2,398.86	2,398.86
	Other Equity	17	3,410.97	4,851.03
			5,809.83	7,249.89
b)	LIABILITIES			
1	Non - Current Liabilities			
	<u>Financial Liabilities</u>			
	Borrowings	18	0.20	-
	Lease Liabilities	19	189.86	-
	Long - Term Financial Liabilities		-	-
	Long - Term Provisions	20	24.07	15.78
	Other Non - Current Liabilities		-	-
	Total Non - Current Liabilities		214.13	15.78
2	Current Liabilities			
	<u>Financial Liabilities</u>			
	Borrowings		-	-
	Lease Liabilities	21	130.43	-
	<u>Trade Payables</u>			
	Total Outstanding dues to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	22	-	-
	Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	22	264.94	4.89
	Other Financial Liabilities	23	220.84	402.41
	Other Current Liabilities	24	2.10	20.04
	Short - Term Provisions	25	0.06	0.05
	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	26	93.81	93.34
	Total Current Liabilities		712.17	520.73
	Total Equity and Liabilities		6,736.14	7,786.40

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE FORMING INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE ATTACHED

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

For KPRK & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 103051W / W100965

PRATEEK SRIVASTAVA
Managing Director
DIN No.: 07709137

NIKITA SRIVASTAVA
CFO & Director
DIN No.: 08082593

KISHAN VERMA
Partner
Membership No. 046239



Place: Nagpur
Dated: September 27, 2025
UDIN No.: 25046239BJIM2174

Place: Pune
Dated: September 27, 2025

DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATIONS LIMITED

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the Year then ended March 31, 2025

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		(₹)	(₹)
A)	Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
	Net Profit / (Loss) Before Tax for the year as per the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss	(1,793.80)	843.98
	Adjustments For:		
	Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	454.90	392.44
	Interest Income	(114.44)	(170.10)
	Finance Costs	38.01	2.87
	(Surplus) / Loss on Disposal of Property, Plants and Equipment	-	0.67
	(Surplus) / Loss on Disposal of Investments	(3.13)	(30.50)
	Provision for Unsecured Doubtful Debts and Advances	1,303.33	-
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(115.13)	1,039.37
	Adjustments For:		
	(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	(936.10)	(1,779.73)
	(Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets	39.80	32.68
	(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	0.96	(0.96)
	(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	251.47	171.39
	Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	260.04	(171.38)
	Increase / (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities	(181.57)	308.80
	Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(17.94)	17.17
	Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	9.79	7.49
	Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(688.68)	(375.18)
	Income Tax Paid (Net of Refund)	(24.84)	(154.02)
	Net Cash Generated / (Used) from Operating Activities	(713.51)	(529.20)
B)	Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
	Investment in Property, Plants and Equipments (Net of Disposal)	(633.20)	(584.81)
	(Increase) / Decrease in Capital Work-in-Progress	(66.52)	(67.87)
	(Increase) / Decrease in Non - Current Investments	(354.28)	927.01
	Payment for acquiring Right-of-Use-Assets	(427.82)	-
	Purchases / Redemption of Term Deposits (Net)	1,763.34	388.82
	Capital Advances	54.74	(174.58)
	Interest Income	114.44	170.10
	Net Cash Generated / (Used) from Investing Activities	450.70	658.67
C)	Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
	Proceeds from Fresh Issue of Equity Shares	-	-
	Expenditure towards issuance of Share Capital	(94.44)	2.28
	Proceeds / (Repayments) from Non - Current Borrowings	0.20	-
	Increase / (Decrease) in Lease Liabilities	320.29	-
	Finance Costs	(38.01)	(2.87)
	Dividend Paid	-	-
	Net Cash Received / (Used) from Financing Activities	188.03	(0.59)



(D)	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalants (A + B + C)	(74.78)	128.88
(E)	Cash and Cash Equivalants at the beginning of the period	373.66	244.78
(F)	Cash and Cash Equivalants at the end of the period	298.88	373.66
(G)	Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalants (G = F - E)	(74.78)	128.88

Note:

a) Cash and Cash Equivalants Comprises of:

		(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)	
S. No.	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		₹	₹
1	Balances with Banks		
	i) Current Accounts	297.50	372.31
2	Cash-in-Hand	1.37	1.35
3	Cash and Cash Equivalants (Total of 1 to 2)	298.88	373.66

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE FORMING INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE ATTACHED

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

For KPRK & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 103051W / W100965

PRATEEK SRIVASTAVA NIKITA SRIVASTAVA
Managing Director CFO & Director
DIN No.: 07709137 DIN No.: 08082593

KISHAN VERMA
Partner
Membership No. 046239



Place: Nagpur
Dated: **September 27, 2025**
UDIN No.: 25046239BMJIM2174

Place: Pune
Dated: **September 27, 2025**

DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATIONS LIMITED
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year then ended on March 31, 2025

A) Equity Share Capital

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Equity Share Capital		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period...(₹)	2,398.86	2,398.86
Changes in Equity Share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period...(₹)	2,398.86	2,398.86
Changes in Equity Share capital during the reporting period	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period...(₹)	2,398.86	2,398.86

B) Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus			Item of OCI		Total Other Equity
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earning	Equity Instruments through OCI	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plan	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Balance as at April 01, 2023 (A)	-	3,858.33	371.34	-	(1.32)	4,228.35
Addition made during the reporting period						
Net Profit / (Loss) during the reporting period	-	-	618.35	-	-	618.35
Addition made during the reporting period	-	2.29	-	-	-	2.29
Transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Items of the Other Comprehensive Income for the period (Net of taxes)						
Remeasurement benefit of defined benefits plan (Net)	-	-	-	-	2.04	2.04
Net fair value gain in equity instruments through OCI (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2023 - 2024 (B)	-	2.29	618.35	-	2.04	622.68
Reduction made during the reporting period						
Final Dividend (Refer "Note No. 46")	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses towards issuance of Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total reductions made during the reporting period (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Balance as at March 31, 2024 (D) = (A + B - C)	-	3,860.62		-	0.72	4,851.03
Addition made during the reporting period						
Net Profit / (Loss) during the reporting period	-	-	(1,346.73)	-	-	(1,346.73)
Addition made during the reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Items of the Other Comprehensive Income for the period (Net of taxes)						
Remeasurement benefit of defined benefits plan (Net)	-	-	-	-	1.11	1.11
Net fair value gain in equity instruments through OCI (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2024 - 2025 (E)	-	-	(1,346.73)	-	1.11	(1,345.62)
Reduction made during the reporting period						
Final Dividend (Refer "Note No. 46")	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses towards issuance of Equity Shares	-	94.44	-	-	-	94.44
Total reductions made during the reporting period (F)	-	94.44	-	-	-	94.44
Balance as at March 31, 2025 (G) = (D + E - F)	-	3,766.18	(357.04)	-	1.84	3,410.97

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE FORMING INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE ATTACHED

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

For KPRK & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 103051W / W100965

KISHAN VERMA
Partner
Membership No. 046239

Place: Nagpur
Dated: September 27, 2025
UDIN No.: 25046239EMJIM2174

PRATEEK SRIVASTAVA
Managing Director
DIN No.: 07709137

Place: Pune
Dated: September 27, 2025

NIKITA SRIVASTAVA
CFO & Director
DIN No.: 08082593

Place: Pune
Dated: September 27, 2025

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year then ended on March 31, 2025

Corporate Information

DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATIONS LIMITED (“the Company”) (CIN No. L29308PN2017PLC224312) is a Public Limited Company, domiciled and incorporated in India, under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Registered office of the Company is situated at *1st & 2nd Floor, Galore Tech IT Park, LMD Square, Bavdhan, Pune (M.H.) - 411021*. The books of accounts and other related documents and information are maintained at *1st & 2nd Floor, Galore Tech IT Park, LMD Square, Bavdhan, Pune (M.H.) – 411021*. The Company’s shares are listed on “Bombay Stock Exchange” (BSE).

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacture, import, export, alter, convert, modify, buy, sell, give or take on lease or hire purchase or on deferred credit or on license, service and repair or otherwise deal in any other manner, in appliances and apparatus and systems including but not limited to drones, equipment, software and hardware, silicon chips, or any other equipment, communication equipment, display devices, high frequency apparatus, magnetic components, air borne equipment, generation and servo control equipment and to act as drone specialist, counselors, advisors, programmers.

The Board of Directors approved the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, and authorized for issue on September 27, 2025.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These Standalone Financial Statements are the separate financial statements of the Company (also called as “Standalone Financial Statements”) prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (“Ind AS”) as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rule, 2016, as amended, time to time. The preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements is based on the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), Division - II of the Schedule - III of the Companies Act, 2013.

Entity specific disclosure of material accounting policies, where the Indian Accounting Standards permits options are disclosed hereunder:

The Company’s management and the Board of Directors has assessed the materiality of the accounting policy information, which involves exercising judgements and considering both qualitative and quantitative factors, taking into account not only the size and nature of the items or conditions but also the characteristics of the transactions, events or conditions that



could make the information more likely to impact the decisions of the users of the Standalone Financial Statements.

Entity's conclusion that an accounting policy is immaterial does not affect the disclosures requirements set out in the Indian Accounting Standards.

These Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention, on the accrual basis of accounting except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between the market participants at the measurement date.

The Standalone Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under indirect method, whereby the profit and loss are adjusted for the effect of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals and accruals or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income and expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. The Company considers all highly liquid instruments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value to be cash equivalents.

The Company's Standalone Financial Statements are prepared and presented in Indian Rupee (₹) in Lakhs, which is also the functional currency for the Company. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest (₹) in Lakhs up to two decimals, except when otherwise specified.

1.2 APPLICATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (the "MCA") notifies the new standards or amendments to the existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rule, as issued from time to time. For the period ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified amendments to Ind AS - 116, "Lease", relating to the sale and leaseback transactions, which is applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 01, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it is not likely to have any significant impact in its Standalone Financial Statements.

1.3 CURRENT AND NON - CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

The Company presents the assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non - current classification. An asset or liabilities are classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i) The assets / liabilities are expected to be realized / settled in the Company's normal operating cycle.
- ii) The assets are intended for sales or consumption.
- iii) The assets / liabilities are held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- iv) The assets / liabilities are expected to be realized / settled within twelve months after the end of reporting date.



- v) The assets are cash or cash equivalents unless they are restricted from being exchanged or used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- vi) In the case of liabilities, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

For the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months (12 months). This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of the assets or inventories for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents.

1.4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Measurement at Recognition

An item of property, plants and equipment that qualifies as an asset is measured on the initial recognition at cost. Following the initial recognition, item of property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, *if any*. The Company identifies and determines cost of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment separately, if the part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of that item of property, plant and equipment and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining items.

The cost of an item of property, plants and equipment comprises of its purchase price net of discounts, if any, including import duties and other non-refundable purchase taxes or levies, directly attributable to cost of bringing the assets to its present location and working condition for its intended use and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration, and similar liabilities, *if any*. Cost includes the cost of replacing a part of the plants and equipment, if the recognition criteria are met. Expenses directly attributable to new manufacturing facilities during its construction period are capitalized, if the recognition criteria are met. Expenditure related to plans, designs and drawings of buildings or plants and machinery are capitalized under the relevant heads of property, plant and equipment, if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at periodical intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any components accounted for as a separate asset is de-recognized when replaced.

All the costs, including administrative, financing and general overhead expenses, as are specifically attributable to construction of a specific projects or to the acquisition of a property, plant and equipment or bringing it to its present location and working condition, is includes, as a part of the cost of construction of the project or as a part of the cost of property, plant and equipment, till the commencement of its commercial production. Any



adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the property, plant and equipment are capitalized as aforementioned.

Borrowing costs relating to the acquisition / construction of property, plant and equipment which takes the substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment / cost of constructions, to the extent they relate to the period till such property, plant and equipment are ready to be put to use.

Any subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only and only if it increases the future economic benefits from the existing assets beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Any items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment that meet the definitions criteria of the property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost and depreciated over the useful life of the respective property, plant and equipment. Cost is in the nature of repairs and maintenances are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

Capital Work-in-Progress and Capital Advances

Cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use, as at the balance sheet date, is shown as a *“Capital Work-in-Progress”*. The capital work-in-progress is stated at cost. Any expenditure in relation to survey and investigation of the properties is carried out as capital work-in-progress, such expenditure is either capitalized as cost of the projects on completion of construction project or the same is expensed in the period in which it is decided to abandon such projects. Any advances given towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is disclosed as *“Other Non - Current Assets”*.

Depreciation

Depreciation on each part of property, plant and equipment are provided to the extent of the depreciable amount of the assets on the basis of *“Written Down Value Method (WDV)”* on the useful lives of the tangible property, plant and equipment as estimated by the Company’s management and is charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, as per the requirement of *Schedule - II to the Companies Act, 2013*. The estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment has been assessed based on the technical advice, which is considered in the nature of the property, plant and equipment, the usage of the property, plant and equipment, expected physical wear and tear of such property, plant and equipment, the operating conditions, anticipated technological changes, manufacturer warranties and maintenance support of the property, plant and equipment etc.

When the parts of an item of the property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) and are depreciated over their useful lives or over the remaining useful lives of the principal property, plant and equipment, whichever is less.

The useful lives of the items of property, plants and equipment as estimated by the Company’s management is mentioned below:



S. No.	Name of Property, Plants and Equipment	Useful Life (In Years)
1.	Plant and Machineries (Comprising Production Equipment and Drones)	5 Years
2.	Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years
3.	Office Equipment	5 Years
4.	Computer and Other Data Processing units	3 Years
5.	Motor Vehicles	8 Years
6.	Electrical Installation and Other Equipment	10 Years

The Company based on technical assessment made by the technical experts and the Company's management estimate, depreciate certain items of property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful lives which are different from the useful lives as prescribed under *Schedule - II of the Companies Act, 2013*. The Company's management believes that the useful lives given above are best to represent the period over which Company's management expects to use this property, plant and equipment.

Freehold land and Building are not depreciated. Leasehold land and Buildings and their improvement cost are amortized over the period of the lease.

The useful lives, residual value of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment and method of depreciation is reviewed at the end of each reporting period, *if any*, of these expectations differ from the previous estimates, such change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets are recognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of the property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, as and when the assets are de-recognized.

b) Intangible Assets

Measurement at Recognition

Intangible assets acquired separately measured on the initial recognition at cost. Intangible assets arising on the acquisition of businesses are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Internally generated intangible assets including research costs are not capitalized and the related expenditure is recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the period, in which the expenditure is incurred. Following the initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, *if any*.

Amortization

Intangible assets with the finite lives are amortized on a "Written Down Value Method" over the estimated useful economics lives of such intangible assets. The amortization expenses



on intangible assets with finite lives are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are mentioned below:

S. No.	Particulars	Useful Life (In Years)
1.	Software and Websites	7 Years
2.	Trademarks	15 Years

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with the finite useful lives are reviewed at the end of each financial year. If any of these expectations differ from the previous estimates, such changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Derecognition

The carrying amount of an intangible asset is de-recognized at disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the de-recognition of an intangible assets is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible assets and is recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, as and when such assets are de-recognized.

c) Impairment

Assessment for impairment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization and assets representing investment in subsidiary and associate companies are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amount may not be recoverable. Such circumstances include, though are not limited to, significant or sustained decline in revenues or earnings and material adverse changes in the economic environments.

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that assets may be impaired, if any indication exists based on internal or external factors, or when Annual impairment testing for assets is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of the assets or its cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, the assets are considered impaired and written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is greater of the fair value less cost to sell and value-in-use. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market rates and the risk specific to the assets. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the assets belong. Fair value less cost to sell is the best estimate of the amount obtainable from the sale of an assets in an arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, less cost of disposal. After the impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the assets over its remaining useful lives.



Reversal of impairment losses recognized in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognized for the assets no longer exists or has decreased. However, the increase in the carrying amount of assets due to the reversal of an impairment loss is recognized to the extent it does exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the assets in the prior years.

Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss and included in depreciation and amortization expense. Impairment losses are reversed in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognized.

d) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized on transfer of control of promised goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured in the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration on accounts of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as a part of the Contracts) allocated to that performance obligation. These variable considerations are estimated based on the expected value of outflow. Revenue (net of variable consideration) is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

Sale of Products

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when control on the goods has been transferred to the customers. The performance obligation in the case of sale of goods is satisfied at a point in time i.e. when the material is shipped to the customers or delivery to the customers as may be specified in the contracts with them.

Sales (Gross) excludes Goods and Service Tax (GST) and is a net of discounts and incentives to the customers.

Sale of Services

Revenue from sales of service is recognized over the period of time by measuring the progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation for the service rendered. The revenue is recognized based on the agreements / arrangements with the customers as the service is performed and based on the satisfaction of performance obligation.

Advances from customers are recognized under "*Other Current Liabilities*" and released to revenue on satisfaction of performance obligation.

Interest

Revenue from interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or



receipts over the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial assets or to the amortized cost of financial liabilities.

e) Government Grants and Subsidies

Recognition and Measurements

The Company recognizes grant as income when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with all the necessary conditions attached to them and the grant will be received, in accordance with Ind AS - 20, *"Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance"*. The Company is entitled to receive, certain non-refundable subsidies from the Government in respect of manufacturing units located in the State of Maharashtra, which are measured, when the right to receive the amounts from the Government is established.

Government grants are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which related costs, which the grants are intended to compensate, are recognized as expenses. Government grants related to property, plants and equipment are presented at fair value, and grants are recognized as deferred income.

Presentation

Income from the above grants and subsidies are presented under Revenue from Operations. Government grants related to property, plants and equipment are presented at fair value, and grants are recognized as deferred income.

f) Inventories

Raw material, work-in-progress, finished goods, packing material, stores and spares, components, consumables and trading stock are carried at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written-down below cost, if the finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above costs. The comparison of costs and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis. In determining the cost of raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, packing materials, stores and spares, components and trading stock, *"Weighted Average"* method is used. Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, non-refundable duties and taxes, cost of conversion including an appropriate share of fixed and variable production overheads and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and conditions.

"Net Realizable Value" is the estimated selling price of inventories in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated cost necessary to make the sales of the products.

The Company considers factors like estimated shelf life, product discontinuances and aging of inventory in determining the provision for slow moving, obsolete and other non-saleable inventory and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect the recoverable value of the inventory.

g) Financial Instruments



A financial instrument is in any contract that gives rise to the financial assets of one entity and financial liabilities or equity instruments of another entity.

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurements

The Company recognizes a financial asset in its Standalone Balance Sheet as and when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. All the financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Where the fair value of a financial assets at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognized as a gain or loss in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss at initial recognition, if the fair value is determined through a quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e. level 1 input) or through a valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e. level 2 input).

In case the fair value is not determined using a level 1 or level 2 input as mentioned above, the difference between the fair value and transaction price is deferred appropriately and recognized as a gain or loss in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that such gain or loss arises due to a change in factor that market participants taken into account, when pricing the financial assets.

Subsequent Measurements

For subsequent measurements, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

- i) The Company's business model for managing the financial assets and
- ii) The contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies, its financial assets into the following categories:

- i) Financial assets measured at amortized costs
- ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- iii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial Assets measured at Amortized Costs

A financial asset is measured at the amortized costs if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial assets is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and



b) The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans and other financial assets of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Under the effective interest method, the future cash receipts are discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amounts and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial assets over the relevant period of the financial assets to arrive at the amortized costs at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization, under effective interest method is recognized as interest income over the relevant period of the financial assets. The same is included under “*Other Income*” in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. The amortized costs of financial assets are also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

Financial Assets measured at FVTOCI

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI, if both of the following conditions are met:

- a) The Company’s business model objective for managing the financial assets is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to certain investments in debt instruments. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income and impairment losses and its reversals in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

On de-recognition of such financial assets, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI, is reclassified from equity to Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Further, the Company, through an irrevocable election at initial recognition, has measured certain investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI. The Company has made such selection on an instrument-by-instrument basis. These equity instruments are neither held for trading nor are contingent consideration recognized, under a business combination. Pursuant to such irrevocable election, subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, the Company recognizes dividend income from such instruments in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, when the right to receive such payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount can be measured reliably.

On de-recognition of such financial assets, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is not reclassified from equity to Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer such cumulative gain or loss into retained earnings within equity.

Financial Assets measured at FVTPL



A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized costs or at FVTOCI as explained above. This is a residual category applied to all other investments of the Company excluding investments in subsidiary and associate companies. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial assets or part of a group of similar financial assets) is de-recognized (i.e. removed from the Company's Standalone Balance Sheet) when any of the following occurs:

- i) The contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire.
- ii) The Company transfers its contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial assets and has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.
- iii) The Company retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows without material delay to one or more recipients under a "*pass-through*" arrangement (thereby substantially transferring all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets).
- iv) The Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risk and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial assets.

In cases, where the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial assets, but retains control of the financial assets, the Company continues to recognize such financial assets to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial assets. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The financial assets and the associated liabilities are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On de-recognition of financial assets, (except as mentioned in above for financial assets measured at FVTOCI), the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurements and recognition of loss allowance on the following:

- i) Trade receivables
- ii) Financial assets measured at amortized costs (other than trade receivables)
- iii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

In the case of trade receivables, the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. In the case of other assets (listed as ii and iii above), the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial assets since the initial recognition. If the



credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to twelve months ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

Subsequently, if the credit quality of the financial assets improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on twelve months ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expected to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of financial assets. Twelve months ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within twelve months from the reporting date.

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased, and probability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to measure lifetime ECL on its portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward-looking estimates are updated.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the reporting period are recognized as income/ expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss under the head "*Other Expenses*".

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurements

The Company recognizes financial liabilities in its balance sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities.

Where the fair value of a financial liabilities at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognized as a gain or loss in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss at initial recognition, if the fair value is determined through a quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e. level 1 input) or through a valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e. level 2 input).

In case the fair value is not determined using a level 1 or level 2 input as mentioned above, the difference between the fair value and transaction price is deferred appropriately and recognized as a gain or loss in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, only to the



extent that such gain or loss arises, due to a change in factor that market participants taken into account when pricing the financial liabilities.

Subsequent Measurements

All the financial liabilities of the Company are subsequently measured at amortized costs using the effective interest method.

Under the effective interest method, the future cash payments are exactly discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial liabilities over the relevant period of the financial liabilities to arrive at the amortized costs at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization, under effective interest method are recognized as interest expense over the relevant period of the financial liabilities. The same is included under finance costs in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liabilities is discharged or cancelled or expires. When existing financial liabilities are replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liabilities are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification are treated as the de-recognition of the original liabilities and the recognition of a new liabilities. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liabilities de-recognized and the consideration paid is recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet, if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

h) Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Company enters into derivative financial contracts in the nature of forward currency contracts with external parties to hedge its foreign currency risks relating to foreign currency denominated financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The Company formally establishes a hedge relationship between such forward currency contracts ("*Hedging Instruments*") and recognized financial liabilities ("*Hedged Items*") through a formal documentation at the inception of the hedge relationship in line with the Company's Risk Management objective and strategy.

The hedge relationship so designated is accounted for in accordance with the accounting principles prescribed for a fair value hedge under Ind AS - 109, "*Financial Instruments*".

Recognition and Measurement of Fair Value Hedge



Hedging instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Gain or loss arising from such changes in the fair value of hedging instruments is recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. Hedging instruments is recognized as financial assets in the Standalone Balance Sheet, if it's fair value as at reporting date is positive as compared to carrying value and as financial liabilities, if it's fair value as at reporting date is negative as compared to carrying value.

Hedged items (recognized financial liabilities) are initially recognized at fair value on the date of entering into the contractual obligation and are subsequently measured at amortized costs. The hedging gain or loss on the hedged items is adjusted to the carrying value of the hedged item as per the effective interest method and the corresponding effects are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

On de-recognition of the hedged items, the unamortized fair value of the hedging instrument adjusted to the hedged items, is recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

i) Fair Value

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above. 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 assets or transfer the liabilities takes place either:

- * In the principal market for the assets or liabilities, or
- * In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the assets or liabilities.

All the assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements are categorized within 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 assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Inputs that are unobservable for the assets or liabilities.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the Standalone 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.

j) Investments in Subsidiary Companies

The Company has elected to recognize its investments in subsidiary companies and associate companies at cost in accordance with the option available in Ind AS - 27, *"Separate Financial Statements"*. Investments in subsidiary and associates are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, *if any*. Cost includes cash consideration paid on initial recognition adjusted for embedded derivatives and estimated contingent considerations (earn out), if any. Contingent consideration (earn out) is re-measured at fair value at each reporting date and changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiary and associates, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

k) Foreign Currency Transactions

a) Initial Recognition

Transactions in the foreign currencies entered into by the Company are accounted in the functional currency (i.e. Indian Rupee ₹), by applying the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction i.e. spot exchange rate. Any exchange difference arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the reporting period are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to the finance costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or constructions of the qualifying assets, are capitalized to the qualifying assets.

b) Measurement of Foreign Currency Items at Reporting Date

Foreign currency monetary items of the Company are restated as at the end of the reporting date by using the closing exchange rate as prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India. Non-monetary items are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transactions i.e. measured at historical costs. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is measured i.e. using the exchange rate at the date of transactions. Exchange differences arising out of foreign exchange translations and settlements during the period are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

l) Taxes on Income

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred income tax. Tax expenses are the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the reporting period current tax and deferred income tax. Tax expenses are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to the items recognized in the other comprehensive income or in the equity. In that case, tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.



Current income tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the reporting period. Taxable profit differs from “*Profit Before Tax*” as reported under Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss because of item of expenses or income that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible under Income Tax Act, 1961.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured by using the tax rates that have been enacted by the end of the reporting period for the amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the income tax authorities. Current tax also includes any adjustment amount to tax payable / receivable in respect of previous reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Standalone Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit under Income Tax Act, 1961 and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are generally recognized for all deductible and taxable temporary differences. However, in the case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than business combination) that affect neither the taxable profits nor the accounting profits or does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary difference, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized. Also, for temporary differences, if any, that may arise from initial recognition of goodwill, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, and any unused tax losses and unused tax credits, to the extent, it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which that deductible temporary difference can be utilized. In the case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that affect neither the taxable profits nor the accounting profits, deferred tax assets are not recognized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets / liabilities are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the benefits of part or all such deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Uncertain Tax Positions

The Company’s management periodically evaluates the positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and consider whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept uncertain tax treatments. The Company reflects the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax



treatment by using one of two methods, the expected value method (the sum of the possibility-weighted amounts in range of possible outcomes) or the most likely amount (single most likely amount method in a range of possible outcomes), depending on which is expected to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty. The Company applies consistent judgments and estimates, if an uncertain tax treatment affects both the current and deferred income tax.

Presentation

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized as income or an expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income, in which case, the current tax and deferred tax income / expense are recognized in other comprehensive income.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset, if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company.

m) Lease

A lease is classified at the inception date, as finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of the Company is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Company as a Lessee

- a) **Operating Lease**: Rental payable under the operating lease is charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss on a “*Straight - line*” basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another systematic basis is more representative of time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.
- b) **Finance Lease**: Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease, at the lower of the fair value of the property or the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liabilities for the lessor are included in the Standalone Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are appropriated between finance expenses and the reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liabilities. Finance expenses are charged directly against the income over the period of the lease unless they are directly attributable to the qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized. Contingent rental is recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

A leased assets are depreciated over the useful lives of the assets, however, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the assets and the lease terms.



The Company as a Lessor:

Lease payments under operating leases are recognized as an income on a straight-line basis in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease term except where the lease payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation. The respective leased assets are included in the Standalone Balance Sheet based on their nature.

n) Treatment of Lease Accounting

Assets taken on lease

The Company mainly has lease arrangements for land and building for offices, Guesthouse, training Ground and Training Classroom.

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract in accordance with Ind AS 116. The assessment involves the exercise of judgement about whether (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset, (ii) the Company has substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of the lease, and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The ROU asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of, the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the end of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset if the Company expects to exercise a purchase option in the lease. The estimated useful lives of ROU assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, generally discounted using an incremental borrowing rate specific to the Company, term and currency of the contract.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate known at the commencement date; and extension option payments or purchase options payment which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "*Other Expenses*" in the statement of profit or loss. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made and remeasured (with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset) when there is a change in future lease payments in case of renegotiation, changes of an index or rate or in case of reassessment of options.

Short - Term leases and leases of Low - Value Assets



The Company has elected not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for short - term leases as well as low value assets and recognize the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

o) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost include the interest, commitments charges on bank borrowings, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the finance cost.

Borrowing costs, if any, that are directly attributable to the acquisition or constructions or production of qualifying property, plant and equipment are capitalized as a part of cost of that property, plant and equipment until such time that the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which take a substantial period of time to get ready for the intended use or sale.

When the Company borrows the funds specially for the purpose of obtaining the qualifying assets, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalized with the qualifying assets. When the Company borrows fund generally and use them for obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalization of borrowing costs is computed on weighted average cost of general costs that are outstanding during the reporting period and used for acquisition of the qualifying assets. Capitalization of the borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for intended use are complete.

Other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. Any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

p) Employee Benefits

Short - Term Employee Benefits

All the employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short-term employee benefits and they are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related services. The Company recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for services are rendered as a liability (accrued expense) after deducting any amount already paid.

Post - Employment Benefits

a) Defined Contribution Plans

Defined contribution plans are employee state insurance scheme and Government administrated pension fund scheme for all the applicable employees and superannuation scheme for all the eligible employees, who met eligible criteria. The Company's contribution to defined contribution plans is recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the reporting period to which they relate.



i) Recognition and Measurement of Defined Contribution Plans

The Company recognizes contribution payable to a defined contribution plan as an expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, when the employees render services to the Company during the reporting period. If the contributions payable for services received from employees before the reporting date exceed the contributions already paid, the deficit payable is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the reporting date, the excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

b) Defined Benefits Plans

i) Gratuity

The Company operates a defined benefits plan for its employees. The Company pays the gratuity to employee whoever has completed its five years of service with the Company at the time of retirement or resignation or superannuation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 Days salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The liabilities in respect of gratuity are calculated using “*Project Unit Credit Method*” and spread over the period during which the benefits are expected to be derived from employee services. The remeasurements of defined benefits plan in respect of post-employments are charged to the other comprehensive income (OCI).

ii) Provident Fund Scheme

Provident fund is defined contribution plan covering certain eligible employees. The Company and the eligible employees make a monthly contribution to the provident fund maintained by the regional provident fund commissioners equal to the specified percentage of the basic salary of the eligible employees as per the scheme. The contributions to the provident fund are charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the period when the contributions are due. The Company has no obligation, other than the contributions payable to the provident fund.

Recognition and Measurement of Defined Contribution Plans

The cost of providing defined benefits is determined using the “*Projected Unit Cash Credit*” method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Standalone Balance Sheet date. The defined benefit obligations recognized in the Standalone Balance Sheet represent the present value of the defined benefit obligations as reduced by the fair value of plan assets, *if any*. Any defined benefit assets (negative benefit defined obligations resulting from these calculations) are recognized representing the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

All expenses represented by current service cost, past service cost, if any, and net interest on defined benefit liabilities / (assets) are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. Remeasurement of the net defined benefits liabilities/ (assets) comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on the plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities /assets), are recognized in other



comprehensive income. Such remeasurements are not reclassified to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the subsequent periods.

Past service cost is recognized immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, else is amortized on a straight-line basis over the average period until the amended benefits become vested. Actuarial gain or losses in respect of the defined benefits plan are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

The Company presents the above liabilities as current and non-current in the balance sheet as per the actuarial valuation by the independent actuary.

q) Earnings per Share

The Company reports the basic and diluted Earnings per Share (EPS) in accordance with Ind AS - 33, "*Earnings per Share*". Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company for the period by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period as adjusted for the effects of all potential equity shares, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

The weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such a bonus Issue, bonus elements in right issue, share splits, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of Equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

r) Provisions and Contingencies

The Company recognizes provisions when a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event exists, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated.

If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liabilities. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by the best



estimate of the outflow of economic benefits required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. Where no reliable estimate can be made, a disclosure is made as Contingent Liabilities.

Contingent assets are a possible asset arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed, only by the occurrence and non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the controls of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognized till realization of the income is virtually certain and are not recognized in the Standalone Financial Statements. The nature of such assets and an estimate of its financial effects are disclosed in the notes to the Standalone Financial Statements.

s) Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the Standalone Financial Statements, where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company. These are the material items of income or expenses that have shown separately due to their nature and incidence. An ordinary item of income or expense which by its size, nature, occurrence or incidence requires a disclosure in order to improve understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

t) Event after Reporting Date

Adjusting events are those events that provides further evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. The Standalone Financial Statements are adjusted for such events before authorization for issue. Non-adjusting events are those events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period. Non - adjusting events after the end of the reporting period are not accounted, but disclosed if material.

All the events occurring after the balance sheet date up to the date of the approval of the Standalone Financial Statement of the Company by the board of directors on **September 27, 2025**, have been considered, disclosed and adjusted, wherever applicable, as per the requirement of Indian Accounting Standards. Refer “*Note No. 52*” of Standalone Financial Statements for further references.

u) Cash Flow Statements

Cash flows statements are reported using the method set out in the Ind AS - 7, “*Cash Flow Statements*” and is prepared by using indirect method adjusting the net profit / (losses) before tax excluding exceptional items for the effect of:

- i) Changes during the period in inventories and other operating receivables and payables;
- ii) Non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, unrealized foreign currency gain / (losses); and
- iii) all other items for which the cash effects are investing and financing cash flows.

The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. The cash and cash equivalents (including balances with banks), shown in the



Standalone Statement of Cash Flows exclude items, which are not available for general use as at the date of Standalone Balance Sheet.

v) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and cheques-in-hand, balances with banks, and demand deposits with banks where the original maturity is three months or less and other short-term highly liquid investments net of bank of overdrafts, which are repayable on demand as these from an integral part of the Company's cash management.

w) Commitments

Commitments are the future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows:

- i) estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;
- ii) other non-cancellable commitment, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of the Company's management.

Other commitments related to sales / procurements made in the normal course of business are not disclosed to avoid the excessive details.

1.5 RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENT

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (the "MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules as issued from time to time. For the period March 31, 2025, the MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

1.6 KEY ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the Company's Standalone Financial Statements is in conformity with the Ind AS, which requires the Company's managements to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of the assets, liabilities, incomes, and expenses (including the contingent liabilities) and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities effected in future periods. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key resources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described as follow:

- a) Income Tax:** The Company's tax jurisdiction is in India. Significant judgments are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax,



determining the income tax provisions, including the amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax provisions (Refer “Note No. 10”).

- b) **Property, Plant and Equipment**: Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of assets base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset’s expected useful life and expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of assets are determined by the Company’s management at the time the assets are acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The useful lives of each of these assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule - II to the Companies Act, 2013, or based on the technical estimates, taken into the account the nature of the assets, estimated usage, expected residual values and operating conditions of the assets. The useful lives are based on historical experience with the similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technical or commercial obsolescence arising from changes or improvements in production or from a change in market demand of the product or service output of the assets.
- c) **Defined Benefits Obligations**: The costs of providing gratuity and other post-employment benefits are charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with *Ind AS - 19, “Employee Benefits”* over the period during which benefit is derived from the employees’ services. It is determined by using the actuarial valuation and assessed on the basis of assumptions selected by the Company’s management. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These assumptions include salary escalation rate, discount rates, expected rate of return on assets and mortality rates. The same is disclosed in “Note No. 40”, “Employee Benefits”. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term in nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to change in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date by the Company’s Management.
- d) **Fair Value measurements of Financial Instruments**: When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Standalone Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques, including the discounted cashflow model, which involves various judgments and assumptions. The input to these models is taken from observable markets wherever possible, where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair value. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments.
- e) **Recoverability of Trade Receivables**: Judgment is required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision is 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-payments.



- f) **Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:** The Company's management estimates the provision that have present obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

The Company uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is 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 controls 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 the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements.

- g) **Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets:** The impairment provision of financial assets is based on the assumptions about the risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of the reporting period.

In case of non-financial assets, the Company estimates asset's recoverable amount, this is higher of an assets or cash generating units (CGU) fair value less the cost of disposal and the value-in-use. In assessing the value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted using the pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets. In determining the fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is being used.

- h) **Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities:** Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses or unused tax credit for which there is probability of utilization against the future taxable profits. The Company uses judgments to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.



2) Property, Plants and Equipment

S. No.	Particulars	Gross Carrying Value			Cost As At 31.03.2025	Depreciation			Depreciation As At 31.03.2025	Net Carrying Value	
		Cost As At 01.04.2024	Addition made during the period	Deduction / Adjustment		Depreciation Upto 01.04.2024	Addition made during the period	Deduction / Adjustment		As At 31.03.2025	As At 31.03.2024
A	Furniture and Fixtures Furniture and Fixtures	19.40	2.50	-	21.90	7.25	3.64	-	10.89	11.01	12.15
B	Plant and Equipment Plants and Equipment	252.45	622.86	-	875.31	95.84	76.02	-	171.86	703.45	156.61
	Office Equipments	15.09	0.06	-	15.14	9.21	2.66	-	11.88	3.27	5.88
C	Motor Vehicles Motor Vehicles	80.74	-	-	80.74	34.26	14.52	-	48.78	31.96	46.48
D	Computers and Peripherals Computer and Peripherals	38.29	7.49	-	45.77	20.57	13.21	-	33.77	12.00	17.72
	Total... (₹)	405.97	632.91	-	1,038.87	167.13	110.04	-	277.18	761.70	238.83

S. No.	Particulars	Gross Carrying Value			Cost As At 31.03.2024	Depreciation			Depreciation As At 31.03.2024	Net Carrying Value	
		Cost As At 01.04.2023	Addition made during the period	Deduction / Adjustment		Depreciation Upto 01.04.2023	Addition made during the period	Deduction / Adjustment		As At 31.03.2024	As At 31.03.2023
A	Furniture and Fixtures Furniture and Fixtures	19.40	-	-	19.40	3.01	4.24	-	7.25	12.15	16.39
B	Plant and Equipment Plants and Equipment	98.86	161.22	7.63	252.45	23.43	72.40	-	95.84	156.61	75.43
	Office Equipments	14.46	0.63	-	15.09	4.54	4.68	-	9.21	5.88	9.92
C	Motor Vehicles Motor Vehicles	65.87	23.55	8.67	80.74	17.22	17.04	-	34.26	46.48	48.64
D	Computers and Peripherals Computer and Peripherals	23.53	14.75	-	38.29	8.37	12.19	-	20.57	17.72	15.16
	Total... (₹)	222.12	200.15	16.30	405.97	56.58	110.56	-	167.13	238.83	165.55

1) The amount of Contractual Commitments for the purpose of acquisition or constructions of the Property, Plants and Equipments are disclosed under "Note No. 44", if any.

3) Right-of-Use Assets*

S. No.	Particulars	Gross Carrying Value			Cost As At 31.03.2025	Amortization			Depreciation As At 31.03.2025	Net Carrying Value	
		Cost As At 01.04.2024	Addition made during the period	Deduction / Adjustment		Depreciation Upto 01.04.2024	Addition made during the period	Deduction / Adjustment		As At 31.03.2025	As At 31.03.2024
A	Right-of-Use Assets Leasehold Land	-	427.82	-	427.82	-	132.96	-	132.96	294.86	-
	Total... (₹)	-	427.82	-	427.82	-	132.96	-	132.96	294.86	-

* All the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company. Please refer "Note No. 19" for addition and movement in the lease liabilities and for further reference.



4) Other Intangible Assets

S. No.	Particulars	Gross Carrying Value			Cost As At 31.03.2025	Amortization			Depreciation As At 31.03.2025	Net Carrying Value	
		Cost As At 01.04.2024	Addition made during the period	Deduction / Adjustment		Depreciation Upto 01.04.2024	Addition made during the period	Deduction / Adjustment		As At 31.03.2025	As At 31.03.2024
A	Software Softwares	971.75	0.30	-	972.05	317.72	211.85	-	529.57	442.48	654.03
	Trademark	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.22	0.05	-	0.27	0.23	0.28
	Total... (₹)	972.25	0.30	-	972.55	317.94	211.90	-	529.84	442.71	654.31

S. No.	Particulars	Gross Carrying Value			Cost As At 31.03.2024	Amortization			Depreciation As At 31.03.2024	Net Carrying Value	
		Cost As At 01.04.2023	Addition made during the period	Deduction / Adjustment		Depreciation Upto 01.04.2023	Addition made during the period	Deduction / Adjustment		As At 31.03.2024	As At 31.03.2023
A	Software Softwares	571.46	400.30	-	971.75	35.91	281.81	-	317.72	654.03	535.55
	Trademark	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.15	0.07	-	0.22	0.28	0.35
	Total... (₹)	571.96	400.30	-	972.25	36.06	281.88	-	317.94	654.31	535.90

1) The amount of Contractual Commitments for the purpose of acquisition or constructions of the Other Intangible Assets are disclosed under "Note No. 44", if any.



5 Capital Work-in-Progress*

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Capital Work-in-Progress		
For Factory Building	-	-
For Plants and Equipment	134.39	67.87
For Electrical Installations	-	-
For Other Property, Plants and Equipment	-	-
Total...(₹)	134.39	67.87

* Refer "Note No. 36" for aging analysis of Capital Work-in-Progress.

6 Non - Current Investments

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Investment in Equity Instruments		
Unquoted Equity Shares, Fully Paid Up		
a) Investments in Subsidiary Companies		
<u>Fully Paid up with Face Value of ₹ 10 each unless otherwise specified</u>		
5,100 (Prev Year 5,100) Equity Share of PYI Technologies Private Limited	0.51	0.51
5,100 (Prev Year NIL) Equity Share of DroneAcharya Miltech Private Limited	0.51	-
Total...(₹) (A)	1.02	0.51
b) Investment in Other Companies		
<u>Fully Paid up with Face Value of ₹ 10 each unless otherwise specified</u>		
500 (Prev Year 500) Compulsory Convertible Preference Share of Technit Space Aero Works Private Limited	11.20	11.20
256 (Prev Year 256) Preference Share of Gridbots Technologies Private limited	60.00	60.00
Total...(₹) (B)	71.20	71.20
Investments in Mutual Funds		
Quoted Mutual Fund, Fully Paid Up		
<u>Fully Paid up with Face Value of ₹ 10 each unless otherwise specified</u>		
NIL (Prev Year 1,724.707 Units) of Axis Liquid Fund - Regular Plan - Growth (Debt Mutual Fund)	-	45.95
14,086.087 Units (Prev Year NIL) of Axis Liquid Fund - Regular Growth (CFGPG) - (Debt Mutual Fund)	402.85	-
Total...(₹) (C)	402.85	45.95
Total...(₹) (A + B + C)	475.07	127.66



6.1 Classification of Investments

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
<u>Investments in Equity Instruments</u>		
<u>Quoted, Fully Paid Up</u>		
Aggregate Amount of Quoted Investments - At Cost	-	-
Aggregate Amount of Quoted Investments - At Market Value	-	-
Aggregate Amount of Unquoted Investments	72.22	71.71
Aggregate Amount of Impairment in Value of Investments	-	-

6.2 Classification of Investments

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
<u>Investments in Mutual Funds</u>		
<u>Quoted, Fully Paid Up</u>		
Aggregate Amount of Quoted Investments - At Cost	400.00	43.22
Aggregate Amount of Quoted Investments - At Market Value	402.85	45.95
Aggregate Amount of Unquoted Investments	-	-
Aggregate Amount of Impairment in Value of Investments	-	-

6.3 Category Wise Classification of Investments

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
<u>Investments in Instruments</u>		
Financial Assets measured at Amortized Costs	-	-
Financial Assets measured at Costs	72.22	71.71
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	402.85	45.95

7 Other Non - Current Financial Assets

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
<u>Others***</u>		
Security Deposits*	56.21	68.30
Term Deposits held as Margin Money against Bank Guarantee and Other Commitments**	19.62	19.62
Total...(₹)	75.83	87.92

* Security deposits are long-term in nature and have been provided for business purposes. These deposits are refundable upon completion of the respective tenure and fulfillment of the terms and conditions attached to them.

** The term deposits held by the Company with Banks and Financial Institutions comprises of the time deposits and are made of varying period between one years to two years and earn the interest at the respective deposits rate, the same are held as lien or pledged by them against the bank guarantee provided to the Government authorities and other institutions by the Company, amounting to ₹ 07.22 Lakhs (Prev Year ₹ 07.22 Lakhs).

*** Refer "Note No. 35B" for the information of credit risk and market risk.



8 Other Non - Current Assets

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Others		
Capital Advances*	220.76	275.50
Advances other than Capital Advances	-	-
Income Tax Refund Receivables	-	-
Total...(₹)	220.76	275.50

* No amounts of capital advances are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other persons, nor due from firms or private companies respectively in which director is partner, a director or a member.

9 Current Tax Assets (Net)

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Income Tax (Net)		
Advance Income Tax	-	-
Tax Deducted at Source Receivables	25.30	-
Tax Collected at Source Receivables	-	-
<u>Less:</u> Provision for Income Tax	-	-
Total...(₹)	25.30	-

The tax rate used for calculation above is Corporate Tax rate at the rate 25.168% (Prev Year 25.168%) payable by the Corporate Entities on taxable profits under Indian Tax Laws.



10 Income Taxes

A The major components of income tax expenses during the year are as under:

S. No.	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		₹	₹
i)	Income tax recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
	<u>Current tax</u>		
	In respect of current year	-	240.98
	Adjustment in respect of previous year	-	-
	<u>Deferred Tax</u>		
	In respect of current year	(447.07)	(15.35)
	Income tax expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	(447.07)	225.63
ii)	Income tax recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income		
	<u>Deferred tax</u>		
	On account of remeasurement of defined benefit plans	0.37	-
	On account of net fair value gain on investments in equity instruments	-	-
	Income tax expenses recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income	0.37	-

B Reconciliation of Tax Expenses and the Accounting Profit for the year is as under:

S. No.	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		₹	₹
1	Net Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	(1,793.80)	843.98
2	Income tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
3	Income tax expenses calculated on above	(451.46)	212.41
4	Tax effect on non-deductible expenses	2.29	-
5	Tax effect on difference in carrying value and tax base of land	-	-
6	Others	2.10	13.22
7	Total	(447.07)	225.63
8	Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
9	Tax expenses as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(447.07)	225.63

The tax rate used for reconciliation above is Corporate Tax rate at the rate 25.168% (Prev Year 25.168%), payable by the Corporate Entities on taxable profits under Indian Tax Laws.



C The major components of Deferred Tax Liabilities / (Assets) arising on account of timing differences as follows:

As At March 31, 2025

S. No.	Particulars	Balance Sheet	Profit and Loss	OCI	Balance Sheet
		01.04.2024	2024 - 2025	2024 - 2025	31.03.2025
1	Difference between written down value on Property, Plants and Equipments as per books of accounts and Income Tax Act, 1961	(0.29)	(39.97)	-	(40.26)
2	Allowance for unsecured doubtful debts and advances	-	(328.02)	-	(328.02)
3	Provision for expenses allowed for tax purpose on payment basis	-	(6.45)	-	(6.45)
4	Difference in Right-of-Use Asset and Lease Liabilities	-	(6.40)	-	(6.40)
5	On account of Income Tax Losses	-	(66.95)	-	(66.95)
6	Difference in carrying amount and tax base of Investments in mutual funds measured at FVTPL	-	0.72	-	0.72
7	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	0.37	0.37
8	Deferred Tax Expenses / (Benefits)		(447.07)	0.37	
9	Net Deferred Tax Liabilities / (Assets)	(0.29)			(446.98)

As At March 31, 2024

S. No.	Particulars	Balance Sheet	Profit and Loss	OCI	Balance Sheet
		01.04.2023	2023 - 2024	2023 - 2024	31.03.2024
1	Difference between written down value on Property, Plants and Equipments as per books of accounts and Income Tax Act, 1961	15.06	(15.35)	-	(0.29)
2	Allowance for unsecured doubtful debts and advances	-	-	-	-
3	Provision for expenses allowed for tax purpose on payment basis	-	-	-	-
4	Difference in carrying value and tax base of land	-	-	-	-
5	Remeasurements of defined benefits plan through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
7	Deferred Tax Expenses / (Benefits)		(15.35)	-	
8	Net Deferred Tax Liabilities / (Assets)	15.06			(0.29)



11 Inventories*

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Inventories**		
<u>(Valued at lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value)</u>		
Raw Materials	-	0.96
Finished Goods	-	-
Total...(₹)	-	0.96

* Cost of inventories recognized as an expense during the reporting period is disclosed in "Note No. 29".

** Cost of inventories recognized as an expense included ₹ NIL (Prev Year ₹ NIL) in respect of written down value of inventories to the net realizable value. There has been no reversal towards such written down value in the current reporting period and previous reporting period.

12 Trade Receivables*

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Unsecured**		
Considered Good	3,843.31	2,907.21
Considered Doubtful	-	-
Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-
<u>Less: Allowances for Unsecured Doubtful Debts & Advances</u>	<u>1,303.33</u>	<u>-</u>
Total...(₹)	2,539.98	2,907.21

* Refer "Note No. 35B" for the Information of credit risk and market risk for Trade Receivables.

** Refer "Note No. 37" for aging analysis of Trade Receivables.

No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other persons, nor due from firms or private companies respectively in which director is partner, a director or a member.

13 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
A) Cash and Cash Equivalents*		
<u>Balances with Banks</u>		
In Current Account	297.50	372.31
Cash-in-Hand	1.37	1.35
Total...(₹) (A)	298.88	373.66
B) Other Balances with Banks		
Unpaid / Unclaimed Dividend	-	-
Total...(₹) (B)	-	-
Total...(₹) (A + B)	298.88	373.66



* There are no restrictions with regards to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of reporting period and previous reporting period.

14 Other Current Financial Assets

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Others		
Interest Receivables	14.21	41.92
Term Deposits held as Margin Money with Banks against Bank Guarantee and Commission*	339.69	2,103.03
Total...(₹)	353.91	2,144.96

* The term deposits held by the Company with banks or financial institutions comprises of the time deposit and are made of varying period less than one year and earn the interest at the respective deposit rates, the same are held as lien or pledged by them against the bank guarantee provided to the Government authorities and other institutions by the Company, amounting to ₹ 11.36 Lakhs (Prev Year ₹ 11.36 Lakhs).

15 Other Current Assets*

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Others		
Advances to Vendor's	305.70	500.58
Advances towards Expenditures	8.70	85.47
Balances with the Revenue Authorities	340.73	317.99
Employee Advances	3.25	3.73
Other Receivables	7.38	9.46
Total...(₹)	665.77	917.23

* No advances and receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other persons, nor due from firms or private companies respectively in which director is partner, a director or a member except ₹ NIL (Prev Year ₹ 00.25 Lakhs) due from the related parties. (Refer "Note No. 41" for further reference).

16 Equity Share Capital

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs, except number of share data)

	31.03.2025		31.03.2024	
	Nos.	₹	Nos.	₹
Authorized Equity Shares of ₹ 10 Each	3,00,00,000	3,000.00	3,00,00,000	3,000.00
	3,00,00,000	3,000.00	3,00,00,000	3,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up Equity Shares of ₹ 10 Each	2,39,88,600	2,398.86	2,39,88,600	2,398.86
Total...(₹)	2,39,88,600	2,398.86	2,39,88,600	2,398.86

a) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	31.03.2025		31.03.2024	
	Nos.	₹	Nos.	₹
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the reporting period...(₹)	2,39,88,600	2,398.86	2,39,88,600	2,398.86
Shares issued during the reporting period	-	-	-	-
Shares bought Back during the reporting period	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period...(₹)	2,39,88,600	2,398.86	2,39,88,600	2,398.86

b) Terms / Rights attached to Equity Shares

i) The Company has only one class of shares - referred to as - equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

ii) As per the Companies Act, 2013, in the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all the preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exists currently. The distribution will be in the proportion to the number of equity shares held by the Shareholders.

iii) The Company declares and pays the dividend in Indian Rupees (₹). The payment of dividend is also made in foreign currency to the shareholders outside India. The final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in their ensuing Annual General Meeting (AGM), except in case of interim dividend.



c) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company*

Name of Shareholders	31.03.2025		31.03.2024	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 Each Fully Paid Up				
Mr. Prateek Srivastava	56,23,200	23.44%	56,23,200	23.44%
Total Nos. of Shares Held	56,23,200	23.44%	56,23,200	23.44%

* As per the records of the Company, including the register of members. The above details are certified by the Registrar and Share Transfer Agents.

The Board of Directors of the Company has not declared any interim dividend at its meetings held during the reporting period. Further, no final dividend was declared during the current or previous reporting periods. (Refer "Note No. 46" for further details.)

d) Shares held by the promoters as defined in the Companies Act, 2013 at the end of period

Name of Promoters	31.03.2025		31.03.2024	
	No. of Shares held	Percentage of Holding	No. of Shares held	Percentage of Holding
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 Each Fully Paid Up				
Mr. Prateek Srivastava	56,23,200	23.44%	56,23,200	23.44%
Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	11,43,600	4.77%	11,43,600	4.77%
Total Nos. of Shares	67,66,800	28.21%	67,66,800	28.21%



17 Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus			Item of OCI		Total Other Equity
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earning	Equity Insutrumnts through OCI	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plan	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Balance as at April 01, 2023 (A)	-	3,858.33	371.34	-	(1.32)	4,228.35
Addition made during the reporting period						
Net Profit / (Loss) during the reporting period	-	-	618.35	-	-	618.35
Addition made during the reporting period	-	2.29	-	-	-	2.29
Transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Items of the Other Comprehensive Income for the period (Net of taxes)						
Remeasurement benefit of defined benefits plan (Net)	-	-	-	-	2.04	2.04
Net fair value gain on investments in equity instruments through OCI (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2023 - 2024 (B)	-	2.29	618.35	-	2.04	622.68
Reduction made during the reporting period						
Final Dividend (Refer "Note No. 46")	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses towards issuance of Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total reductions made during the reporting period (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024 (D) = (A + B - C)	-	3,860.62	989.69	-	0.72	4,851.03



	Reserves and Surplus			Item of OCI		Total Other Equity
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earning	Equity Insutrumnts through OCI	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plan	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Balance as at April 01, 2024 (A)	-	3,860.62	989.69	-	0.72	4,851.03
Addition made during the reporting period						
Net Profit / (Loss) during the reporting period	-	-	(1,346.73)	-	-	(1,346.73)
Addition made during the reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Items of the Other Comprehensive Income for the period (Net of taxes)						
Remeasurement benefit of defined benefits plan (Net)	-	-	-	-	1.11	1.11
Net fair value gain on investments in equity instruments through OCI (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2024 - 2025 (B)	-	-	(1,346.73)	-	1.11	(1,345.62)
Reduction made during the reporting period						
Final Dividend (Refer "Note No. 46")	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses towards issuance of Equity Shares	-	94.44	-	-	-	94.44
Total reductions made during the reporting period (C)	-	94.44	-	-	-	94.44
Balance as at March 31, 2025 (D) = (A + B - C)	-	3,766.18	(357.04)	-	1.84	3,410.97

Description of Nature and Purpose of the Reserves

- Securities Premium:** The Securities Premium Account is used to record the premium received on the issue of equity shares. This reserve can be utilized only in the manner prescribed under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The balance has already been adjusted against the expenses incurred towards the issuance of equity shares.
- Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plan:** This represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the remeasurements of the defined benefits plan in accordance with the Ind AS - 19 that have been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.
- Retained Earnings:** Retained earning reserves represents the undistributed accumulated earnings of the Company as at the date of standalone financial statements.



18 Borrowings

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Non - Current		
Secured		
<i>From Banks and Financial Institutions</i>		
Indian Rupee Loans	-	-
Total...(₹) (A)	-	-
Unsecured		
From Related Parties	0.20	-
Total...(₹) (B)	0.20	-
Total...(₹) (A + B)	0.20	-

Nature of Securities and Terms of Repayments

The term loans from related parties are unsecured, obtained for business purposes, and are repayable on demand basis.

19 Non - Current Lease Liabilities

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Non - Current		
Lease Liabilities - Leasehold Land	189.86	-
Total...(₹)	189.86	-

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Movement in Lease Liabilities		
Balance as at April 01, 2024	-	-
Add: Addition made during the reporting period	427.82	-
Add: Finance Costs incurred during the reporting period	36.06	-
Less: Repayment made during the reporting period	143.60	-
Less: Current Maturities of Lease Liabilities for the period	130.43	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025...(₹)	189.86	-

* For additions and movements in Right-of-Use Assets, Refer "Note No. 3" for further reference.

20 Long - Term Provisions

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Provision for Employee Benefits*		
Gratuity (Unfunded)	24.07	15.78
Leave Encashment (Unfunded)	-	-
Total...(₹)	24.07	15.78

* Refer "Note No. 40" for further reference.



21 Current Lease Liabilities

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Current		
Lease Liabilities - Leasehold Land	130.43	-
Total...(₹)	130.43	-

* For additions and movements in Right-of-Use Assets, Refer "Note No. 3" for further reference.

22 Trade Payables*

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Trade Payables (Including Acceptance)**		
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises***	-	-
Due to Others [#]	264.94	4.89
Total...(₹)	264.94	4.89

* Refer "Note No. 38" for aging analysis of Trade Payables.

** Acceptance include the arrangements where operational suppliers of goods and services are initially paid by the banks and financial institutions, while the Company continues to recognize the liabilities till the settlement with the banks and financial institutions, which are normally effected within a period of 90 days amounting to ₹ NIL (Prev Year ₹ NIL).

*** The Company has certain dues to the suppliers of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act 2006"). The disclosure pursuant to the said MSMED Act, 2006 are as follows:

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Principal amount due to the suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, 2006 and remaining amount unpaid at the end of the reporting period	-	-
Interest due to the suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, 2006 and remaining unpaid at the end of the period	-	-
Principal amount paid to the suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, 2006 beyond the stipulated day during the period	-	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, 2006 to the suppliers registered under the Act, beyond the "Appointed Day" during the period	-	-
Interest due or payable towards the suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, 2006 for the payments already made	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier period	-	-

Based on the representation received from the Company's management and the MSME - 1 forms filed by the management with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) for the reporting periods ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, the amount payable to such parties during the current and previous reporting periods has been reported as "NIL".

[#] Refer "Note No. 35B" for the information of credit risk and market risk for Trade Payables.



23 Other Financial Liabilities

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Others		
Audit Fees Payable	6.00	3.68
Capital Creditors*	7.86	2.27
Liabilities for Expenses	15.77	10.84
Liabilities towards Services**	10.66	5.20
Payable towards Employees	1.28	0.29
Payable towards Direct Tax	9.89	24.62
Payable towards Indirect Tax	169.39	355.50
Total...(₹)	220.84	402.41

* Out of the above Capital Creditors, ₹ NIL (Prev Year ₹ NIL) are dues to the suppliers of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act 2006"). Refer "Note No. 38.1" for aging analysis of Capital Creditors.

** Out of the above Liabilities towards Services, ₹ NIL (Prev Year ₹ NIL) are dues to the suppliers of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act 2006"). Refer "Note No. 38.2" for aging analysis of Liabilities towards Services.

24 Other Current Liabilities

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Others		
Advance received from Customer's	2.10	20.04
Total...(₹)	2.10	20.04

25 Short - Term Provisions

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Provision for Employee Benefits*		
Gratuity (Unfunded)	0.06	0.05
Total...(₹)	0.06	0.05

* Refer "Note No. 40" for further reference.

26 Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Provision for Income Tax (Net)		
Provision for Income Tax	93.81	247.53
<u>Less: Advance Income Tax</u>	-	(75.00)
<u>Less: Tax Deducted at Source Receivables</u>	-	(78.89)
<u>Less: Tax Collected at Source Receivables</u>	-	(0.31)
Total...(₹)	93.81	93.34



The tax rate used for calculation above is Corporate Tax rate at the rate 25.168% (Prev Year 25.168%) payable by the Corporate Entities on taxable profits under Indian Tax Laws.

7 Revenue from Operations

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
Revenue from Operations		
<u>Sale of Products*</u>		
Domestic Market	128.76	-
Export Market	2,150.65	839.43
Total Sale of Products...(₹) (A)	2,279.42	839.43
<u>Sale of Services*</u>		
Domestic Market	312.75	2,037.99
Export Market	859.72	641.96
Total Sale of Services...(₹) (B)	1,172.47	2,679.95
Total...(₹) (A + B)	3,451.89	3,519.37

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
<u>Timing of Revenue Recognition</u>		
Goods transferred at a point in time	2,279.42	839.43
Services transferred over the time	1,172.47	2,679.95
Total revenue from contract with customers	3,451.89	3,519.37
<u>Add: Export Incentives</u>	-	-
Total Revenue from Operations...(₹)	3,451.89	3,519.37

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
<u>Disaggregation of revenue based on products and services</u>		
From Sale of Drone and Components	2,279.42	839.43
From Sales of Services	1,172.47	2,679.95
Total Revenue from Operations...(₹)	3,451.89	3,519.37

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
<u>Disaggregation by locations of customers</u>		
In India	441.52	2,037.99
Outside India	3,010.37	1,481.39
Total revenue from contract with customers	3,451.89	3,519.37
<u>Add: Export Incentives</u>	-	-
Total Revenue from Operations...(₹)	3,451.89	3,519.37



	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
<u>Reconciliation of Revenue recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss with Contracted Price</u>		
Revenue as per Contracted Price	3,451.89	3,519.37
<u>Less:</u> Rebates, discounts and other deductions	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	3,451.89	3,519.37
<u>Add:</u> Export Incentives	-	-
Total Revenue from Operations...(₹)	3,451.89	3,519.37

Performance Obligations

Sales of Product: Performance obligation in respect of sales of goods is satisfied, when the controls of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods and payment is generally due as per the terms of contract with the customers.

Sales of Services: Performance obligation in respect of sales of service is satisfied over a period of time and the acceptance from the customers. In respect of these services, payment is generally due upon the completion of services and acceptance from the customers.

During the reporting period and previous reporting period, the Company does not have any remaining performance obligation as contracts entered for sales of goods and sales of service are for a shorter duration.

* The Company collects the Goods and Service Tax (GST) on behalf of the Government, hence the GST is not included in Revenue from Operations.

28 Other Income

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
<u>Interest Income</u>		
On Other Financial Assets carried at Amortized Costs	114.44	170.10
On Other Assets	-	-
Total Interest Income...(₹) (A)	114.44	170.10
<u>Other Non - Operating Revenues</u>		
Surplus on Disposal of Current Investments	3.13	30.50
Insurance Claim	-	0.42
Misc Income	0.60	-
Total Non - Operating Income...(₹) (B)	3.73	30.93
<u>Other Gain / (Losses)</u>		
Exchange Rate Difference (Net)	99.69	-
Sundry Balances Written Off (Net)	-	0.62
Total Gain / (Losses)...(₹) (C)	99.69	0.62
Total...(₹) (A + B + C)	217.86	201.64



29 Cost of Materials Consumed

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
Consumption of Raw Materials		
Stock at the beginning of the reporting period	0.96	-
Add: Purchases made during the reporting period	1,024.30	211.52
Add: Direct expenses incurred during the reporting period	7.43	14.62
Less: Stock at the end of the reporting period	-	0.96
Total Consumption of Materials...(₹)	1,032.68	225.19

30 Employee Benefits Expense*

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
Employee Benefits Expense		
Salary, Wages, Incentives and Managerial Remuneration	611.33	526.64
Contributions to:		
Provident Fund	14.19	11.68
Other Fund	0.19	0.04
Bonus	0.09	0.18
Staff Welfare Expenses	30.55	33.69
Total...(₹)	656.35	572.23

* Refer "Note No. 40" for further reference.

31 Finance Costs

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
Interest on Financial Liabilities carried at Amortized Cost		
On Bank Borrowings	-	-
Interest to Others	-	-
Other Borrowing Expenses	38.01	2.87
Total...(₹)	38.01	2.87

32 Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses		
Depreciation Expenses	110.04	110.56
Amortization Expenses	344.86	281.88
Total...(₹)	454.90	392.44



33 Other Expenses

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
Others		
Administrative and Other Expenses	55.28	92.84
Commission and Brokerage	19.37	9.74
Conveyance and Travelling Expenses	90.68	73.44
Corporate Social Responsibilities Expenses	9.09	-
Director Sitting fees	3.60	2.19
Exchange Rate Difference (Net)	-	0.11
Insurance Charges	8.82	-
Legal and Professional Fees	146.71	57.49
Loss on Disposal of Property, Plants and Equipment	-	0.67
)	6.32	3.50
Provision for Unsecured Doubtful Debts and Advance	1,303.33	-
Power and Fuel	37.66	27.53
Rent, Rates and Taxes	58.57	190.59
Repair and Maintenance Expenses		
For Other Assets	10.33	6.17
For Plant and Machineries	8.16	16.83
Security Charges	3.48	3.54
Service Expenses	1,509.48	1,160.85
Selling and Distribution Expenses	10.75	38.82
₹)	3,281.61	1,684.31

33.1 Payments to the Auditor

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
As Auditor's:		
Audit Fees	5.50	3.00
Tax Audit Fees	0.50	0.50
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.32	-
₹)	6.32	3.50



34 Category Wise Classification of Financial Instruments

	Note	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		₹	₹
Financial Assets			
<u>Non - Current</u>			
<u>Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)</u>			
Investment in Quoted Mutual Funds	6	402.85	45.95
Investment in Unquoted Mutual Funds		-	-
Total...(₹) (A)		402.85	45.95
<u>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)</u>			
Investment in Quoted Equity Shares / Debentures		-	-
Total...(₹) (B)		-	-
<u>Financial assets measured at amortized costs</u>			
Investment in Subsidiary Companies	6	1.02	0.51
Investment in Other Body Corporates	6	71.20	71.20
Security Deposits	7	56.21	68.30
Term Deposits with maturity of more than 12 months	7	19.62	19.62
Total...(₹) (C)		148.05	159.63
Total...(₹) (A + B + C)		550.90	205.58

	Note	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		₹	₹
Financial Assets			
<u>Current</u>			
<u>Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)</u>			
Investment in Quoted Mutual Funds		-	-
Investment in Unquoted Mutual Funds		-	-
Total...(₹) (A)		-	-
<u>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)</u>			
Investment in Quoted Equity Shares / Debentures		-	-
Total...(₹) (B)		-	-
<u>Financial assets measured at amortized costs</u>			
Trade Receivables (Net of Provisions)	12	2,539.98	2,907.21
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13A	298.88	373.66
Other Balances with Banks	13B	-	-
Interest Receivables	14	14.21	41.92
Term Deposits with Banks and Financial Institutions	14	339.69	2,103.03
Total...(₹) (C)		3,192.76	5,425.83
Total...(₹) (A + B + C)		3,192.76	5,425.83



	Note	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		₹	₹
Financial Liabilities			
Non-Current			
Financial liabilities measured at amortized costs			
Borrowings from Banks and Financial Institutions	18	-	-
Inter - Corporate and Related Parties Loans	18	0.20	-
Lease Liabilities	19	189.86	-
Total...(₹)		190.06	-

	Note	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		₹	₹
Financial Liabilities			
Current			
Financial liabilities measured at amortized costs			
Lease Liabilities	21	130.43	-
Trade Payables - MSME	22	-	-
Trade Payables - Dues to MSME	22	264.94	4.89
Audit Fees Payable	23	6.00	3.68
Capital Creditors	23	7.86	2.27
Liabilities for Expenses	23	15.77	10.84
Liabilities towards Services	23	10.66	5.20
Payable towards Employees	23	1.28	0.29
Payable towards Direct Tax	25	9.89	24.62
Payable towards Indirect Tax	25	169.39	355.50
Total...(₹)		616.21	407.30



“Note No. - 35A” - Fair Value Measurements

i) Financial Instruments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

The Company does not hold any quoted or unquoted debentures, bonds, or quoted equity instruments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). Accordingly, the reporting requirements under Ind AS 109 – *Financial Instruments* relating to fair value measurement are not applicable to the Company for any of the reporting periods presented in the standalone financial statements.

ii) Financial Instruments measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

(Amounts ₹ in Lakhs)

Financial Assets / Financial Liabilities	Fair Value As At 31.03.2025	Fair Value Hierarchy		
		Quoted Price in Active Market (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Units of Mutual Funds	402.85	--	--	--

(Amounts ₹ in Lakhs)

Financial Assets / Financial Liabilities	Fair Value As At 31.03.2024	Fair Value Hierarchy		
		Quoted Price in Active Market (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Units of Mutual Funds	₹ 45.95	--	--	--

The Company neither hold any unquoted equity shares (other than investments in associates and subsidiaries, which are being measured at amortized costs) nor holds quoted mutual funds, which are being measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL), so the requirement to report under the “Ind AS - 109, Fair Value” is not applicable to the Company for all the reporting periods presented in the standalone financial statements.

The Company has not any financial liabilities which are being measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) except mentioned above, so the reporting under the “Ind AS - 109, Fair Value” is not applicable to the Company in respect of all the reporting periods presented in standalone financial statements.

iii) Financial Instruments measured at Amortized Costs

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized costs in the standalone financial statements are a reasonable approximation of the fair value since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.



“Note No. - 35B” - Financial Risk Management - Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial assets mainly comprise of investments, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, trade and other receivables that derive directly from its business operations. The Company's financial liabilities mainly comprise the borrowings in foreign as well as Indian currency, retention money, trade payable and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's business operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations.

The Company is exposed to Market Risk, Credit Risk and Liquidity Risk from its financial instruments. The Board of Directors (“the Board”) oversees the management of these financial risks. The risk management policy of the Company formulated by the Company's management and approved by the Board of Director's, which states the Company's approached to address uncertainties in its endeavor to achieve its stated and implicit objectives. It prescribes the roles and responsibilities of the Company's managements, the structure for managing the risk and the framework for risk management. The framework seeks to identify, assess and mitigate the financial risks in order to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Board has taken necessary actions to mitigate the risks identified on the basis of information and situations present.

The following disclosures summarize the Company's exposure to financial risks and the information regarding the use of derivatives employed to manage the exposure to such risks. Quantitative sensitivity analysis has been provided to reflect the impact of reasonably possible changes in market rate on financial results, cash flows and financial positions of the Company.

1) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. Market risk comprises three types of Risk: *“Interest rate risk, Currency risk and Other price risk”*. Financial instruments affected by the market risk include loans and borrowings in foreign as well as domestic currency, deposits, retention money, trade and other payables and trade receivables and derivatives financial instruments.

a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash outflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. An upward movement in the interest rate would adversely affect the borrowing costs of the Company. The Company is exposed to long-term and short-term borrowings. The Company manages interest rate risk by monitoring its mix of fixed and floating rate instruments and taking actions as necessary to maintain an appropriate balance. The Company has not used any interest rate derivatives.



i) Interest Rate Risk Exposure

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Variable Rate Borrowing	--	--
Fixed Rate Borrowing	00.20	--

ii) Sensitivity Analysis

Profit and Loss estimate to higher / lower interest rate expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rate.

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Interest Rate - Increase by 70 Basis Points	(00.001)	--
Interest Rate - Decrease by 70 Basis Points	00.001	--

b) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash outflows of an exposure will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company operates globally, and a portion of the business is transacted in several currencies and consequently the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales in overseas and purchases from overseas suppliers in foreign currency. The foreign currency exchange rate exposure is partly balanced by purchasing of the goods in the respective currencies. The Company enters into forward exchange contracts with an average maturity of less than three months to hedge against its foreign currency exposures relating to the recognized underlying liabilities and firm commitments.

The carrying amount of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary items are as follows:

(Amount in Lakhs)

Currency	Liabilities		Assets	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
USD (\$)	453.08	--	2,700.40	1,121.01
EURO (€)	--	--	--	--

The above table represents the total exposure of the Company to its foreign exchange denominated monetary items. Out of the above mentioned, the details of exposures hedged using forward exchange contracts are given in "Note No. 47A". The Company has not hedged its foreign currency exposure during the previous reporting period. The details of unhedged exposures are given as part of "Note No. 47B".

The Company is mainly exposed to changes in USD (\$) and EURO (€). The below table demonstrated the sensitivity to a 5% increase or decrease in USD (\$) against INR and EURO (€) against INR, considering with all other variable remains constant. The sensitivity analysis is prepared on the net unhedged exposure of the Company as at the reporting period and



previous reporting period. 5% represents the management's assessment of reasonably change in foreign exchange rate.

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Change in USD (\$) Rate	Effect on Profit after Tax (PAT)		Effect on Total Equity	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
-5%	(84.09)	(41.94)	(84.09)	(41.94)
+5%	84.09	41.94	84.09	41.94

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Change in EURO (€) Rate	Effect on Profit after Tax (PAT)		Effect on Total Equity	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
-5%	--	--	--	--
+5%	--	--	--	--

c) Other Price Risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market traded price. Other price risk arises from financial assets such as investments in quoted equity instruments. The Company is exposed to price risk arising mainly from investments in quoted equity instruments recognized at FVTOCI, if any. As at March 31, 2025, the carrying value of such quoted equity instruments recognized at amounts FVTOCI amounts to ₹ NIL (March 31, 2024, ₹ NIL).

2) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial losses to the Company. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as trade receivables, other balances with banks and other financial assets such as other receivables with the Company.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with counter parties that have sufficiently high credit ratings. The Company's exposure and credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored, and the aggregate value of transactions is reasonably spread amongst the counterparties.

Credit risk arising from term deposits and other balances with banks is limited and there is no collateral held against these because the counterparties are banks and recognized financial institutions with high credit rating assigned by the international credit rating agencies.

The average credit period on sale of products ranges from 60 to 90 days. Credit risk arising from trade receivable is managed in accordance with the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. The credit quality of a customer is assessed based on detailed study of creditworthiness and accordingly individual credit limits are defined / modified. The concentration on credit risk is limited due to the fact that, the customer base is large. There are very few of the customers, which represents more than 10% of its total balance of trade receivable. For trade receivables, as a practical



expedient, the Company computes credit loss allowance based on provision matrix. The provision matrix is prepared on historically observed default rate over the expected life of trade receivable and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. The provision matrix at the end of reporting period as follows:

Net Outstanding > 365 Days	Percentage of Collection to Gross Outstanding in Current Year	Credit Loss Allowances
Yes	< 25%	Yes, to the extent of lifetime expected credit losses outstanding as at reporting date.
Yes	> 25%	Yes, to the extent of lifetime expected credit losses pertaining to balances outstanding for more than one year.

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Movement in Expected Credit Loss Allowance on Trade Receivables	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	--	--
Add: Loss allowance measured at lifetime expected credit losses	1,303.33	--
Less: Bad Debts written off during the reporting period	--	--
Balance at the end of reporting period	1,303.33	--

3) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising the funds to meet the commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Company has an established liquidity risk managements framework for managing its short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in the cash and cash equivalents. The Company also has adequate credit facilities agreed with banks to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all its normal operating commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The Company believes that its liquidity positions {As At March 31, 2025, ₹ 658.19 Lakhs (Prev Year ₹ 2,496.32 Lakhs)}, anticipated future internally generated funds from



operations, and its fully available revolving undrawn credit facilities will enable it to meet its future known obligations in the ordinary course of business. However, if liquidity needs were to arise, the Company believes it has access to financing arrangements, value of unencumbered assets, which should enable it to meet its ongoing capital, operating, and other liquidity requirements.

The liquidity position of the Company mentioned above, includes:

- i) Cash and Cash Equivalents as disclosed in the Cash Flows Statements
- ii) Current / non - current term deposits as disclosed in the other financial assets

The Company's liquidity management process as monitored by the management, includes:

- i) Day-to-day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met.
- ii) Maintaining rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.
- iii) Maintaining diversified credit lines.

The below table analysis shows the financial liabilities of the Company in the relevant maturity grouping based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)					
Particulars	Less than 1 Year	Between 1 to 5 Year	More than 5 Year	Total	Carrying Value
As At March 31, 2025					
Borrowings	--	00.20	--	00.20	00.20
Other Financial Liabilities	220.84	--	--	220.84	220.84
Lease Liabilities	130.43	189.86	--	320.29	320.29
Trade Payables	264.94	--	--	264.94	264.94
As At March 31, 2024					
Borrowings	--	--	--	--	--
Other Financial Liabilities	402.41	--	--	402.41	402.41
Trade Payables	04.89	--	--	04.89	04.89

“Notes - 35C” - Capital Management



The Company adheres to a robust Capital Management framework which is underpinned by the following guiding principles.

- a) Maintain the financial strength to ensure stable ratings domestically and investment grade ratings internationally.
- b) Ensure financial flexibility and diversify the source of financing and their maturities to minimize liquidity risk while meeting its investment requirements.
- c) Ensure sufficient liquidity is available (either through cash and cash equivalents, investments or committed credit facilities) to meet the needs of the business.
- d) Minimize the finance costs while taking into consideration current and future industry, market and economic risks and conditions.
- e) Safeguard its ability to continue as going as a going concern.
- f) Leverage optimally in order to maximize shareholders' returns while maintaining strength and flexibility of the Balance Sheet.

This framework is adjusted based on underlying macro-economic factors affecting the business environment, financial market conditions and interest rates environment.

The Board of Directors of the Company has primary responsibilities to maintain a strong capital base and reduce the cost of capital through a prudent management of deployed fund and leveraging in domestic and international financial market, so as to maintain investors, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value.

As at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, the Company has only one class of equity shares and has low debts. Consequent to such capital structure, there are no externally imposed capital requirements. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company allocates its capital for distribution as dividends or reinvestments into business based on its long-term financial plans.

The Company manages its capital on the basis of the Net Debt to Equity Ratio which is Net Debt (Total Borrowings net of Cash and Cash Equivalents) divided by total equity.

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total Liabilities	926.30	536.51
<u>Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>	<u>298.88</u>	<u>373.66</u>
Net Debt (A)	624.93	162.85
Total Equity	5,809.83	7,249.89
Net Debts to Total Equity	00.11	00.02

The Company has complied with the covenants as per the terms and conditions of the major borrowing facilities throughout the reporting period and previous reporting period.

36 Capital Work-in-Progress ageing Schedule

S. No.	Particulars	Less than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2025
1	Projects-in-Progress	66.52	67.87	-	-	134.39
2	Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

S. No.	Particulars	Less than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2024
1	Projects-in-Progress	67.87	-	-	-	67.87
2	Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

There are no capital work-in-progress, where completion is overdue against the original planned timelines or where the estimated cost exceeded its original planned costs as at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.

37 Trade Receivables ageing Schedule

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2025
Trade Receivable - Unsecured								
a)	Undisputed, Considered Good	301.69	117.72	847.98	2,575.92	-	-	3,843.31
b)	Undisputed, Considered Doubtful	-	-	-		-	-	-
c)	Disputed, Considered Good	-	-	-		-	-	-
d)	Disputed, Considered Doubtful	-	-	-		-	-	-
		301.69	117.72	847.98		-	-	3,843.31
e)	<u>Less:</u> Allowance for Doubtful Debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,303.33
	Total...(₹)							2,539.98

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2024
Trade Receivable - Unsecured								
a)	Undisputed, Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Undisputed, Considered Doubtful	1,118.29	662.32	1,126.61	-	-	-	2,907.21
c)	Disputed, Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Disputed, Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1,118.29	662.32	1,126.61	-	-	-	2,907.21
e)	<u>Less:</u> Allowance for Doubtful Debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total...(₹)							2,907.21

The Company does not have any unbilled dues as at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.



38 Trade Payables ageing Schedule

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2025
	Trade Payable (Including Acceptance)						
a)	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Other than MSME	33.46	229.59	1.89	-	-	264.94
c)	Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Disputed Dues - Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total...(₹)	33.46	229.59	1.89	-	-	264.94

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2024
	Trade Payable (Including Acceptance)						
a)	MSME	3.01	1.89	-	-	-	4.89
b)	Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
c)	Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Disputed Dues - Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total...(₹)	3.01	1.89	-	-	-	4.89

The Company does not have any unbilled dues as at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.



38.1 Capital Creditors ageing Schedule

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2025
	Capital Creditors (Including Acceptance)						
a)	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Other than MSME	7.86	-	-	-	-	7.86
c)	Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Disputed Dues - Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total...(₹)	7.86	-	-	-	-	7.86

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2024
	Capital Creditors (Including Acceptance)						
a)	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Other than MSME	2.27	-	-	-	-	2.27
c)	Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Disputed Dues - Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total...(₹)	2.27	-	-	-	-	2.27

The Company does not have any unbilled dues as at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.



38.2 Liabilities towards Service ageing Schedule

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2025
Liabilities towards Service (Including Acceptance)							
a)	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Other than MSME	10.66	-	-	-	-	10.66
c)	Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Disputed Dues - Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total...(₹)	10.66	-	-	-	-	10.66

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2024
Liabilities towards Service (Including Acceptance)							
a)	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Other than MSME	5.20	-	-	-	-	5.20
c)	Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Disputed Dues - Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total...(₹)	5.20	-	-	-	-	5.20

The Company does not have any unbilled dues as at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.



39 Key Financial Ratio

S. No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As At 31.03.2025	As At 31.03.2024	% Variation
1	Current Ratio ^(a)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	5.42	12.18	-55.53%
2	Debt to Equity Ratio	Total Debts (Borrowings)	Total Equity	0.00	0.00	N. A.
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning available for debt service (EBITDA)	Finance Costs + Repayments of Borrowings	0.00	0.00	N. A.
4	Return on Equity ^(b)	Profit after tax (PAT)	Average Total Equity	-20.62%	8.91%	-331.43%
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio ^(c)	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	5323.56	2902.51	83.41%
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio ^(d)	Revenue from Sale of Products and Services	Average Trade Receivables	1.27	1.74	-27.35%
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio ^(e)	Net Purchase of Raw Materials, Packing Material and Stock-in-Trade	Average Trade Payables	7.65	2.49	207.91%
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio ^(f)	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	1.10	0.60	81.53%
9	Net Profit Ratio ^(b)	Profit after tax (PAT)	Revenue from Operations	-39.01%	17.57%	-322.05%
10	Return on Capital Employed ^(b)	Profit before Interest (excluding interest on lease liabilities), exceptional items and tax	Average Capital Employed (Total Assets - Total Current Liabilities (Excepts Borrowings))	-26.42%	11.52%	-329.34%

a) Redemption of term deposits during the reporting period resulted in a decline in current assets, which in turn impacted the Current Ratio.

b) Substantial losses arising from the ECL provision, as compared to the net profit of the previous reporting period, have adversely impacted the Return on Equity, Net Profit Ratio and Return on Capital Employed Ratio.

c) Due to better conversion of inventory into sales during the reporting period as compared to the previous reporting period has impacted the inventory turnover Ratio.

d) On account of slower realization of receivables during the reporting period as compared to the previous reporting period has impacted the trade receivable turnover ratio.

e) The Company has made faster payments to its suppliers during the reporting period as compared to the previous reporting period has impacted the trade payable ratio.

f) The Company has utilized its working capital more efficiently to generate sales during the reporting period as compared to the previous reporting period has impacted the Net Capital Turnover Ratio.



40 Employee Benefits

1 Post Employment Benefits

i) Defined Benefit Gratuity Plan (Unfunded)

The Company has defined benefits gratuity plan for its employees, which requires contribution to be made to a separately administered fund. It is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, an employee who has completed five year of services are only entitled to the specific benefits. The level of benefits provided depend upon the member's length of service and salary at their retirement age.

ii) Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Unfunded)

The Company operates a defined benefits pension plan for certain specified employees and the same is payable upon if the employee satisfying certain terms and conditions attached to them, as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

iii) Defined Benefit Post Retirement Medical Benefit Plans (Unfunded)

The Company operates a defined benefits post-retirement medical benefits plan for certain specified employees and the same is payable upon if the employee satisfying the certain terms and conditions attached to them, as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2025, by Mrs. Sapna Malhotra, Fellow of Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of defined benefits obligation and the related current service cost were measured by using the "Projected Unit Credit Method".

The following tables summarise the components of defined benefits expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss / Other Comprehensive Income and amount recognized in the Balance Sheets for the respective plans:

i) Statement showing the Present Value of the Obligations

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
<u>Present Value Obligation</u>		
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the period	15.83	10.38
Interest cost	8.64	0.78
Current service cost	1.14	6.71
Past service cost	-	-
Benefit paid (if any)	-	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(1.49)	(2.04)
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period...(₹)	24.13	15.83

ii) Bifurcation of Total Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on Liabilities

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
<u>Bifurcation</u>		
Changes in demographics assumptions (Mortality)	-	-
Changes in financial assumptions	1.29	0.56
Experience adjustments (gain) / loss for plan liabilities	(2.78)	(2.61)
Total amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	(1.49)	(2.04)



iii) Key Results

	31.03.2024	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Results		
Present value of the obligation at the end of the period	24.13	15.83
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	-	-
Net liabilities / (assets) to be recognized in the Balance Sheet	24.13	15.83
Funded Status - Surplus / (Deficit)....(₹)	(24.13)	(15.83)

iv) Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Breakup of Expenses		
Interest Costs	8.64	0.78
Current Service Costs	1.14	6.71
Past Service Costs	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Expenses to be recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	9.79	7.49

v) Experience Adjustments

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Experience Adjustments		
Experience adjustments (gain) / loss - plan liabilities	(2.78)	(2.61)
Experience adjustments (gain) / loss - plan assets	-	-

vi) Other Comprehensive (Income) / Expenses {Remeasurements}

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening cumulative unrecognized actuarial (gain) / loss	(0.72)	1.32
Actuarial (gain) / loss - obligations	(1.49)	(2.04)
Actuarial (gain) / loss - plan assets	-	-
Total actuarial (gain) or loss	(1.49)	(2.04)
Closing cumulative unrecognized actuarial (gain) / loss	(2.21)	(0.72)

vii) Net Interest Costs

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Interest Costs		
Interest cost on defined benefits plans	8.64	0.78
Interest income on plan assets	-	-
Net Interest Cost....(₹)	8.64	0.78



viii) Summary of Membership Data at the date of valuation and statistics based thereon

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Summary		
Number of employees	61	47
Total monthly salary (In Lakhs)	0.02	0.02
Average past service (years)	1.6	1.6
Average future service (years)	29.5	27.1
Average age (years)	30.6	33.0
Average monthly salary (In Lakhs)	0.30	0.33

ix) Assumptions

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Assumptions		
Discount rate (per annum)	6.79%	7.21%
Salary growth rate (per annum)	8.00%	8.00%
Average Future Services (in Years)	29.51	27.11

The estimate of rate of escalation in salary considered in Actuarial Valuation, taken into the account inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors including the supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the Actuary.

x) Bifurcation of Liabilities

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Break-up of Liabilities		
Current Liabilities (Short - Term)	0.06	0.05
Non - Current Liabilities (Long - Term)	24.07	15.78
Total Liabilities...(₹)	24.13	15.83

xi) Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for determination of the defined benefits obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase rate. Effect of change in mortality rate is negligible. Please note that, the sensitivity analysis presented below may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefits obligation as it is unlikely that, the change in assumption would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. The results of sensitivity analysis are given below:

	31.03.2025
Sensitivity	
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	24.13
Liability with 00.50% Increase in Discount Rate	22.60
Liability with 00.50% Decrease in Discount Rate	25.81
Liability with 1.00% Increase in Salary Growth Rate	27.06
Liability with 1.00% Decrease in Salary Growth Rate	21.61
Liability with 5.00% Increase in Withdrawal Rate	21.43
Liability with 5.00% Decrease in Withdrawal Rate	27.86



xii) Reconciliation of Liabilities at Balance Sheet

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Reconciliation		
Opening Gross Defined Benefit Liability / (Assets)	15.83	10.38
Expense recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	9.79	7.49
Other Comprehensive Income - Actuarial (Gain) / Loss - Total Current Period	(1.49)	(2.04)
Benefit Paid (If any)	-	-
Closing Gross Defined Benefit Liability / (Assets)	24.13	15.83

2 Defined Contribution Plans

i) Provident Fund

The provident fund assets and liabilities are managed by the Company in line with the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952.

The plan guarantees minimum interest at the rate notified by the Provident Fund Authorities. The contribution by the employer and employee together with interest accumulated thereon are payable to employees at the time of separation from the Company or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefit vests immediately on redering of the service by the employee. In term of Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India for measurement of provident fund liabilities, the Actuary has provided a valuation of provident fund liabilities and based on assumptions provided. There is no shortfall in the contribution as at March 31, 2025.

The details of contribution made by the Company to the resepective funds are given as below:

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Contributions		
Employee's Share of Contribution	13.14	10.80
Employer's Share of Contribution	14.19	10.80
Total Contrbution during the Reporting Period...(₹)	27.33	21.61



Note No. 41: Information on Related Party Transaction as required by Ind AS - 24 - "RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE" for the year ended March 31, 2025

Related parties as defined under clause 9 of the Ind AS - 24, "Related Party Disclosure" have been identified on the basis of written representations made by the Company's management and information available with the Company. The Company's material related party transactions and outstanding balances with whom the Company had entered into the transactions in the ordinary course of Business are as follows:

1. Subsidiary Companies

- a) PYI Technologies Private Limited (Holds 51.00 % of Total Equity)
- b) DroneAcharya Miltech Private Limited (Holds 51.00 % of Total Equity)

2. Key Managerial Person Name and their Designation

S. No.	Name of the Persons	Designation
a)	Mr. Prateek Srivastava	Managing Director (MD)
b)	Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	Director & Chief Financial Officer
c)	Mr. Mangina Srinivas Rao	Independent Director
d)	Mrs. Bhanupriya Thakur	Independent Director
e)	Mr. Utsav Jasapara	Independent Director
f)	Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava	Independent Director

3. Relatives of Key Managerial Person

S. No.	Name of the Persons	Relationship with the Company
a)	Dr. Pradeep Srivastava	Father of Managing Director

Terms and Conditions with the transactions with Related Parties as under:

a) The Company has been entering into transactions with related parties for its business purpose. The process followed for entering into transactions with these related parties are same as followed for unrelated parties. Vendors are selected competitively having regard to strict adherence to quality, timely servicing and cost advantage. Further related party vendors provide additional advantage in term of:

- i) Supplying products primarily to the Company;
 - ii) Advanced and innovative technologies;
 - iii) Customization of products to suit the Company's specific performance;
 - iv) Enhancement of the Company's purchase cycle and assurance of just in time supply with resultant benefits - notably on working capital.
- b) The purchases from and sales to related parties are made on terms equivalents to and those applicable to all unrelated parties on arm's length transactions.
- c) Outstanding balances of the related parties as at the end of the reporting period are unsecured, interest free and will be settled in the cash on demand basis.



Transaction with Related Parties is as under:

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Controlled Entities	Key Managerial Person	Relative of Key Managerial Person
1.	Remuneration			
	Mr. Prateek Srivastava	--	₹ 90.00 (P. Y. ₹ 97.48)	--
	Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	--	₹ 36.38 (P. Y. ₹ 37.27)	--
2.	Director Sitting Fees			
	Mr. Mangina Srinivas Rao	--	₹ 00.90 (P. Y. ₹ 01.00)	--
	Mrs. Bhanupriya Thakur	--	₹ 01.10 (P. Y. ₹ 01.20)	--
	Mr. Utsav Jasapara	--	₹ 01.10 (P. Y. ₹ 01.20)	--
	Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava	--	₹ 00.50 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--
3.	Reimbursement of Expenses Incurred			
	Mr. Prateek Srivastava	--	₹ 02.20 (P. Y. ₹ 07.77)	--
	Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	--	₹ 00.61 (P. Y. ₹ 01.03)	--
	Mr. Mangina Srinivas Rao	--	₹ 00.28 (P. Y. ₹ 00.06)	--
	Mrs. Bhanupriya Thakur	--	₹ 00.01 (P. Y. ₹ 00.01)	--
	Mr. Utsav Jasapara	--	₹ 00.27 (P. Y. ₹ 00.09)	--
	Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava	--	₹ 00.15 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--
4.	Investment In Subsidiary Companies			
	PYI Technologies Private Limited	₹ NIL (P. Y. ₹ 00.51)	--	--
	DroneAcharya Miltech Private Limited	₹ 00.51 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--	--
5.	Professional and Consultancy Charges			
	Dr. Pradeep Srivastava	--	--	₹ 20.87 (P. Y. ₹ 28.80)
6.	Purchase of Material and Fixed Assets			
	PYI Technologies Private Limited	₹ 13.16 (P. Y. ₹ 10.49)	--	--



7. Unsecured Loans				
	Mr. Prateek Srivastava	--	₹ 00.10 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--
	Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	--	₹ 00.10 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--

Balances payable / receivable to the related parties as on March 31, 2025

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Controlled Entities	Key Managerial Person	Relative of Key Managerial Person
1. Advance towards Expenditures				
	PYI Technologies Private Limited	₹ NIL (P. Y. ₹ 00.25)	--	--
2. Director Sitting Fees Payable				
	Mr. Mangina Srinivas Rao	--	₹ 00.36 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--
	Mrs. Bhanupriya Thakur	--	₹ 00.36 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--
	Mr. Utsav Jasapara	--	₹ 00.36 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--
3. Investment in Controlled Entities				
	PYI Technologies Private Limited	₹ 00.51 (P. Y. ₹ 00.51)	--	--
	DroneAcharya Miltech Private Limited	₹ 00.51 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--	--
4. Unsecured Loans				
	Mr. Prateek Srivastava	--	₹ 00.10 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--
	Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	--	₹ 00.10 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--

“Note No. 42 - Additional Regulatory Information as required by the Schedule - III of the Companies Act, 2013”

i) The Company has not borrowed funds from banks and financial institutions, hence the requirement to report the fund borrowed from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken as at the balance sheet date and the repayment of principal and interest thereon on all the loans obtained from banks and financial institutions during the reporting period and previous reporting period is not applicable in case of the Company.

ii) The title deed in respect of self-constructed building and title deeds of all other immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in the favor of the Company), disclosed in the standalone financial statements and included under the head of property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the Balance Sheet date. In respect of the immovable properties taken on lease by the Company, the lease agreements are duly executed in the favor of the Company as at the Balance Sheet date.

iii) Loans and advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, key managerial parties and the other related parties including the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013), either severally and jointly with any other person that are:

a) Repayable on demand or;

b) Without specifying any terms or period of repayments.

iv) The Company does not have benami property held in its name. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the relevant Rules made thereunder.

v) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limit from bank and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets, hence the requirement to report related to the monthly / quarterly returns and the statements filed by the Company with such banks and financial institutions are in agreements with the books of accounts of the Company is not applicable.

vi) The Company has not been declared as willful defaulter by the banks and the financial institutions or other lenders or government or any government authorities.

vii) The Company has not entered any transactions with the companies struck off as per section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 2013, hence the details related to the same have not been furnished.

viii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction of charges which is yet to be registered with the Registrar of Company beyond the statutory period.



ix) The Company has complied with the requirements with respect to the number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.

x) Utilization of borrowed funds and share premium

1) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediaries 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.

2) The Company has not received any funds from persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Parties) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;

b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.

xi) There have been no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the reporting period and previous reporting period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

xii) The Company has neither traded nor invested nor advanced in Crypto or Virtual Currency during the reporting period and previous reporting period.

43 Contingent Liabilities

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Contingent Liabilities		
a) Bank Guarantees given by the Company's Banker's towards the Other Institutions	18.59	18.59
b) Bill discounted by the Company's Banker's under the Letter of Credit	-	-
c) Inland Letter of Credit or Buyer's Credit against the Raw Materials and Trading Goods Purchases	-	-
d) Warranty Obligations	-	4.00
Total...(₹)	18.59	22.59

44 Capital and Other Commitments

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Capital Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed by the Company on Capital and not provided for;		
towards Property, Plants and Equipment	70.53	66.52
towards Other Intangible Assets	-	-
Total Capital Commitments...(₹) (A)	70.53	66.52
Other Commitments		
Bill discounted and letter of credit issued by the Company's Bankers	-	-
For derivative contract related commitments	-	-
Total Other Commitments...(₹) (B)	-	-
Total...(₹) (A + B)	70.53	66.52

45 Corporate Social Responsibilities

As per the Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting its applicability threshold, need to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceeding three financial year on Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) Activities. The area of CSR Activity are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. A CSR Committee has been formed as per the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013. The funds has been adminstrated by the said Committee, once it is allocated to the Corpus for the purpose of CSR activities, prescribed under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

a) Corporate Social Responsibilities required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Schedule VII thereof, the Company during the reporting period ended at March 31, 2025, is ₹ 09.09 Lakhs (Prev Year ₹ NIL).

b) Expenditure related to Corporate Social Responsibilities is ₹ 09.09 Lakhs out of those ₹ NIL commitments made previous financial period spent during the current financial period (Prev Year March 31, 2024, ₹ NIL).



	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2025
	₹	₹
Corporate Social Responsibilities		
Religious and Other Activities	1.21	-
Healths	0.88	-
Educations	7.00	-
Sports for Developments	-	-
Environments	-	-
Total...(₹)	9.09	-

c) The Company has made the commitment for spending ₹ NIL (Prev Year ₹ NIL) towards Corporate Social Responsibilities to make the aggregate spending equivalents to at least two percent (2%) of the average net profit of the Company made during the three immediately preceeding financial year. No portion of CSR obligations for the current reporting period and previous reporting period has been expended towards any related party.

46 Dividend

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Dividend		
Final Dividend paid on Equity Shares	-	-
Total...(₹)	-	-

The Board of Director's of the Company has not declared any interim dividend during the current reporting period and previous reporting period. The Board of Directors, at its meeting held on May 29, 2024, had not proposed a final dividend on its Equity Shares for the financial period ended March 31, 2024.

47 Details of Hedge and Unhedged Exposures in Foreign Currency Denominated Monetary Items

A) Exposure in Foreign Currency - Hedged

The Company has not entered into forward exchange contracts to hedge its foreign currency exposures relating to the underlying transactions and firm commitments. The Company does not enter into any of the derivative instruments for trading and speculation purposes during the reporting period and previous reporting period.

	31.03.2025	31.03.2025
	\$	₹
Hedged Exposures		
Forward Contract to Sell USD (\$) as at March 31, 2025	-	-
Forward Contract to Sell EURO (€) as at March 31, 2025	-	-
Forward Contract to Buy EURO (€) as at March 31, 2025	-	-
Forward Contract to Buy USD (\$) as at March 31, 2025	-	-

B) Exposure in Foreign Currency - Unhedged

The foreign currency exposures which are not hedged during the reporting period and previous reporting period are as under:



i) Payable during the Reporting Period

	Payable (In Foreign Currency)	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
<u>Foreign Currency - Unhedged</u>		
USD (\$)	5.29	-
EURO (€)	-	-
Other Foreign Currency	-	-

	Payable (In Indian Currency)	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
<u>Foreign Currency - Unhedged</u>		
USD (\$)	453.08	-
EURO (€)	-	-
Other Foreign Currency	-	-

ii) Receivable during the Reporting Period

	Receivable (In Foreign Currency)	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
<u>Foreign Currency - Unhedged</u>		
USD (\$)	31.55	13.44
EURO (€)	-	-
Other Foreign Currency	-	-

	Receivable (In Indian Currency)	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
<u>Foreign Currency - Unhedged</u>		
USD (\$)	2,700.40	1,121.01
EURO (€)	-	-
Other Foreign Currency	-	-

48 Event occurring after the Balance Sheet Date

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), vide its notice no. SEBI/HO/QJC-1/P/OW/2025/13314/1 dated May 15, 2025, issued a show cause notice to the Company and certain of its directors under the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, read with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties) Rules, 1995. The notice, received on May 22, 2025, pertains to certain matters currently under review by SEBI in relation to the affairs of the Company. The Company has submitted its response within the prescribed timelines, including the necessary clarifications, explanations, and supporting documentation as sought by SEBI. As of the date of this report, the matter remains under examination and no final order has been passed. Accordingly, the potential financial implications, if any, arising out of the said proceedings cannot be presently ascertained. However, the management believes that the Company has complied with the applicable regulatory requirements and continues to monitor the matter closely.



49 Incorporation of the Wholly Owned Subsidiary Company

During the reporting period, the Company has incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary under the trade name "DRONE ENTRY AERIAL SERVICES LLP" in the Free Trade Zone, United Arab Emirates, on December 05, 2024. The incorporation process, including all necessary statutory registrations, approvals, and documentation, has been duly completed from the Company's side. The subsidiary has also been granted its official licence number by the relevant authorities in the Free Trade Zone. As of the reporting date, the subsidiary's bank accounts have not yet been opened, and the Company has not subscribed to or infused capital into the subsidiary. Consequently, the Company does not currently exercise control over the subsidiary's operations, and the subsidiary has not commenced active business operations. In accordance with the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) on consolidation, since the Company has not yet established control over the subsidiary, it has not been considered for consolidation in the consolidated financial statements for the reporting period. The management intends to infuse the necessary capital and complete the formalities required to establish control over the subsidiary in the near future. Upon such completion, the subsidiary will be consolidated in the consolidated financial statements from the date control is effectively established.

50 Disclosure pursuant to regulation 34(3) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015 and Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

Details of Loans and Advances in the nature of loans given to subsidiaries, associates and others are as follows:

	Amount Outstanding As At 31.03.2025	Maximum Outstanding during the period
	₹	₹
Loans and Advance (Given)		
PYI Technologies Private Limited	-	-
DroneAcharya Miltech Private Limited	-	-

During the reporting period, the Company has not granted any loans and advances in the nature of loans to any of its subsidiary companies.

Pursuant to Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013:

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Loans, Guarantees or Investments		
Loans Given	-	-
Guarantee Given	-	-
Investment made	1.02	0.51

51 The Code of Social Security, 2020 (the "Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post - employment benefits has received the Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Code has been published in the Official Gazzate of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules / interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective. Based on the preliminary assessment, the entity believes the impact of such changes will not be significant.



52 Earnings Per Share

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs, except number of share and earnings per share data)

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
Earnings Per Share		
Net Profit / (Loss) after tax as per the Standalone Statement of Profit or Loss attributable to the holder of Equity Shares	(1,346.73)	618.35
Nominal Value of Equity Shares (₹)	10.00	10.00
Weighted average number of Equity shares used as denominator for calculating the earnings per share	2,39,88,600	2,39,88,600
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share...(₹)	(5.61)	2.58

- 53** The Standalone Financial Statements are approved for issue by the Audit Committee at its meeting held on September 27, 2025, and by the Board of Directors on their meeting held on September 27, 2025.
- 54** Previous years audited figures has been regrouped / recasted / rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable for the purpose of preparation and presentation of Standalone Financial Statements.

SIGNATURE TO THE NOTE "1" TO NOTE "54"

1

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE FORMING INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE ATTACHED

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

For KPRK & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 103051W / W100965


KISHAN VERMA
Partner
Membership No. 046239



Place: Nagpur
Dated: September 27, 2025
UDIN No.: 25046239BMJIIM2174


PRATEEK SRIVASTAVA
Managing Director
DIN No.: 07709137


NIKITA SRIVASTAVA
CFO & Director
DIN No.: 08082593

Place: Nagpur
Dated: September 27, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**TO THE MEMBERS OF,
DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATION LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of **DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATION LIMITED** (hereinafter referred to as "the Parent") and its subsidiaries, (the Parent Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprises the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at **March 31, 2025**, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including the Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidated Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries referred to in the "Other Matters" section below, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended, ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS"), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at **March 31, 2025**, and their consolidated losses including total comprehensive income (losses), their consolidated cash flows and their consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements 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 Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made 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 obtained by us and audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of



their reports referred to in “Other Matters” paragraph below is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters and to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements. The results of our audit procedures performed by us and performed by the other auditors of components not audited by us, as reported by them in their audit reports furnished to us by the Parent’s Management, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Key Audit Matters	How was the matter addressed in our Audit
Revenue Recognition (Refer Note No. 1.5.(d) and 27 of the Consolidated Financial Statements)	
Revenue is one of the key profit drivers and is therefore susceptible to misstatements. Revenue is measured in net of any discounts and rebates. Revenue from sale of products is considered as key audit matter as there is a risk of accuracy of recognition and measurement of sales in the Consolidated Financial Statements considering the following aspects: * Determination of performance obligation for recognition of revenue. * Estimation of variable consideration in pricing.	Our audit procedures with regards to revenue recognition is a combination of internal controls and substantive procedures which included the following: * Evaluated the design of internal control. * For evaluation of operating effectiveness of internal controls, tested revenue by verifying, on sample basis, agreements executed with the customers, relevant documentary evidence of satisfaction of performance obligation for timing of recognition of revenue, accuracy of revenue recognition including variable consideration included pricing, cut - off transactions at the year end and tax amount of the invoices.



* Cut-off is the key assertion in so far as revenue recognition is concerned, since an inappropriate cut-off can result in material misstatement of results for the periods.	* Performed substantive testing by verifying the sales invoice and other relevant documentary evidence on sample basis. * Obtain the balance confirmation from selected samples and verified the reconciliation, if any, for the confirmation received. * Evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies, related disclosures made and overall presentation in the Consolidated Financial Statements.
Carrying Value of Trade Receivables	
As at March 31, 2025, trade receivables constitute approximately 37.66% of total assets of the Group (Refer “<i>Note No. 12</i>” of the Consolidated Financial Statements). The Parent is required to regularly assess the recoverability of its trade receivables. The Parent applied, expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on trade receivables. The Parent uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowances. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. This is a key audit matters as significant judgment is involved to establish the provision matrix.	Our audit procedures included, among other the followings: * Evaluated the Parent’s accounting policies pertaining to impairment of financial assets and assessed compliance with those policies in term of Ind AS - 109, “<i>Financial Instruments</i>”. * Assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Parent’s internal financial controls over provision for expected credit loss (ECL). * Evaluated the Parent’s management’s assumption and judgment relating to various parameters, which included the historical default rates and business environment in which the entity operates for estimating the amount of such provision. * Evaluated the Parent’s management’s assessment of recoverability of the outstanding receivables and recoverability of the overdue / aged receivables through inquiry with the Parent’s management, and analysis of the collection trends in respect of receivables. * Assessed and read the disclosures made by the Parent in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Emphasis on Matters



We draw attention to “*Note No. 48*” of the Consolidated Financial Statements, which describes events subsequent to the year end. The Parent has received a notice from the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), which is presently under review and at the enquiry stage. Since this constitutes a non-adjusting subsequent event, no adjustments have been made to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report thereon

The Parent’s Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management’s Discussion and Analysis, Board’s Report including Annexure to the Board’s Report, Report on Corporate Governance, Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report and Shareholder’s information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

Our opinion on the Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, compare with the separate financial statements of the subsidiaries and associates, audited by their auditors, to the extent it relates to these entities and, in doing so, place reliance on the work of other auditors and consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Other information so far as it relates to the subsidiaries is obtained from their separate financial statements audited by other auditors.

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

Management’s Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Parent’s Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, the consolidated financial performance including the other comprehensive income / (losses), the consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principle generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, time to time. The respective Board of Directors of the Companies included in the Group and are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group 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 presentations of the Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements by the directors of the Parent, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the respective Management's and the Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intend to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 controls.
- 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 Parent has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements 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 the Parent's Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Parent 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 Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Financial 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 Group and to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of such entities or business activities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities or business activities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Consolidated Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable users of the Consolidated Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Parent and such other entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with



them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

a) We have not audited the standalone financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiary companies, whose standalone financial statements have been audited by their respective auditors. The Consolidated Financial Statements include the Parent's share of net profit / (loss) of ₹ 00.16 Lakhs and other comprehensive income / (loss) of ₹ NIL for the year ended March 31, 2025, in respect of two of such subsidiaries. These amounts have been considered in the Consolidated Financial based solely on the audited standalone financial statements and other financial information have been audited by their respective auditors, whose report has been furnished to us by the Parent's management. Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, in so as far, as it relates to the amounts and disclosures, and our report in term of section 143(3) of the Act, in so far, as it relates to the aforesaid, is based solely on the report of other auditors.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements above, and our report on the Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the report of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on their separate financial statements / financial information of the subsidiary, incorporated in India, referred to in the Other Matters paragraph above, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements.
- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements has been kept by the Group, including relevant records, so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors.
- c. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Other Comprehensive Income / (Losses), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows



and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Reports are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards as specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, time to time.
- e. On the basis of the written representation received from the directors of the Parent as on March 31, 2025, taken on the record by the Board of Directors of the Parent and based on the reports of the Statutory Auditors of the subsidiary, incorporate in India, none of directors of the Group companies, incorporated in India, is disqualified as on March 31, 2025, from being appointed as a director in term of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f. With respect to adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Consolidated Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such control, refer to our separate report in **Annexure "A"**, which is based on the auditor reports of the Parent, subsidiary companies, incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements of those companies.
- 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, time to time, in our opinion and to the best of our information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid / provided by the Parent to its directors during the reporting period is in accordance with the provision of section 197 of the Act.
- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Independent Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, time to time, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us;
 - (i) The Consolidated Financial Statements disclosed the impact of pending litigation on the consolidated financial positions of the Group, - Refer "Note No. 43" of the Consolidated Financial Statements.
 - (ii) The Parent and its Subsidiary Companies have made the necessary provisions, as required under the applicable law or the Indian Accounting Standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - (iii) There has been no delay in transferring the amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Parent.
 - iv)a) The respective Managements of the Parent and its subsidiaries, which are incorporated in India, whose financial statements, have been audited under the Act, have represented to us respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as



discloses in the notes to the accounts of the Consolidated Financial Statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed fund or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Parent or any of such subsidiary companies included in the Group, to or in any other person or entities, including the foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediaries shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Parent and any of such subsidiary companies included in the Group ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The respective Managements of the Parent and its subsidiaries, which are incorporated in India, whose financial statements, have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and to the other auditors of such subsidiaries, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in notes to the accounts of the Consolidated Financial Statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Parent and any of such subsidiaries included in the Group, from any person or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Parent and any of such subsidiary included in the Group shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

c) Based on such audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the other auditors of the subsidiary companies include in the Group, which are incorporated in India, whose financial statements audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditors notice that has caused us and other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

(v) The dividend declared and paid, if any, by the Parent during the reporting period has been in compliance with provision of the section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) Based on our examination, which included test check, the Parent and its subsidiaries which are incorporated in India, has used accounting software for maintaining their respective books of accounts for the financial period ended March 31, 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facilities and the same has operated throughout the period for all the relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of audit, we and respective other auditors, whose report have been furnished to us by the Management of Parent, have not come across any instances of the audit trail feature being tampered with.



2. With respect to the matters specified in clause (xxi) of the paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2020, ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government, in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, according to information and explanations given to us and based on the CARO reports issued by us and the auditors of the respective companies included in the Consolidated Financial Statements to which reporting under CARO is applicable, as provided to us by the Parent's management, we report that, there are no qualification or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the CARO reports of the said companies included in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Place: Nagpur
Dated: **September 27, 2025**
UDIN No.:



For **KPRK & ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 103051W / W100965

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Kishan Verma", written over a horizontal line.

KISHAN VERMA
Partner
Membership No. 046239

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under “Report on the Other Regulatory Requirements” section of our report of even date)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group as of for the year ended **March 31, 2025**, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to these Consolidated Financial Statements of **“DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATION LIMITED”** (the “Parent”), and its subsidiary companies, (herein after the Parent and its subsidiary companies together referred to as “the Group”), as of that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Company’s Management and the Board of Directors of the Parent and its subsidiary companies, which are incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements based on the internal control with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements criteria established by the respective Companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the “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 the respective 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.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Parent and subsidiary companies, which are incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable, to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements. 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 the Consolidated 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 with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, and audit evidence obtained by the other auditors of the associate companies included in the Group, which are incorporated in India, in term of their report referred to in Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide the basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Parent and its subsidiary companies, which are incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of Management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over the Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated 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 controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated 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 explanation given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors referred to in Other Matters below, the Parent and its subsidiary companies, which are incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements were operating effectively as at **March 31, 2025**, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements established by the respective companies included in the Group, considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report, under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to two of the subsidiary companies, which are incorporated in India, on their separate financial statements is based solely on corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

Place: Nagpur
Dated: **September 27, 2025**
UDIN No.:



For **KPRK & ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 103051W / W100965

KISHAN VERMA
Partner
Membership No. 046239

DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATIONS LIMITED

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Note	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
			₹	₹
A	ASSETS			
1	Non - Current Assets			
	Property, Plants and Equipment	2	777.03	254.30
	Right-of Use Assets	3	294.86	-
	Other Intangible Assets	4	442.71	654.31
	Capital Work-in-Progress	5	125.50	58.98
	Financial Assets			
	Investments	6	474.05	117.15
	Loans	7	-	-
	Other Financial Assets	7	75.83	87.92
	Other Non - Current Assets	8	220.76	275.50
	Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	25.30	-
	Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	10	447.62	0.29
	Total Non - Current Assets		2,883.66	1,448.45
2	Current Assets			
	Inventories	11	-	0.96
	Financial Assets			
	Trade Receivables	12	2,539.98	2,907.21
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	13A	300.64	374.85
	Other Balances with Banks	13B	-	-
	Loans	-	-	-
	Other Financial Assets	14	353.91	2,144.96
	Other Current Assets	15	666.09	917.01
	Total Current Assets		3,860.62	6,344.98
	Total Assets		6,744.27	7,793.43
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
a)	EQUITY			
	Equity Share Capital	16	2,398.86	2,398.86
	Other Equity	17	3,399.96	4,840.32
	Equity attributable to the owners of the Company		5,798.82	7,239.18
	Non - Controlling Interests	17	(0.69)	(1.26)
			5,798.13	7,237.93
b)	LIABILITIES			
1	Non - Current Liabilities			
	Financial Liabilities			
	Borrowings	18	18.61	18.29
	Lease Liabilities	19	189.86	-
	Long - Term Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
	Long - Term Provisions	20	24.07	15.78
	Other Non - Current Liabilities	-	-	-
	Total Non - Current Liabilities		232.55	34.08
2	Current Liabilities			
	Financial Liabilities			
	Borrowings	-	-	-
	Lease Liabilities	21	130.43	-
	Trade Payables			
	Total Outstanding dues to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	22	-	-
	Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	22	265.72	5.05
	Other Financial Liabilities	23	221.49	402.96
	Other Current Liabilities	24	2.10	20.04
	Short - Term Provisions	25	0.06	0.05
	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	26	93.81	93.34
	Total Current Liabilities		713.60	521.43
	Total Equity and Liabilities		6,744.27	7,793.43

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE FORMING INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE ATTACHED

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

For KPRK & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 103051W / W100965

KISHAN VERMA
Partner
Membership No. 046239



PRATEEK SRIVASTAVA
Managing Director
DIN No.: 07709137

NIKITA SRIVASTAVA
CFO & Director
DIN No.: 08082593

Place: Nagpur
Dated: **September 27, 2025**
UDIN No.:25046239BMJIIN7142

Place: Pune
Dated: **September 27, 2025**

DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATIONS LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the Period ended on March 31, 2025

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs, except earnings per share data)				
S. No.	Particulars	Note	2024 - 2025 (₹)	2023 - 2024 (₹)
I	INCOME			
1	Revenue from Operations	27	3,451.89	3,525.29
2	Other Income	28	217.86	202.22
II	Total Income (Total of 1 to 2)		3,669.75	3,727.50
III	EXPENSES			
1	Cost of Materials Consumed	29	1,031.55	229.52
2	Purchase of Trading Stock		-	-
3	Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Trading Stock		-	-
4	Employee Benefits Expense	30	656.35	578.66
5	Finance Costs	31	38.03	2.87
6	Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	32	455.04	392.56
7	Other Expenses	33	3,283.45	1,690.28
IV	Total Expenses (Total of 1 to 7)		5,464.41	2,893.89
V	Profit Before Exceptional Item and Tax (II - IV)		(1,794.66)	833.61
	Exceptional Items			-
VI	Profit Before Tax (PBT)		(1,794.66)	833.61
VII	Tax Expenses			
1	Current tax	10	-	240.98
2	Deferred tax	10	(447.70)	(15.35)
VIII	Total Tax Expenses (Total of 1 to 2)		(447.70)	225.63
IX	Profit After Tax (PAT) (VI - VIII)		(1,346.95)	607.98
X	Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)			
	A) Items that will not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss			
	a)i) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		1.49	2.04
	ii) Income tax expenses on the above		(0.37)	-
	b)i) Net fair value gain / (loss) on investment in equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
	ii) Income tax expenses on the above		-	-
	B) Items that will be reclassified subsequently to the Statement of Profit and Loss			
	a)i) Net fair value gain / (loss) on investments in debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
	ii) Income tax expenses on the above		-	-
XI	Total Other Comprehensive Income		1.11	2.04
XII	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX + XI)		(1,345.84)	610.02
XIII	Profit for the year attributable to:			
	Owners of the Company		(1,347.03)	608.70
	Non - Controlling Interests		0.08	(0.73)
XIV	Other Comprehensive Income for the year attributable to:			
	Owners of the Company		1.11	2.04
	Non - Controlling Interests		-	-
XIV	Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year attributable to:			
	Owners of the Company		(1,345.92)	610.75
	Non - Controlling Interests		0.08	(0.73)
XV	Earnings per Equity Share			
	Basic (In ₹)	54	(5.62)	2.54
	Diluted (In ₹)	54	(5.62)	2.54

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE FORMING INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE ATTACHED

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

For KPRK & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 103051W / W100965

PRATEEK SRIVASTAVA
Managing Director
DIN No.: 07709137

NIKITA SRIVASTAVA
CFO & Director
DIN No.: 08082593

KISHAN VERMA
Partner
Membership No. 046239



Place: Nagpur
Dated: September 27, 2025
UDIN No.: 25046239BMJIIN7142

Place: Pune
Dated: September 27, 2025

DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATIONS LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year then ended March 31, 2025

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		(₹)	(₹)
A)	Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
	Net Profit / (Loss) Before Tax for the year as per the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss	(1,794.66)	833.61
	<u>Adjustments For:</u>		
	Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	455.04	392.56
	Interest Income	(114.44)	(170.10)
	Finance Costs	38.03	2.87
	(Surplus) / Loss on Disposal of Property, Plants and Equipment	-	0.67
	(Surplus) / Loss on Disposal of Investments	(3.13)	(30.50)
	Provision for Unsecured Doubtful Debts and Advances	1,303.33	-
	Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(115.83)	1,029.12
	<u>Adjustments For:</u>		
	(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	(935.61)	(1,779.42)
	(Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets	39.80	32.68
	(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	0.96	(0.96)
	(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	250.91	171.61
	Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	260.66	(171.54)
	Increase / (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities	(181.47)	308.80
	Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(17.94)	17.17
	Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	9.79	7.79
	Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(688.72)	(384.75)
	Income Tax Paid (Net of Refund)	(24.84)	(154.02)
	Net Cash Generated / (Used) from Operating Activities	(713.56)	(538.77)
B)	Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
	Investment in Property, Plants and Equipments (Net of Disposal)	(633.20)	(599.90)
	(Increase) / Decrease in Capital Work-in-Progress	(66.52)	(58.98)
	(Increase) / Decrease in Non - Current Investments	(353.77)	927.01
	Payment for acquiring Right-of-Use-Assets	(427.82)	-
	Purchases / Redemption of Term Deposits (Net)	1,763.34	388.82
	Capital Advances	54.74	(174.58)
	Interest Income	114.44	170.10
	Net Cash Generated / (Used) from Investing Activities	451.21	652.48
C)	Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
	Proceeds from Fresh Issue of Equity Shares	-	-
	Expenditure towards issuance of Share Capital	(94.44)	2.28
	Proceeds / (Repayments) from Non - Current Borrowings	0.32	16.92
	Increase / (Decrease) in Lease Liabilities	320.29	-
	Finance Costs	(38.03)	(2.87)
	Dividend Paid	-	-
	Net Cash Received / (Used) from Financing Activities	188.14	16.33



(D)	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalants (A + B + C)	(74.21)	130.04
(E)	Cash and Cash Equivalants at the beginning of the period	374.85	244.81
(F)	Cash and Cash Equivalants at the end of the period	300.64	374.85
(G)	Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalants (G = F - E)	(74.21)	130.04

Note:

a) Cash and Cash Equivalants Comprises of:

		(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)	
S. No.	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		₹	₹
1	Balances with Banks		
	i) Current Accounts	298.67	372.90
2	Cash-in-Hand	1.97	1.95
3	Cash and Cash Equivalants (Total of 1 to 2)	300.64	374.85

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE FORMING INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE ATTACHED

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

For KPRK & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 103051W / W100965

PRATEEK SRIVASTAVA NIKITA SRIVASTAVA
Managing Director CFO & Director
DIN No.: 07709137 DIN No.: 08082593

KISHAN VERMA
Partner
Membership No. 046239



Place: Nagpur
Dated: September 27, 2025
UDIN No.:25046239BMJIIN7142

Place: Pune
Dated: September 27, 2025

DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATIONS LIMITED
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year then ended on March 31, 2025

A) Equity Share Capital

	(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Equity Share Capital		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period...(₹)	2,398.86	2,398.86
Changes in Equity Share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period...(₹)	2,398.86	2,398.86
Changes in Equity Share capital during the reporting period	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period...(₹)	2,398.86	2,398.86

B) Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus			Item of OCI		Total attributable to owners of the Company	Non - Controlling Interest	Total Other Equity
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earning	Equity Instruments through OCI	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plan			
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Balance as at April 01, 2023 (A)	-	3,858.33	371.34	-	(1.32)	4,228.35	-	4,228.35
Addition made during the reporting period								
Net Profit / (Loss) during the reporting period	-	-	608.70	-	-	608.70	-	608.70
Non - Controlling interest arising during consolidation of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.26)	(1.26)
Addition made during the reporting period	-	2.29	-	-	-	2.29	-	2.29
Transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discount on Investment in Subsidiary	-	-	(1.06)	-	-	(1.06)	-	(1.06)
Items of the Other Comprehensive Income for the period (Net of taxes)								
Remeasurement benefit of defined benefits plan (Net)	-	-	-	-	2.04	2.04	-	2.04
Net fair value gain in equity instruments through OCI (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2023 - 2024 (B)	-	2.29	607.64	-	2.04	611.98	(1.26)	610.72
Reduction made during the reporting period								
Final Dividend (Refer "Note No. 46")	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses towards issuance of Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total reductions made during the reporting period (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024 (D) = (A + B - C)	-	3,860.62	978.98	-	0.72	4,840.32	(1.26)	4,839.07
Addition made during the reporting period								
Net Profit / (Loss) during the reporting period	-	-	(1,347.03)	-	-	(1,347.03)	-	(1,347.03)
Non - Controlling interest arising during consolidation of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	0.57



Addition made during the reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Items of the Other Comprehensive Income for the period (Net of taxes)								
Remeasurement benefit of defined benefits plan (Net)	-	-	-	-	1.11	1.11	-	1.11
Net fair value gain in equity instruments through OCI (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2024 - 2025 (E)	-	-	(1,347.03)	-	1.11	(1,345.92)	0.57	(1,345.35)
Reduction made during the reporting period								
Final Dividend (Refer "Note No. 46")	-	94.44	-	-	-	94.44	-	94.44
Expenses towards issuance of Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total reductions made during the reporting period (F)	-	94.44	-	-	-	94.44	-	94.44
Balance as at March 31, 2025 (G) = (D + E - F)	-	3,766.18	(368.05)	-	1.84	3,399.96	(0.69)	3,399.27

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE FORMING INTEGRAL PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE ATTACHED

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

For KPRK & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 103051W / W100965

PRATEEK SRIVASTAVA
Managing Director
DIN No.: 07709137

NIKITA SRIVASTAVA
CFO & Director
DIN No.: 08082593

KISHAN VERMA
Partner
Membership No. 046239



Place: Nagpur
Dated: September 27, 2025
UDIN No.: 25046239DMJIN7142

Place: Pune
Dated: September 27, 2025

Place: Pune
Dated: September 27, 2025



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year then ended on March 31, 2025

Group's Information

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise financial statements of Droneacharya Aerial Innovation Limited (the "Parent") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") for the period ended March 31, 2025.

The Parent is a Public Limited Company, domiciled and incorporated in India, under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Registered office of the Parent is situated at *1st & 2nd Floor, Galore Tech IT Park, LMD Square, Bavdhan, Pune (M.H.) - 411021*. The books of accounts and other related documents and information are maintained at *1st & 2nd Floor, Galore Tech IT Park, LMD Square, Bavdhan, Pune (M.H.) - 411021*. The Parent's shares are listed on "*Bombay Stock Exchange*" (BSE).

The Group is primarily engaged in the business of manufacture, import, export, alter, convert, modify, buy, sell, give or take on lease or hire purchase or on deferred credit or on license, service and repair or otherwise deal in any other manner, in appliances and apparatus and systems including but not limited to drones, equipment, software and hardware, silicon chips, or any other equipment, communication equipment, display devices, high frequency apparatus, magnetic components, air borne equipment, generation and servo control equipment and to act as drone specialist, counselors, advisors, programmers

The Parent's Board of Directors approved the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, and authorized for issue on September 27, 2025.

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These Consolidated Financial Statements are the separate financial statements of the Parent (also called as the "Consolidated Financial Statements") prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard ("Ind AS") as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rule, 2016, as amended, time to time. The preparation and presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements is based on the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), Division - II of the Schedule - III of the Companies Act, 2013.

Entity specific disclosure of material accounting policies, where the Indian Accounting Standards permits options are disclosed hereunder:

The Parent's management and the respective Board of Directors included in the Group has assessed the materiality of the accounting policy information, which involves exercising



judgements and considering both qualitative and quantitative factors, taking into account not only the size and nature of the items or conditions but also the characteristics of the transactions, events or conditions that could make the information more likely to impact the decisions of the users of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Entity's conclusion that an accounting policy is immaterial does not affect the disclosures requirements set out in the Indian Accounting Standards.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policies hitherto adopted. These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention, on the accrual basis of accounting except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between the market participants at the measurement date.

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under indirect method, whereby the profit and loss are adjusted for the effect of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals and accruals or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income and expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Parent are segregated. The Parent considers all highly liquid instruments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value to be cash equivalents.

The Parent's Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared and presented in Indian Rupee (₹) in Lakhs, which is also the functional currency for the Parent. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest (₹) in Lakhs up to two decimals, except when otherwise specified.

1.2 PRINCIPLE OF CONSOLIDATION

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the **DRONEACHARYA AERIAL INNOVATION LIMITED** comprise the Standalone Financial Statements of the Droneacharya Aerial Innovation Limited ("the Parent") and its subsidiary companies (collectively referred to as "the Group") as at March 31, 2025.

The Parent consolidates all the entities when it owns or controls it. Control exists when the Parent has power over an entity, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the equity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over the entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights, that give the ability to direct relevant activities which significantly affect the entity's returns.

Subsidiary Companies

Subsidiaries are consolidated, when the Parent, directly or indirectly, obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Parent, directly or indirectly, loses controls of the subsidiary. Income and expenses of subsidiary acquired are included in the Consolidated



Profit and Loss from the date the Parent, directly or indirectly, gains control until the date when the Parent, directly or indirectly, ceases to control the subsidiary.

The consolidation of accounts of the Company with its subsidiary has been prepared in accordance with Ind AS - 110, "*Consolidated Financial Statements*". The financial statements of the Parent and its subsidiary are combined on line-by-line basis and intra group balances, intra group transactions and unrealized profits or losses are fully eliminated. Ind AS - 12, "*Income Tax*" applies to temporary differences that arise from elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and other comprehensive income / (losses) are attributed to the owners of the Parent and to the non-controlling interest, shown separately in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Non-controlling interest represents that part of the total comprehensive income / (losses) and net assets of subsidiary, attributable to the interest, which is not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Parent.

The gain / (losses) in respect of part divestment / dilution of stack in subsidiary companies not resulting ceding of the controls, are recognized directly in Other Equity attributable to the owners of the Parent, in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group. The gain / (losses) in respect of divestment of stack resulting in ceding of controls in subsidiary companies are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The investments representing the interest retained in the former subsidiary, if any, is initially recognized at its fair value with the corresponding effect recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, as at the date of control is ceded. Such retained interest is subsequently accounted as Investment in subsidiary and associate companies or as a financial asset.

1.3 APPLICATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (the "MCA") notifies the new standards or amendments to the existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rule, as issued from time to time. For the period ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified amendments to Ind AS - 116, "*Lease*", relating to the sale and leaseback transactions, which is applicable to the Group w.e.f. April 01, 2024. The Group has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it is not likely to have any significant impact in its Consolidated Financial Statements.

1.4 CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

The Parent presents the assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset or liabilities are classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i) The assets / liabilities are expected to be realized / settled in the Parent's normal operating cycle.
- ii) The assets are intended for sales or consumption.
- iii) The assets / liabilities are held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- iv) The assets / liabilities are expected to be realized /settled within twelve months after the end of reporting date.



- v) The assets are cash or cash equivalents unless they are restricted from being exchanged or used to settle liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- vi) In the case of liabilities, the Parent does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

For the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Parent has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months (12 months). This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of the assets or inventories for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents.

1.5 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Measurement at Recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies as an asset is measured on the initial recognition at cost. Following the initial recognition, item of property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, *if any*. The Parent identifies and determines cost of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment separately, if the part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of that item of property, plant and equipment and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining items.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises of its purchase price net of discounts, if any, including import duties and other non-refundable purchase taxes or levies, directly attributable to cost of bringing the assets to its present location and working condition for its intended use and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration, and similar liabilities, *if any*. Cost includes the cost of replacing a part of the plants and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. Expenses directly attributable to new manufacturing facilities during its construction period are capitalized if the recognition criteria are met. Expenditure related to plans, designs and drawings of buildings or plants and machinery are capitalized under the relevant heads of property, plant and equipment, if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at periodical intervals, the Parent recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Parent and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any components accounted for as a separate asset is de-recognized when replaced.

All the costs, including administrative, financing and general overhead expenses, as are specifically attributable to construction of a specific projects or to the acquisition of a property, plant and equipment or bringing it to its present location and working condition, is include as a part of the cost of construction of the project or as a part of the cost of



property, plant and equipment, till the commencement of its commercial production. Any adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the property, plant and equipment are capitalized as aforementioned.

Borrowing costs relating to the acquisition / construction of property, plant and equipment which takes the substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment / cost of constructions to the extent they relate to the period till such property, plant and equipment are ready to be put to use.

Any subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only and only if it increases the future economic benefits from the existing assets beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Any items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment that meet definitions criteria of the property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost and depreciated over the useful life of the respective property, plant and equipment. Cost is in the nature of repairs and maintenances are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

Capital Work-in-Progress and Capital Advances

Cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use, as at the Consolidated Balance Sheet date, is shown as a *“Capital Work-in-Progress”*. The capital work-in-progress is stated at cost. Any expenditure in relation to survey and investigation of the properties is carried out as capital work-in-progress, such expenditure is either capitalized as cost of the projects on completion of construction project or the same is expensed in the period in which it is decided to abandon such projects. Any advances given towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Consolidated Balance Sheet date is disclosed as *“Other Non - Current Assets”*.

Depreciation

Depreciation on each part of property, plant and equipment are provided to the extent of the depreciable amount of the assets on the basis of *“Written Down Value Method (WDV)”* on the useful lives of the tangible property, plant and equipment as estimated by the Parent’s management and is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss, as per the requirement of *Schedule - II to the Companies Act, 2013*. The estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment have been assessed based on the technical advice, which is considered in the nature of the property, plant and equipment, the usage of the property, plant and equipment, expected physical wear and tear of such property, plant and equipment, the operating conditions, anticipated technological changes, manufacturer warranties and maintenance support of the property, plant and equipment etc.

When the parts of an item of the property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) and are depreciated over their useful lives or over the remaining useful lives of the principal property, plant and equipment, whichever is less.

The useful lives of the items of property, plants and equipment as estimated by the Parent’s management is mentioned below:



S. No.	Name of Property, Plants and Equipment	Useful Life (In Years)
1.	Plant and Machineries (comprising production equipment and drones)	5 Years
2.	Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years
3.	Office Equipment	5 Years
4.	Computer and Other Data Processing units	3 Years
5.	Motor Vehicles	8 Years
6.	Electrical Installation and Other Equipment	10 Years

The Parent based on technical assessment made by the technical experts and the Parents's management estimate, depreciate certain items of property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful lives which are different from the useful lives as prescribed under *Schedule - II of the Companies Act, 2013*. The Parent's management believes that the useful lives given above are best to represent the period over which the Parent's management expects to use this property, plant and equipment.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold land and their improvement cost are amortized over the period of the lease. The useful lives, residual value of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment and method of depreciation is reviewed at the end of each reporting period, *if any*, of these expectations differ from the previous estimates, such change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets are recognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from derecognition of the property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, as and when the assets are de-recognized.

b) Intangible Assets

Measurement at Recognition

Intangible assets acquired separately measured on the initial recognition at cost. Intangible assets arising on the acquisition of businesses are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Internally generated intangible assets, including research costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Following the initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, *if any*.

Amortization

Intangible assets with the finite lives are amortized on a "*Written Down Value Method*" over the estimated useful economics lives of such intangible assets. The amortization expenses



on intangible assets with finite lives are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are mentioned below:

S. No.	Particulars	Useful Life (In Years)
1.	Software and Websites	7 Years
2.	Trademarks	15 Years

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with the finite useful lives are reviewed at the end of each financial year. If any of these expectations differ from the previous estimates, such changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Derecognition

The carrying amount of an intangible asset is derecognized at disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the de-recognition of an intangible assets is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible assets and is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, as and when such assets are de-recognized.

c) Impairment

Assessment for impairment is done on each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization and assets representing investment in subsidiary and associate companies are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amount may not be recoverable. Such circumstances include, though are not limited to, significant or sustained decline in revenues or earnings and material adverse changes in the economic environments.

The Parent assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that assets may be impaired, if any indication exists based on internal or external factors, or when Annual impairment testing for assets is required, the Parent Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of the assets or its cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, the assets are considered impaired and written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is greater of the fair value less cost to sell and value-in-use. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market rates and the risk specific to the assets. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the assets belong. Fair value less cost to sell is the best estimate of the amount obtainable from the sale of an assets in an arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, less cost of disposal. After the impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the assets over its remaining useful lives.



Reversal of impairment losses recognized in prior years is recorded when there is an indication that the impairment losses recognized for the assets no longer exists or has decreased. However, the increase in the carrying amount of assets due to the reversal of an impairment loss is recognized to the extent it does exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the assets in the prior years.

Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and included in depreciation and amortization expense. Impairment losses are reversed in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognized.

d) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized on transfer of control of promised goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Parent is expected to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured in the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration on accounts of various discounts and schemes offered by the Parent as a part of the Contracts) allocated to that performance obligation. These variable considerations are estimated based on the expected value of outflow. Revenue (net of variable consideration) is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

Sale of Products

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when control on the goods has been transferred to the customers. The performance obligation in the case of sale of goods is satisfied at a point in time i.e. when the material is shipped to the customers or delivery to the customers as may be specified in the contracts with them.

Sales (Gross) excludes Goods and Service Tax (GST) and is a net of discounts and incentives to the customers.

Sale of Services

Revenue from sales of service is recognized over the period of time by measuring the progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation for the service rendered. The revenue is recognized based on the agreements / arrangements with the customers as the service is performed and based on the satisfaction of performance obligation.

Advances from customers are recognized under "*Other Current Liabilities*" and released to revenue on satisfaction of performance obligation.

Interest

Revenue from interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or



receipts over the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial assets or to the amortized cost of financial liabilities.

e) Government Grants and Subsidies

Recognition and Measurements

The Parent recognizes grant as income when there is reasonable assurance that the Parent will comply with all the necessary conditions attached to them and the grant will be received, in accordance with Ind AS - 20, *"Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance"*. The Parent is entitled to receive, certain non-refundable subsidies from the Government in respect of manufacturing units located in the State of Maharashtra, which are measured, when the right to receive the amounts from the Government is established.

Government grants are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which related costs, which the grants are intended to compensate, are recognized as expenses. Government grants related to property, plants and equipment are presented at fair value, and grants are recognized as deferred income.

Presentation

Income from the above grants and subsidies are presented under Revenue from Operations. Government grants related to property, plants and equipment are presented at fair value, and grants are recognized as deferred income.

f) Inventories

Raw material, work-in-progress, finished goods, packing material, stores and spares, components, consumables and stock-in-trade are carried at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written - down below cost, if the finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above costs. The comparison of costs and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis. In determining the cost of raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, packing materials, stores and spares, components and trading stock, *"Weighted Average"* method is used. Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, non-refundable duties and taxes, cost of conversion including an appropriate share of fixed and variable production overheads and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and conditions.

"Net Realizable Value" is the estimated selling price of inventories in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated cost necessary to make the sales of the products.

The Group considers factors like estimated shelf life, product discontinuances and aging of inventory in determining the provision for slow moving, obsolete and other non - saleable inventory and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect the recoverable value of the inventory.



g) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is in any contract that gives rise to the financial assets of one entity and financial liabilities or equity instruments of another entity.

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurements

The Parent recognizes a financial asset in its Consolidated Balance Sheet as and when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. All the financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Where the fair value of a financial assets at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognized as a gain or loss in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss at initial recognition, if the fair value is determined through a quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e. level 1 input) or through a valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e. level 2 input).

In case the fair value is not determined using a level 1 or level 2 input as mentioned above, the difference between the fair value and transaction price is deferred appropriately and recognized as a gain or loss in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that such gain or loss arises due to a change in factor that market participants taken into account, when pricing the financial assets.

Subsequent Measurements

For subsequent measurements, the Parent classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

- i) The Parent's business model for managing the financial assets and
- ii) The contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial assets.

Based on the above criteria, the Parent classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

- i) Financial assets measured at amortized costs
- ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- iii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial Assets measured at Amortized Costs

A financial asset is measured at the amortized costs if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The Parent's business model objective for managing the financial assets is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and



b) The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans and other financial assets of the Parent. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Under the effective interest method, the future cash receipts are discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amounts and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial assets over the relevant period of the financial assets to arrive at the amortized costs at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization, under effective interest method is recognized as interest income over the relevant period of the financial assets. The same is included under “*Other Income*” in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The amortized costs of financial assets are also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

Financial Assets measured at FVTOCI

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- a) The Parent’s business model objective for managing the financial assets is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to certain investments in debt instruments. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Parent recognizes interest income and impairment losses and its reversals in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

On de-recognition of such financial assets, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Further, the Parent, through an irrevocable election at initial recognition, has measured certain investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI. The Parent has made such selection on an instrument-by-instrument basis. These equity instruments are neither held for trading nor are contingent consideration recognized under a business combination. Pursuant to such irrevocable election, subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, the Parent recognizes dividend income from such instruments in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, when the right to receive such payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Parent and the amount can be measured reliably.

On de-recognition of such financial assets, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is not reclassified from equity to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Parent may transfer such cumulative gain or loss into retained earnings within equity.

Financial Assets measured at FVTPL



A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized costs or at FVTOCI as explained above. This is a residual category applied to all other investments of the Parent excluding investments in subsidiary and associate companies. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial assets or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized (i.e. removed from the Parent's Consolidated Balance Sheet) when any of the following occurs:

- i) The contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire.
- ii) The Parent transfers its contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial assets and has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.
- iii) The Parent retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows without material delay to one or more recipients under a *"pass-through"* arrangement (thereby substantially transferring all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets).
- iv) The Parent neither transfers nor retains substantially all risk and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial assets.

In cases, where the Parent has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial assets, but retains control of the financial assets, the Parent continues to recognize such financial assets to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial assets. In that case, the Parent also recognizes an associated liability. The financial assets and the associated liabilities are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Parent has retained.

On de-recognition of financial assets, (except as mentioned in above for financial assets measured at FVTOCI), the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Parent applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurements and recognition of loss allowance on the following:

- i) Trade receivables
- ii) Financial assets measured at amortized costs (other than trade receivables)
- iii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

In the case of trade receivables, the Parent follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

In the case of other assets (listed as ii and iii above), the Parent determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial assets since the initial recognition. If



the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to twelve months ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

Subsequently, if the credit quality of the financial assets improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Parent reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on twelve months ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Parent in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expected to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of financial assets. Twelve months ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within twelve months from the reporting date.

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased, and probability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

As a practical expedient, the Parent uses a provision matrix to measure lifetime ECL on its portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward-looking estimates are updated.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the reporting period are recognized as income / expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss under the head “Other Expenses”.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurements

The Parent recognizes financial liabilities in its Consolidated Balance Sheet when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities.

Where the fair value of a financial liabilities at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognized as a gain or loss in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss at initial recognition if the fair value is determined through a quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e. level 1 input) or through a valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e. level 2 input).

In case the fair value is not determined using a level 1 or level 2 input as mentioned above, the difference between the fair value and transaction price is deferred appropriately and



recognized as a gain or loss in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, only to the extent that such gain or loss arises, due to a change in factor that market participants taken into account when pricing the financial liabilities.

Subsequent Measurements

All the financial liabilities of the Parent are subsequently measured at amortized costs using the effective interest method.

Under the effective interest method, the future cash payments are exactly discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial liabilities over the relevant period of the financial liabilities to arrive at the amortized costs at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization, under effective interest method are recognized as interest expense over the relevant period of the financial liabilities. The same is included under finance costs in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liabilities is discharged or cancelled or expire. When existing financial liabilities are replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liabilities are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification are treated as the de-recognition of the original liabilities and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liabilities de-recognized and the consideration paid is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

h) Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Parent enters into derivative financial contracts in the nature of forward currency contracts with external parties to hedge its foreign currency risks relating to foreign currency denominated financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The Parent formally establishes a hedge relationship between such forward currency contracts ("*Hedging Instruments*") and recognized financial liabilities ("*Hedged Items*") through a formal documentation at the inception of the hedge relationship in line with the Parent's Risk Management objective and strategy.

The hedge relationship so designated is accounted for in accordance with the accounting principles prescribed for a fair value hedge under Ind AS - 109, "*Financial Instruments*".

Recognition and Measurement of Fair Value Hedge



Hedging instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Gain or loss arising from such changes in the fair value of hedging instruments is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Hedging instruments is recognized as financial assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, if it's fair value as at reporting date is positive as compared to carrying value and as financial liabilities, if it's fair value as at reporting date is negative as compared to carrying value.

Hedged items (recognized financial liabilities) are initially recognized at fair value on the date of entering into the contractual obligation and are subsequently measured at amortized costs. The hedging gain or loss on the hedged items is adjusted to the carrying value of the hedged item as per the effective interest method and the corresponding effects are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

On derecognition of the hedged items, the unamortized fair value of the hedging instrument adjusted to the hedged items, is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

i) Fair Value

The Parent measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above. 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 assets or transfer the liabilities takes place either:

- * In the principal market for the assets or liabilities, or
- * In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the assets or liabilities.

All the assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements are categorized within fair value hierarchy that categorizes into three levels, described are 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 assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Inputs that are unobservable for the assets or liabilities.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Parent 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.

j) Foreign Currency Transactions

a) Initial Recognition

Transactions in the foreign currencies entered into by the Parent are accounted in the functional currency (i.e. Indian Rupee ₹), by applying the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction i.e. spot exchange rate. Any exchange difference arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the reporting period are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to the finance costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or constructions of the qualifying assets, are capitalized to the qualifying assets.

b) Measurement of Foreign Currency Items at Reporting Date

Foreign currency monetary items of the Parent are restated as at the end of the reporting date by using the closing exchange rate as prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India. Non-monetary items are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transactions i.e. measured at historical costs. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is measured i.e. using the exchange rate at the date of transactions. Exchange differences arising out of foreign exchange translations and settlements during the period are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

k) Taxes on Income

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred income tax. Tax expenses are the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the reporting period current tax and deferred income tax. Tax expenses are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to the items recognized in the other comprehensive income or in the equity. In that case, tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current income tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of taxable profit for the reporting period. Taxable profit differs from “*Profit Before Tax*” as reported under Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss because of item of expenses or income that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible under Income Tax Act, 1961.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured by using the tax rates that have been enacted by the end of the reporting period for the amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the income tax authorities. Current tax also includes any adjustment amount to tax payable / receivable in respect of previous reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit under Income Tax Act, 1961 and their



carrying amounts. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are generally recognized for all deductible and taxable temporary differences. However, in the case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than business combination) that affect neither the taxable profits nor the accounting profits or does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary difference, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized. Also, for temporary differences, if any, that may arise from initial recognition of goodwill, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, and any unused tax losses and unused tax credits, to the extent, it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary difference can be utilized. In the case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that affect neither the taxable profits nor the accounting profits, deferred tax assets are not recognized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets / liabilities are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the benefits of part or all such deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Consolidated Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Uncertain Tax Positions

The Parent's management periodically evaluates the positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and consider whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept uncertain tax treatments. The Parent reflects the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using one of two methods, the expected value method (the sum of the possibility - weighted amounts in range of possible outcomes) or the most likely amount (single most likely amount method in a range of possible outcomes), depending on which is expected to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty. The Parent applies consistent judgments and estimates, if an uncertain tax treatment affects both the current and deferred income tax.

Presentation

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized as income or an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income, in which case, the current tax and deferred tax income / expense are recognized in other comprehensive income.



The Parent offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset, if the Parent has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Parent.

l) Lease

A lease is classified at the inception date as finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of the Parent is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Parent as a Lessee:

- a) **Operating Lease:** Rental payable under the operating lease is charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss on a “*Straight - line*” basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another systematic basis is more representative of time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.
- b) **Finance Lease:** Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease, at the lower of the fair value of the property or the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liabilities for the lessor are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are appropriated between finance expenses and the reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liabilities. Finance expenses are charged directly against the income over the period of the lease unless they are directly attributable to the qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized. Contingent rental is recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

A leased assets are depreciated over the useful lives of the assets, however, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Parent will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the assets and the lease terms.

The Parent as a Lessor:

Lease payments under operating leases are recognized as an income on a straight-line basis in the consolidated statement of profit and loss over the lease term except where the lease payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation. The respective leased assets are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet based on their nature.

m) Treatment of Lease Accounting

Assets taken on lease

The Parent mainly has lease arrangements for land and building for offices, Guesthouse, training Ground and Training Classroom.



The Parent assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract in accordance with Ind AS 116. The assessment involves the exercise of judgement about whether (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset, (ii) the Company has substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of the lease, and (iii) the Parent has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Parent recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The ROU asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of, the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the end of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset if the Company expects to exercise a purchase option in the lease. The estimated useful lives of ROU assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, generally discounted using an incremental borrowing rate specific to the Parent, term and currency of the contract.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate known at the commencement date; and extension option payments or purchase options payment which the Parent is reasonably certain to exercise.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "other expenses" in the statement of profit or loss. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made and remeasured (with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset) when there is a change in future lease payments in case of renegotiation, changes of an index or rate or in case of reassessment of options.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Parent has elected not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for short term leases as well as low value assets and recognize the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

o) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost include the interest, commitments charges on bank borrowings, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the finance cost.



Borrowing costs, if any, that are directly attributable to the acquisition or constructions or production of qualifying property, plant and equipment are capitalized as a part of cost of that property, plant and equipment until such time that the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which take a substantial period of time to get ready for the intended use or sale.

When the Parent borrows the funds specially for the purpose of obtaining the qualifying assets, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalized with the qualifying assets. When the Parent borrows fund generally and uses them for obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalization of borrowing costs is computed on weighted average cost of general costs that are outstanding during the reporting period and used for acquisition of the qualifying assets. Capitalization of the borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for intended use are complete.

Other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. Any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

p) Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits

All the employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short-term employee benefits and they are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related services. The Parent recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for services are rendered as a liability (accrued expense) after deducting any amount already paid.

Post - Employment Benefits

a) Defined Contribution Plans

Defined contribution plans are employee state insurance scheme and Government administrated pension fund scheme for all the applicable employees and superannuation scheme for all the eligible employees, who met eligible criteria. The Parent's contribution to defined contribution plans is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the reporting period to which they relate.

i) Recognition and Measurement of Defined Contribution Plans

The Parent recognizes contribution payable to a defined contribution plan as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the employees render services to the Parent during the reporting period. If the contributions payable for services received from employees before the reporting date exceed the contributions already paid, the deficit payable is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the reporting date, the excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.



b) Defined Benefits Plans

i) Gratuity

The Parent operates a defined benefits plan for its employees. The Parent pays the gratuity to employee whoever has completed its five years of service with the Parent at the time of retirement or resignation or superannuation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 Days salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The liabilities in respect of gratuity are calculated using “*Project Unit Credit Method*” and spread over the period during which the benefits are expected to be derived from employee services. The remeasurements of defined benefits plan in respect of post-employments are charged to the other comprehensive income (OCI).

ii) Provident Fund Scheme

Provident fund is defined contribution plan covering certain eligible employees. The Parent and the eligible employees make a monthly contribution to the provident fund maintained by the regional provident fund commissioners equal to the specified percentage of the basic salary of the eligible employees as per the scheme. The contributions to the provident fund are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the period when the contributions are due. The Parent has no obligation other than the contributions payable to the provident fund.

Recognition and Measurement of Defined Contribution Plans

The cost of providing defined benefits is determined using the “*Projected Unit Cash Credit*” method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Consolidated Balance Sheet date. The defined benefit obligations recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet represent the present value of the defined benefit obligations as reduced by the fair value of plan assets, *if applicable*. Any defined benefit assets (negative benefit defined obligations resulting from these calculations) are recognized representing the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

All expenses represented by current service cost, past service cost, if any, and net interest on defined benefit liabilities / (assets) are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Remeasurement of the net defined benefits liabilities/ (assets) comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on the plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities /assets), are recognized in other comprehensive income. Such remeasurements are not reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the subsequent periods.

Past service cost is recognized immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, else is amortized on a straight-line basis over the average period until the amended benefits become vested. Actuarial gain or losses in respect of the defined benefits plan are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

The Parent presents the above liabilities as current and non-current in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as per the actuarial valuation by the independent actuary.



q) Earnings per Share

The Parent reports the basic and diluted Earnings per Share (EPS) in accordance with Ind AS - 33, "*Earnings per Share*". Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Parent for the period by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period as adjusted for the effects of all potential equity shares, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

The weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such a bonus Issue, bonus elements in right issue, share splits, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of Equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

r) Provisions and Contingencies

The Parent recognizes provisions when a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event exists, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated.

If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liabilities. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Parent has a present legal obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by the best estimate of the outflow of economic benefits required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. Where no reliable estimate can be made, a disclosure is made as Contingent Liabilities.

Contingent assets are a possible asset arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed, only by the occurrence and non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the controls of the Parent. Contingent assets are not recognized till realization of the income is virtually certain and are not recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The nature of such assets and an estimate of its financial effects are disclosed in the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.



s) Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the Consolidated Financial Statements, where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Parent. These are the material items of income or expenses that have shown separately due to their nature and incidence. An ordinary item of income or expense which by its size, nature, occurrence or incidence requires a disclosure in order to improve understanding of the performance of the Parent is treated as an exceptional item in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

t) Event after Reporting Date

Adjusting events are those events that provides further evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. The Consolidated Financial Statements are adjusted for such events before authorization for issue. Non-adjusting events are those events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the end of the reporting period are not accounted, but disclosed if material.

All the events occurring after the Consolidated Balance Sheet date up to the date of the approval of the Consolidated Financial Statement of the Parent by the board of directors on **September 27, 2025**, have been considered, disclosed and adjusted, wherever applicable, as per the requirement of Indian Accounting Standards. Refer “*Note No. 48*” of Consolidated Financial Statements for further references.

u) Cash Flow Statements

Cash flows statements are reported using the method set out in the Ind AS - 7, “*Cash Flow Statements*” and is prepared by using indirect method adjusting the net profit / (losses) before tax excluding exceptional items for the effect of:

- i) Changes during the period in inventories and other operating receivables and payables;
- ii) Non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, unrealized foreign currency gain / (losses); and
- iii) all other items for which the cash effects are investing and financing cash flows.

The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Parent are segregated. The cash and cash equivalents (including balances with banks), shown in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows exclude items, which are not available for general use as at the date of Consolidated Balance Sheet.

v) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and cheques-in-hand, balances with banks, and demand deposits with banks where the original maturity is three months or less and other short-term highly liquid investments net of bank of overdrafts which are repayable on demand as these from an integral part of the Parent’s cash management.

w) Commitments

Commitments are the future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows:



- i) estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;
- ii) other non-cancellable commitment, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of the Parent's management.

Other commitments related to sales / procurements made in the normal course of business are not disclosed to avoid the excessive details.

1.6 RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENT

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (the "MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules as issued from time to time. For the period March 31, 2025, the MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Group.

1.7 KEY ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements is in conformity with the Ind AS, which requires the Parent's managements to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of the assets, liabilities, incomes, and expenses (including the contingent liabilities) and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities effected in future periods. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key resources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described as follow:

- a) **Income Tax:** The Parent's tax jurisdiction is in India. Significant judgments are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the income tax provisions, including the amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax provisions (Refer "Note No. 10").
- b) **Property, Plant and Equipment:** Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the assets base of the Parent. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of the Parent's assets are determined by the Parent's management at the time the assets are acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial period end. The useful lives of each of these assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or based on the technical estimates, taken into the account the nature of the assets, estimated usage, expected residual values and operating conditions of the assets. The useful lives are based on historical experience with the similar assets



as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technical or commercial obsolescence arising from changes or improvements in production or from a change in market demand of the product or service output of the assets.

- c) **Defined Benefits Obligations:** The costs of providing gratuity and other post-employment benefits are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with *Ind AS - 19, "Employee Benefits"* over the period during which benefit is derived from the employees' services. It is determined by using the actuarial valuation and assessed on the basis of assumptions selected by the Parent's management. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These assumptions include salary escalation rate, discount rates, expected rate of return on assets and mortality rates. The same is disclosed in "*Note No. 40*", "*Employee Benefits*". Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term in nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to change in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date by the Parent's Management.
- d) **Fair Value measurements of Financial Instruments:** When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques, including the discounted cashflow model, which involves various judgments and assumptions. The input to these models is taken from observable markets wherever possible, where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair value. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments.
- e) **Recoverability of Trade Receivables:** Judgment is required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision is 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-payments.
- f) **Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:** The Parent's management estimates the provision that has present obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that outflows of resources will be required to settle the obligation. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

The Parent uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is 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 controls of the Parent 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 the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements.



- g) **Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets:** The impairment provision of financial assets is based on the assumptions about the risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Parent uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Parent's history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of the reporting period.

In the case of non-financial assets, the Parent estimates asset's recoverable amount, this is higher of an assets or cash generating units (CGU) fair value less the cost of disposal and the value-in-use. In assessing the value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted using the pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets. In determining the fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is being used.

- h) **Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities:** Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses or unused tax credit for which there is probability of utilization against the future taxable profits. The Parent uses judgments to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.



2) Property, Plants and Equipment

S. No.	Particulars	Gross Carrying Value				Depreciation				Net Carrying Value	
		Cost As At 01.04.2024	Addition made during the period	Deduction / Adjustment	Cost As At 31.03.2025	Depreciation Upto 01.04.2024	Addition made during the period	Deduction / Adjustment	Depreciation As At 31.03.2025	As At 31.03.2025	As At 31.03.2024
<u>A</u>	<u>Furniture and Fixtures</u> Furniture and Fixtures	19.58	2.50	-	22.08	7.28	3.65	-	10.93	11.15	12.31
<u>B</u>	<u>Plant and Equipment</u> Plants and Equipment Office Equipments	267.53 15.09	622.86 0.06	- -	890.40 15.14	95.84 9.21	76.02 2.66	- -	171.86 11.88	718.54 3.27	171.69 5.88
<u>C</u>	<u>Motor Vehicles</u> Motor Vehicles	80.74	-	-	80.74	34.26	14.52	-	48.78	31.96	46.48
<u>D</u>	<u>Computers and Peripherals</u> Computer and Peripherals	38.65	7.49	-	46.14	20.70	13.33	-	34.03	12.10	17.95
	Total... (₹)	421.59	632.91	-	1,054.50	167.29	110.18	-	277.47	777.03	254.30

S. No.	Particulars	Gross Carrying Value				Depreciation				Net Carrying Value	
		Cost As At 01.04.2023	Addition made during the period	Deduction / Adjustment	Cost As At 31.03.2024	Depreciation Upto 01.04.2023	Addition made during the period	Deduction / Adjustment	Depreciation As At 31.03.2024	As At 31.03.2024	As At 31.03.2023
<u>A</u>	<u>Furniture and Fixtures</u> Furniture and Fixtures	19.58	-	-	19.58	3.02	4.26	-	7.28	12.31	16.57
<u>B</u>	<u>Plant and Equipment</u> Plants and Equipment Office Equipments	98.86 14.46	176.30 0.63	7.63 -	267.53 15.09	23.43 4.54	72.40 4.68	- -	95.84 9.21	171.69 5.88	75.43 9.92
<u>C</u>	<u>Motor Vehicles</u> Motor Vehicles	65.87	23.55	8.67	80.74	17.22	17.04	-	34.26	46.48	48.64
<u>D</u>	<u>Computers and Peripherals</u> Computer and Peripherals	23.90	14.75	-	38.65	8.40	12.30	-	20.70	17.95	15.50
	Total..(₹)	222.67	215.23	16.30	421.59	56.61	110.68	-	167.29	254.30	166.05

1) The amount of Contractual Commitments for the purpose of acquisition or constructions of the Property, Plants and Equipment are disclosed under "Note No. 44", if any.

3) Right-of-Use Assets*

S. No.	Particulars	Gross Carrying Value				Amortization				Net Carrying Value	
		Cost As At 01.04.2024	Addition during made the period	Deduction / Adjustment	Cost As At 31.03.2025	Depreciation Upto 01.04.2024	Addition during made the period	Deduction / Adjustment	Depreciation As At 31.03.2025	As At 31.03.2025	As At 31.03.2024
A	Right-of-Use Assets										
	Leasehold Land	-	427.82	-	427.82	-	132.96	-	132.96	294.86	-
	Total..(₹)	-	427.82	-	427.82	-	132.96	-	132.96	294.86	-

* All the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company. Please refer "Note No. 19" for addition and movement in the lease liabilities and for further references.



4) Other Intangible Assets

S. No.	Particulars	Gross Carrying Value				Amortization				Net Carrying Value	
		Cost As At 01.04.2024	Addition during made the period	Deduction / Adjustment	Cost As At 31.03.2025	Depreciation Upto 01.04.2024	Addition during made the period	Deduction / Adjustment	Depreciation As At 31.03.2025	As At 31.03.2025	As At 31.03.2024
A	Software										
	Softwares	971.75	0.30	-	972.05	317.72	211.85	-	529.57	442.48	654.03
	Trademark	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.22	0.05	0.27	0.27	0.23	0.28
	Total..(₹)	972.25	0.30	-	972.55	317.94	211.90	-	529.84	442.71	654.31

S. No.	Particulars	Gross Carrying Value				Amortization				Net Carrying Value	
		Cost As At 01.04.2023	Addition during made the period	Deduction / Adjustment	Cost As At 31.03.2024	Depreciation Upto 01.04.2023	Addition during made the period	Deduction / Adjustment	Depreciation As At 31.03.2024	As At 31.03.2024	As At 31.03.2023
A	Software										
	Softwares	571.46	400.30	-	971.75	35.91	281.81	-	317.72	654.03	535.55
	Trademark	0.50	-	-	0.50	0.15	0.07	-	0.22	0.28	0.35
	Total... (₹)	571.96	400.30	-	972.25	36.06	281.88	-	317.94	654.31	535.90

1) The amount of Contractual Commitments for the purpose of acquisition or constructions of the Other Intangible Assets are disclosed under "Note No. 44", if any.



5 Capital Work-in-Progress*

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Capital Work-in-Progress		
For Factory Building	-	-
For Plants and Equipment	125.50	58.98
For Electrical Installations	-	-
For Other Property, Plants and Equipment	-	-
Total...(₹)	125.50	58.98

* Refer "Note No. 36" for aging analysis of Capital Work-in-Progress.

6 Non - Current Investments

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Investment in Equity Instruments		
Unquoted Equity Shares, Fully Paid Up		
a) Investment in Other Companies		
<u>Fully Paid up with Face Value of ₹ 10 each unless otherwise specified</u>		
500 (Prev Year 500) Compulsory Convertible Preference Share of Technit Space Aero Works Private Limited	11.20	11.20
256 (Prev Year 256) Preference Share of Gridbots Technologies Private limited	60.00	60.00
Total...(₹) (A)	71.20	71.20
Investments in Mutual Funds		
Quoted Mutual Fund, Fully Paid Up		
<u>Fully Paid up with Face Value of ₹ 10 each unless otherwise specified</u>		
NIL (Prev Year 1,724.707 Units) of Axis Liquid Fund - Regular Plan - Growth (Debt Mutual Fund)	-	45.95
14,086.087 Units (Prev Year NIL) of Axis Liquid Fund - Regular Growth (CFGPG) - (Debt Mutual Fund)	402.85	-
Total...(₹) (B)	402.85	45.95
Total...(₹) (A + B)	474.05	117.15

6.1 Classification of Investments

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Investments in Equity Instruments		
Quoted, Fully Paid Up		
Aggregate Amount of Quoted Investments - At Cost	-	-
Aggregate Amount of Quoted Investments - At Market Value	-	-
Aggregate Amount of Unquoted Investments	71.20	71.20
Aggregate Amount of Impairment in Value of Investments	-	-



6.2 Classification of Investments

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Investments in Mutual Funds		
Quoted, Fully Paid Up		
Aggregate Amount of Quoted Investments - At Cost	400.00	43.22
Aggregate Amount of Quoted Investments - At Market Value	402.85	45.95
Aggregate Amount of Unquoted Investments	-	-
Aggregate Amount of Impairment in Value of Investments	-	-

6.3 Category Wise Classification of Investments

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Investments in Instruments		
Financial Assets measured at Amortized Costs	-	-
Financial Assets measured at Costs	71.20	71.20
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss	402.85	45.95

7 Other Non - Current Financial Assets

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Others***		
Security Deposits*	56.21	68.30
Term Deposits held as Margin Money against Bank Guarantee and Other Commitments**	19.62	19.62
Total...(₹)	75.83	87.92

* Security deposits are long-term in nature and have been provided for business purposes. These deposits are refundable upon completion of the respective tenure and fulfillment of the terms and conditions attached to them.

** The term deposits held by the Parent with Banks and Financial Institutions comprises of the time deposits and are made of varying period between one years to two years and earn the interest at the respective deposits rate, the same are held as lien or pledged by them against the bank guarantee provided to the Government authorities and other institutions by the Parent, amounting to ₹ 07.22 Lakhs (Prev Year ₹ 07.22 Lakhs).

*** Refer "Note No. 35B" for the information of credit risk and market risk.

8 Other Non - Current Assets

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Others		
Capital Advances*	220.76	275.50
Advances other than Capital Advances	-	-
Income Tax Refund Receivables	-	-
Total...(₹)	220.76	275.50



* No amounts of capital advances are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other persons, nor due from firms or private companies respectively in which director is partner, a director or a member.

9 Current Tax Assets (Net)

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Income Tax (Net)		
Advance Income Tax	-	-
Tax Deducted at Source Receivables	25.30	-
Tax Collected at Source Receivables	-	-
<u>Less:</u> Provision for Income Tax	-	-
Total...(₹)	25.30	-

The tax rate used for calculation above is Corporate Tax rate at the rate 25.168% (Prev Year 25.168%) payable by the Corporate Entities on taxable profits under Indian Tax Laws.



10 Income Taxes

A The major components of income tax expenses during the year are as under:

S. No.	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		₹	₹
i)	Income tax recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
	<u>Current tax</u>		
	In respect of current year	-	240.98
	Adjustment in respect of previous year	-	-
	<u>Deferred Tax</u>		
	In respect of current year	(447.70)	(15.35)
	Income tax expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	(447.70)	225.63
ii)	Income tax recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income		
	<u>Deferred tax</u>		
	On account of remeasurement of defined benefit plans	0.37	-
	On account of net fair value gain on investments in equity instruments	-	-
	Income tax expenses recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income	0.37	-

B Reconciliation of Tax Expenses and the Accounting Profit for the year is as under:

S. No.	Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		₹	₹
1	Net Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	(1,792.28)	833.61
2	Income tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
3	Income tax expenses calculated on above	(451.08)	209.80
4	Tax effect on non-deductible expenses	2.29	-
5	Tax effect on difference in carrying value and tax base of land	-	-
6	Others	1.09	15.83
7	Total	(447.70)	225.63
8	Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
9	Tax expenses as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(447.70)	225.63

The tax rate used for reconciliation above is Corporate Tax rate at the rate 25.168% (Prev Year 25.168%) payable by the Corporate Entities on taxable profits under Indian Tax Laws.



C The major components of Deferred Tax Liabilities / (Assets) arising on account of timing differences as follows:

As At March 31, 2025

S. No.	Particulars	Balance Sheet	Profit and Loss	OCI	Balance Sheet
		01.04.2024	2024 - 2025	2024 - 2025	31.03.2025
1	Difference between written down value on Property, Plants and Equipments as per books of accounts and Income Tax Act, 1961	(0.29)	(39.97)	-	(40.26)
2	Allowance for unsecured doubtful debts and advances	-	(328.02)	-	(328.02)
3	Provision for expenses allowed for tax purpose on payment basis	-	(6.45)	-	(6.45)
4	Difference in Right-of-Use Asset and Lease Liabilities	-	(6.40)	-	(6.40)
5	On account of Income Tax Losses	-	(66.57)	-	(66.57)
6	Difference in carrying amount and tax base of Investments in mutual funds measured at FVTPL	-	0.72	-	0.72
7	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	0.37	0.37
8	On Account of Income Tax Losses of Subsidiary Companies	-	(1.01)	-	(1.01)
9	Deferred Tax Expenses / (Benefits)		(447.70)	0.37	-
9	Net Deferred Tax Liabilities / (Assets)	(0.29)			(447.62)

As At March 31, 2024

S. No.	Particulars	Balance Sheet	Profit and Loss	OCI	Balance Sheet
		01.04.2023	2023 - 2024	2023 - 2024	31.03.2024
1	Difference between written down value on Property, Plants and Equipments as per books of accounts and Income Tax Act, 1961	15.06	(15.35)	-	(0.29)
2	Allowance for unsecured doubtful debts and advances	-	-	-	-
3	Provision for expenses allowed for tax purpose on payment basis	-	-	-	-
4	Difference in carrying value and tax base of land	-	-	-	-
5	Remeasurements of defined benefits plan through Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
7	Deferred Tax Expenses / (Benefits)		(15.35)	-	
8	Net Deferred Tax Liabilities / (Assets)	15.06			(0.29)



11 Inventories*

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Inventories**		
(Valued at lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value)		
Raw Materials	-	0.96
Finished Goods	-	-
Total...(₹)	-	0.96

* Cost of inventories recognized as an expense during the reporting period is disclosed in "Note No. 29".

** Cost of inventories recognized as an expense included ₹ NIL (Prev Year ₹ NIL) in respect of written down value of inventories to the net realizable value. There has been no reversal towards such written down value in the current reporting period and previous reporting period.

12 Trade Receivables*

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Unsecured**		
Considered Good	3,843.31	2,907.21
Considered Doubtful	-	-
Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-
<u>Less: Allowances for Unsecured Doubtful Debts & Advances</u>	1,303.33	-
Total...(₹)	2,539.98	2,907.21

* Refer "Note No. 35B" for the Information of credit risk and market risk for Trade Receivables.

** Refer "Note No. 37" for aging analysis of Trade Receivables.

No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other persons, nor due from firms or private companies respectively in which director is partner, a director or a member.

13 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
A) Cash and Cash Equivalents*		
<u>Balances with Banks</u>		
In Current Account	298.67	372.90
Cash-in-Hand	1.97	1.95
Total...(₹) (A)	300.64	374.85
B) Other Balances with Banks		
Unpaid / Unclaimed Dividend	-	-
Total...(₹) (B)	-	-
Total...(₹) (A + B)	300.64	374.85



* There are no restrictions with regards to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of reporting period and previous reporting period.

14 Other Current Financial Assets

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Others		
Interest Receivables	14.21	41.92
Term Deposits held as Margin Money with Banks against Bank Guarantee and Commission*	339.69	2,103.03
Total...(₹)	353.91	2,144.96

* The term deposits held by the Parent with banks or financial institutions comprises of the time deposit and are made of varying period less than one year and earn the interest at the respective deposit rates, the same are held as lien or pledged by them against the bank guarantee provided to the Government authorities and other institutions by the Parent, amounting to ₹ 11.36 Lakhs (Prev Year ₹ 11.36 Lakhs).

15 Other Current Assets*

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Others		
Advances to Vendor's	305.82	500.32
Advances towards Expenditures	8.70	85.47
Balances with the Revenue Authorities	340.94	318.02
Employee Advances	3.25	3.73
Other Receivables	7.38	9.46
Total...(₹)	666.09	917.01

* No advances and receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other persons, nor due from firms or private companies respectively in which director is partner, a director or a member except ₹ NIL (Prev Year ₹ 00.25 Lakhs) due from the related parties. (Refer "Note No. 41" for further reference).



16 Equity Share Capital

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs, except number of share data)

	31.03.2025		31.03.2024	
	Nos.	₹	Nos.	₹
Authorized				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 Each	3,00,00,000	3,000.00	3,00,00,000	3,000.00
	3,00,00,000	3,000.00	3,00,00,000	3,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 Each	2,39,88,600	2,398.86	2,39,88,600	2,398.86
Total...(₹)	2,39,88,600	2,398.86	2,39,88,600	2,398.86

a) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	31.03.2025		31.03.2024	
	Nos.	₹	Nos.	₹
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the reporting period...(₹)	2,39,88,600	2,398.86	2,39,88,600	2,398.86
Shares issued during the reporting period	-	-	-	-
Shares bought Back during the reporting period	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period...(₹)	2,39,88,600	2,398.86	2,39,88,600	2,398.86

b) Terms / Rights attached to Equity Shares

i) The Parent has only one class of shares - referred to as - equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

ii) As per the Companies Act, 2013, in the event of liquidation of the Parent, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Parent, after distribution of all the preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exists currently. The distribution will be in the proportion to the number of equity shares held by the Shareholders.

iii) The Parent declares and pays the dividend in Indian Rupees (₹). The payment of dividend is also made in foreign currency to the shareholders outside India. The final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in their ensuing Annual General Meeting (AGM), except in case of interim dividend.



c) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company*

Name of Shareholders	31.03.2025		31.03.2024	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 Each Fully Paid Up				
Mr. Prateek Srivastava	56,23,200	23.44%	56,23,200	23.44%
Total Nos. of Shares Held	56,23,200	23.44%	56,23,200	23.44%

* As per the records of the Parent, including the register of members. The above details are certified by the Registrar and Share Transfer Agents.

The Board of Directors of the Parent has not declared any interim dividend at its meetings held during the reporting period. Further, no final dividend was declared during the current or previous reporting periods. (Refer "Note No. 46" for further details.)

d) Shares held by the promoters as defined in the Companies Act, 2013 at the end of period

Name of Promoters	31.03.2025		31.03.2024		% of Changes during the period
	No. of Shares held	Percentage of Holding	No. of Shares held	Percentage of Holding	
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 Each Fully Paid Up					
Mr. Prateek Srivastava	56,23,200	23.44%	56,23,200	23.44%	0.00%
Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	11,43,600	4.77%	11,43,600	4.77%	0.00%
Total Nos. of Shares	67,66,800	28.21%	67,66,800	28.21%	



17 Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus			Item of OCI		Total attributable to owners of the Company	Non - Controlling Interest	Total Other Equity
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earning	Equity Insutruments through OCI	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plan			
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹			
Balance as at April 01, 2023 (A)	-	3,858.33	371.34	-	(1.32)	4,228.35	-	4,228.35
Addition made during the reporting period								
Net Profit / (Loss) during the reporting period	-	-	608.70	-	-	608.70	-	608.70
Non - Controlling interest arising during consolidation of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.26)	(1.26)
Addition made during the reporting period	-	2.29	-	-	-	2.29	-	2.29
Transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discount on Invetment in Subsidiary	-	-	1.06	-	-	(1.06)	-	(1.06)
Items of the Other Comprehensive Income for the period (Net of taxes)								
Remeasurement benefit of defined benefits plan (Net)	-	-	-	-	2.04	2.04	-	2.04
Net fair value gain on investments in equity instruments through OCI (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2023 - 2024 (B)	-	2.29	607.64	-	2.04	611.98	(1.26)	610.72
Reduction made during the reporting period								
Final Dividend (Refer "Note No. 46")	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses towards issuance of Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total reductions made during the reporting period (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024 (D) = (A + B - C)	-	3,860.62	978.98	-	0.72	4,840.32	(1.26)	4,839.07



	Reserves and Surplus			Item of OCI		Total attributable to owners of the Company	Non - Controlling Interest	Total Other Equity
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earning	Equity Insutruments through OCI	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plan			
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹			
Balance as at April 01, 2024 (A)	-	3,860.62	978.98	-	0.72	4,840.32	(1.26)	4,839.07
Addition made during the reporting period								
Net Profit / (Loss) during the reporting period	-	-	(1,347.03)	-	-	(1,347.03)	-	(1,347.03)
Non - Controlling interest arising during consolidation of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	0.57
Addition made during the reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Items of the Other Comprehensive Income for the period (Net of taxes)								
Remeasurement benefit of defined benefits plan (Net)	-	-	-	-	1.11	1.11	-	1.11
Net fair value gain on investments in equity instruments through OCI (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2024 - 2025 (B)	-	-	(1,347.03)	-	1.11	(1,345.92)	0.57	(1,345.35)
Reduction made during the reporting period								
Final Dividend (Refer "Note No. 46")	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses towards issuance of Equity Shares	-	94.44	-	-	-	94.44	-	94.44
Total reductions made during the reporting period (C)	-	94.44	-	-	-	94.44	-	94.44
Balance as at March 31, 2025 (D) = (A + B - C)	-	3,766.18	(368.05)	-	1.84	3,399.96	(0.69)	3,399.27

Description of Nature and Purpose of the Reserves

- Securities Premium:** The Securities Premium Account is used to record the premium received on the issue of equity shares. This reserve can be utilized only in the manner prescribed under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The balance has already been adjusted against the expenses incurred towards the issuance of equity shares.
- Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plan:** This represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the remeasurements of the defined benefits plan in accordance with the Ind AS - 19 that have been recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.
- Retained Earnings:** Retained earning reserves represents the undistributed accumulated earnings of the Company as at the date of consolidated financial statements.



18 Borrowings

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Non - Current		
Secured		
<i>From Banks and Financial Institutions</i>		
Indian Rupee Loans	-	-
Total...(₹) (A)	-	-
Unsecured		
From Related Parties	18.61	18.29
Total...(₹) (B)	18.61	18.29
Total...(₹) (A + B)	18.61	18.29

Nature of Securities and Terms of Repayments

The term loans from related parties are unsecured, obtained for business purposes, and are repayable on demand basis.

19 Non - Current Lease Liabilities

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Non - Current		
Lease Liabilities - Leasehold Land	189.86	-
Total...(₹)	189.86	-

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Movement in Lease Liabilities		
Balance as at April 01, 2024	-	-
<u>Add:</u> Addition made during the reporting period	427.82	-
<u>Add:</u> Finance Costs incurred during the reporting period	36.06	-
<u>Less:</u> Repayment made during the reporting period	143.60	-
<u>Less:</u> Current Maturities of Lease Liabilities for the period	130.43	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025...(₹)	189.86	-

* For additions and movements in Right-of-Use Assets, Refer "Note No. 3" for further reference.

20 Long - Term Provisions

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Provision for Employee Benefits*		
Gratuity (Unfunded)	24.07	15.78
Leave Encashment (Unfunded)	-	-
Total...(₹)	24.07	15.78

* Refer "Note No. 40" for further reference.



21 Current Lease Liabilities

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Current		
Lease Liabilities - Leasehold Land	130.43	-
Total...(₹)	130.43	-

* For additions and movements in Right-of-Use Assets, Refer "Note No. 3" for further reference.

22 Trade Payables*

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Trade Payables (Including Acceptance)**		
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises***	-	-
Due to Others [#]	265.72	5.05
Total...(₹)	265.72	5.05

* Refer "Note No. 38" for aging analysis of Trade Payables.

** Acceptance include the arrangements where operational suppliers of goods and services are initially paid by the banks and financial institutions, while the Group continues to recognize the liabilities till the settlement with the banks and financial institutions, which are normally effected within a period of 90 days amounting to ₹ NIL (Prev Year ₹ NIL).

*** The Group has certain dues to the suppliers of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act 2006"). The disclosure pursuant to the said MSMED Act, 2006 are as follows:

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Principal amount due to the suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, 2006 and remaining amount unpaid at the end of the reporting period	-	-
Interest due to the suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, 2006 and remaining unpaid at the end of the period	-	-
Principal amount paid to the suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, 2006 beyond the stipulated day during the period	-	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, 2006 to the suppliers registered under the Act, beyond the "Appointed Day" during the period	-	-
Interest due or payable towards the suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, 2006 for the payments already made	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier period	-	-

Based on the representation received from the Parent's management and the MSME - 1 forms filed by the management with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) for the reporting periods ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, the amount payable to such parties during the current and previous reporting periods has been reported as "NIL".

[#] Refer "Note No. 35B" for the information of credit risk and market risk for Trade Payables.



23 Other Financial Liabilities

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Others		
Audit Fees Payable	6.65	4.23
Capital Creditors*	7.86	2.27
Liabilities for Expenses	15.77	10.84
Liabilities towards Services**	10.66	5.20
Payable towards Employees	1.28	0.29
Payable towards Direct Tax	9.89	24.62
Payable towards Indirect Tax	169.39	355.50
Total...(₹)	221.49	402.96

* Out of the above Capital Creditors, ₹ NIL (Prev Year ₹ NIL) are dues to the suppliers of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act 2006"). Refer "Note No. 38.1" for aging analysis of Capital Creditors.

** Out of the above Liabilities towards Services, ₹ NIL (Prev Year ₹ NIL) are dues to the suppliers of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act 2006"). Refer "Note No. 38.2" for aging analysis of Liabilities towards Services.

24 Other Current Liabilities

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Others		
Advance received from Customer's	2.10	20.04
Total...(₹)	2.10	20.04

25 Short - Term Provisions

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Provision for Employee Benefits*		
Gratuity (Unfunded)	0.06	0.05
Total...(₹)	0.06	0.05

* Refer "Note No. 40" for further reference.

26 Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Provision for Income Tax (Net)		
Provision for Income Tax	93.81	247.53
<u>Less: Advance Income Tax</u>	-	(75.00)
<u>Less: Tax Deducted at Source Receivables</u>	-	(78.89)
<u>Less: Tax Collected at Source Receivables</u>	-	(0.31)
Total...(₹)	93.81	93.34



The tax rate used for calculation above is Corporate Tax rate at the rate 25.168% (Prev Year 25.168%) payable by the Corporate Entities on taxable profits under Indian Tax Laws.

27 Revenue from Operations

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
Revenue from Operations		
<u>Sale of Products*</u>		
Domestic Market	128.76	-
Export Market	2,150.65	839.43
Total Sale of Products...(₹) (A)	2,279.42	839.43
<u>Sale of Services*</u>		
Domestic Market	312.75	2,043.90
Export Market	859.72	641.96
Total Sale of Services...(₹) (B)	1,172.47	2,685.86
Total...(₹) (A + B)	3,451.89	3,525.29

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
<u>Timing of Revenue Recognition</u>		
Goods transferred at a point in time	2,279.42	839.43
Services transferred over the time	1,172.47	2,685.86
Total revenue from contract with customers	3,451.89	3,525.29
<u>Add: Export Incentives</u>	-	-
Total Revenue from Operations...(₹)	3,451.89	3,525.29

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
<u>Disaggregation of revenue based on products and services</u>		
From Sale of Drone and Components	2,279.42	839.43
From Sales of Services	1,172.47	2,685.86
Total Revenue from Operations...(₹)	3,451.89	3,525.29

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
<u>Disaggregation by locations of customers</u>		
In India	441.52	2,043.90
Outside India	3,010.37	1,481.39
Total revenue from contract with customers	3,451.89	3,525.29
<u>Add: Export Incentives</u>	-	-
Total Revenue from Operations...(₹)	3,451.89	3,525.29



	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
<u>Reconciliation of Revenue recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss with Contracted Price</u>		
Revenue as per Contracted Price	3,451.89	3,525.29
<u>Less:</u> Rebates, discounts and other deductions	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	3,451.89	3,525.29
<u>Add:</u> Export Incentives	-	-
Total Revenue from Operations...(₹)	3,451.89	3,525.29

Performance Obligations

Sales of Product: Performance obligation in respect of sales of goods is satisfied, when the controls of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods and payment is generally due as per the terms of contract with the customers.

Sales of Services: Performance obligation in respect of sales of service is satisfied over a period of time and the acceptance from the customers. In respect of these services, payment is generally due upon the completion of services and acceptance from the customers.

During the reporting period and previous reporting period, the Group does not have any remaining performance obligation as contracts entered for sales of goods and sales of service are for a shorter duration.

* The Group collects the Goods and Service Tax (GST) on behalf of the Government, hence the GST is not included in Revenue from Operations.

28 Other Income

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
<u>Interest Income</u>		
On Other Financial Assets carried at Amortized Costs	114.44	170.10
On Other Assets	-	-
Total Interest Income...(₹) (A)	114.44	170.10
<u>Other Non - Operating Revenues</u>		
Surplus on Disposal of Current Investments	3.13	30.50
Insurance Claim	-	0.42
Misc Income	0.60	0.57
Total Non - Operating Income...(₹) (B)	3.73	31.50
<u>Other Gain / (Losses)</u>		
Exchange Rate Difference (Net)	99.69	-
Sundry Balances Written Off (Net)	-	0.62
Total Gain / (Losses)...(₹) (C)	99.69	0.62
Total...(₹) (A + B + C)	217.86	202.22



29 Cost of Materials Consumed

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
Consumption of Raw Materials		
Stock at the beginning of the reporting period	0.96	-
Add: Purchases made during the reporting period	1,023.16	215.85
Add: Direct expenses incurred during the reporting period	7.43	14.62
Less: Stock at the end of the reporting period	-	0.96
Total Consumption of Materials...(₹)	1,031.55	229.52

30 Employee Benefits Expense*

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
Employee Benefits Expense		
Salary, Wages, Incentives and Managerial Remuneration	611.33	533.07
Contributions to:		
Provident Fund	14.19	11.68
Other Fund	0.19	0.04
Bonus	0.09	0.18
Staff Welfare Expenses	30.55	33.69
Total...(₹)	656.35	578.66

* Refer "Note No. 40" for further reference.

31 Finance Costs

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
Interest on Financial Liabilities carried at Amortized Cost		
On Bank Borrowings	-	-
Interest to Others	-	-
Other Borrowing Expenses	38.03	2.87
Total...(₹)	38.03	2.87

32 Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses		
Depreciation Expenses	110.18	110.68
Amortization Expenses	344.86	281.88
Total...(₹)	455.04	392.56



33 Other Expenses

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
Others		
Administrative and Other Expenses	55.75	94.03
Commission and Brokerage	19.37	9.74
Conveyance and Travelling Expenses	90.70	75.56
Corporate Social Responsibilities Expenses	9.09	-
Director Sitting fees	3.60	2.19
Exchange Rate Difference (Net)	-	0.11
Insurance Charges	8.82	-
Legal and Professional Fees	146.97	57.65
Loss on Disposal of Property, Plants and Equipment	-	0.67
)	6.92	4.00
Provision for Unsecured Doubtful Debts and Advance	1,303.33	-
Power and Fuel	37.66	28.11
Rent, Rates and Taxes	58.77	191.89
Repair and Maintenance Expenses		
For Other Assets	10.33	6.17
For Plant and Machineries	8.16	16.83
Security Charges	3.48	3.54
Service Expenses	1,509.76	1,160.97
Selling and Distribution Expenses	10.75	38.82
₹)	3,283.45	1,690.28

33.1 Payments to the Auditor

	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024
	₹	₹
As Auditor's:		
Audit Fees	6.10	3.50
Tax Audit Fees	0.50	0.50
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.32	-
₹)	6.92	4.00



34 Category Wise Classification of Financial Instruments

	Note	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		₹	₹
Financial Assets			
Non - Current			
<u>Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)</u>			
Investment in Quoted Mutual Funds	6	402.85	45.95
Investment in Unquoted Mutual Funds		-	-
Total...(₹) (A)		402.85	45.95
<u>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)</u>			
Investment in Quoted Equity Shares / Debentures		-	-
Total...(₹) (B)		-	-
<u>Financial assets measured at amortized costs</u>			
Investment in Other Body Corporates	6	71.20	71.20
Security Deposits	7	56.21	68.30
Term Deposits with maturity of more than 12 months	7	19.62	19.62
Total...(₹) (C)		147.03	159.12
Total...(₹) (A + B + C)		549.88	205.07

	Note	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		₹	₹
Financial Assets			
Current			
<u>Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)</u>			
Investment in Quoted Mutual Funds		-	-
Investment in Unquoted Mutual Funds		-	-
Total...(₹) (A)		-	-
<u>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)</u>			
Investment in Quoted Equity Shares / Debentures		-	-
Total...(₹) (B)		-	-
<u>Financial assets measured at amortized costs</u>			
Trade Receivables (Net of Provisions)	12	2,539.98	2,907.21
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13A	300.64	374.85
Other Balances with Banks	13B	-	-
Interest Receivables	14	14.21	41.92
Term Deposits with Banks and Financial Institutions	14	339.69	2,103.03
Total...(₹) (C)		3,194.52	5,427.02
Total...(₹) (A + B + C)		3,194.52	5,427.02



	Note	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		₹	₹
Financial Liabilities			
Non-Current			
Financial liabilities measured at amortized costs			
Borrowings from Banks and Financial Institutions	18	-	-
Inter - Corporate and Related Parties Loans	18	18.61	18.29
Lease Liabilities	19	189.86	-
Total...(₹)		208.47	18.29

	Note	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
		₹	₹
Financial Liabilities			
Current			
Financial liabilities measured at amortized costs			
Lease Liabilities	21	130.43	-
Trade Payables - MSME	22	-	-
Trade Payables - Dues to MSME	22	265.72	5.05
Audit Fees Payable	23	6.65	4.23
Capital Creditors	23	7.86	2.27
Liabilities for Expenses	23	15.77	10.84
Liabilities towards Services	23	10.66	5.20
Payable towards Employees	23	1.28	0.29
Payable towards Direct Tax	25	9.89	24.62
Payable towards Indirect Tax	25	169.39	355.50
Total...(₹)		617.64	408.01



“Note No. - 35A” - Fair Value Measurements

i) Financial Instruments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

The Parent does not hold any quoted or unquoted debentures, bonds, or quoted equity instruments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). Accordingly, the reporting requirements under Ind AS 109 – *Financial Instruments* relating to fair value measurement are not applicable to the Parent for any of the reporting periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

ii) Financial Instruments measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

(Amounts ₹ in Lakhs)

Financial Assets / Financial Liabilities	Fair Value As At 31.03.2025	Fair Value Hierarchy		
		Quoted Price in Active Market (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Units of Mutual Funds	402.85	--	--	--

(Amounts ₹ in Lakhs)

Financial Assets / Financial Liabilities	Fair Value As At 31.03.2024	Fair Value Hierarchy		
		Quoted Price in Active Market (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Units of Mutual Funds	₹ 45.95	--	--	--

The Parent neither hold any unquoted equity shares (other than investments in associates and subsidiaries, which are being measured at amortized costs) nor holds quoted mutual funds, which are being measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL), so the requirement to report under the “Ind AS - 109, Fair Value” is not applicable to the Parent for all the reporting periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

The Parent has not any financial liabilities which are being measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) except mentioned above, so the reporting under the “Ind AS - 109, Fair Value” is not applicable to the Parent in respect of all the reporting periods presented in consolidated financial statements.

iii) Financial Instruments measured at Amortized Costs

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized costs in the consolidated financial statements are a reasonable approximation of the fair value since the Group does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.



“Note No. - 35B” - Financial Risk Management - Objectives and Policies

The Group’s principal financial assets mainly comprise of investments, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, trade and other receivables that derive directly from its business operations. The Group’s financial liabilities mainly comprise the borrowings Indian currency, retention money, trade payable and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group’s business operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations.

The Group is exposed to Market Risk, Credit Risk and Liquidity Risk from its financial instruments. The Board of Directors (“the Board”) oversees the management of these financial risks. The risk management policy of the Group formulated by the Group’s management and approved by the Board of Director’s, which states the Group’s approach to address uncertainties in its endeavor to achieve its stated and implicit objectives. It prescribes the roles and responsibilities of the Group’s managements, the structure for managing the risk and the framework for risk management. The framework seeks to identify, assess and mitigate the financial risks in order to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group’s financial performance. The Board has taken necessary actions to mitigate the risks identified on the basis of information and situations present.

The following disclosures summarize the Group’s exposure to financial risks and the information regarding the use of derivatives employed to manage the exposure to such risks. Quantitative sensitivity analysis has been provided to reflect the impact of reasonably possible changes in market rate on financial results, cash flows and financial positions of the Group.

1) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. Market risk comprises three types of Risk: “*Interest rate risk, Currency risk and Other price risk*”. Financial instruments affected by the market risk include loans and borrowings in foreign as well as domestic currency, deposits, retention money, trade and other payables and trade receivables and derivatives financial instruments.

a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash outflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. An upward movement in the interest rate would adversely affect the borrowing costs of the Group. The Group is exposed to long-term and short-term borrowings. The Group manages interest rate risk by monitoring its mix of fixed and floating rate instruments and taking actions as necessary to maintain an appropriate balance. The Group has not used any interest rate derivatives.

i) Interest Rate Risk Exposure

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)



Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Variable Rate Borrowing	--	--
Fixed Rate Borrowing	00.20	--

ii) Sensitivity Analysis

Profit and Loss estimate to higher / lower interest rate expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rate.

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Interest Rate - Increase by 70 Basis Points	(00.001)	--
Interest Rate - Decrease by 70 Basis Points	00.001	--

b) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash outflows of an exposure will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group operates globally, and a portion of the business is transacted in several currencies and consequently the Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales in overseas and purchases from overseas suppliers in foreign currency. The foreign currency exchange rate exposure is partly balanced by purchasing of the goods in the respective currencies. The Group enters into forward exchange contracts with an average maturity of less than three months to hedge against its foreign currency exposures relating to the recognized underlying liabilities and firm commitments.

The carrying amount of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary items are as follows:

(Amount in Lakhs)

Currency	Liabilities		Assets	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
USD (\$)	453.08	--	2,700.40	1,121.01
EURO (€)	--	--	--	--

The above table represents the total exposure of the Group to its foreign exchange denominated monetary items. Out of the above mentioned, the details of exposures hedged using forward exchange contracts are given in "Note No. 47A". The Group has not hedged its foreign currency exposure during the previous reporting period. The details of unhedged exposures are given as part of "Note No. 47B".

The Group is mainly exposed to changes in USD (\$) and EURO (€). The below table demonstrated the sensitivity to a 5% increase or decrease in USD (\$) against INR and EURO (€) against INR, considering with all other variable remains constant. The sensitivity analysis is prepared on the net unhedged exposure of the Group as at the reporting period and previous reporting period. 5% represents the management's assessment of reasonably change in foreign exchange rate.



(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Change in USD (\$) Rate	Effect on Profit after Tax (PAT)		Effect on Total Equity	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
-5%	(84.09)	(41.94)	(84.09)	(41.94)
+5%	84.09	41.94	84.09	41.94

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)

Change in EURO (€) Rate	Effect on Profit after Tax (PAT)		Effect on Total Equity	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
-5%	--	--	--	--
+5%	--	--	--	--

c) Other Price Risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market traded price. Other price risk arises from financial assets such as investments in quoted equity instruments. The Group is exposed to price risk arising mainly from investments in quoted equity instruments recognized at FVTOCI, if any. As at March 31, 2025, the carrying value of such quoted equity instruments recognized at amounts FVTOCI amounts to ₹ NIL (March 31, 2024, ₹ NIL).

2) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial losses to the Group. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as trade receivables, other balances with banks and other financial assets such as other receivables with the Group.

The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with counter parties that have sufficiently high credit ratings. The Group's exposure and credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored, and the aggregate value of transactions is reasonably spread amongst the counterparties.

Credit risk arising from term deposits and other balances with banks is limited and there is no collateral held against these because the counterparties are banks and recognized financial institutions with high credit rating assigned by the international credit rating agencies.

The average credit period on sale of products ranges from 60 to 90 days. Credit risk arising from trade receivable is managed in accordance with the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. The credit quality of a customer is assessed based on detailed study of creditworthiness and accordingly individual credit limits are defined / modified. The concentration on credit risk is limited due to the fact that, the customer base is large. There are very few of the customers, which represents more than 10% of its total balance of trade receivable. For trade receivables, as a practical expedient, the Group computes credit loss allowance based on provision matrix. The provision matrix is prepared on historically observed default rate over the expected life of



trade receivable and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. The provision matrix at the end of reporting period as follows:

Net Outstanding > 365 Days	Percentage of Collection to Gross Outstanding in Current Year	Credit Loss Allowances
Yes	< 25%	Yes, to the extent of lifetime expected credit losses outstanding as at reporting date.
Yes	> 25%	Yes, to the extent of lifetime expected credit losses pertaining to balances outstanding for more than one year.

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)		
Movement in Expected Credit Loss Allowance on Trade Receivables	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	--	--
Add: Loss allowance measured at lifetime expected credit losses	1,303.33	--
Less: Bad Debts written off during the reporting period	--	--
Balance at the end of reporting period	1,303.33	--

3) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in raising the funds to meet the commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Group has an established liquidity risk managements framework for managing its short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Group manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in the cash and cash equivalents. The Group also has adequate credit facilities agreed with banks to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all its normal operating commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The Group believes that its liquidity positions {As At March 31, 2025, ₹ 659.95 Lakhs (Prev Year ₹ 2,497.51 Lakhs)}, anticipated future internally generated funds from operations, and its fully available revolving undrawn credit facilities will enable it to meet its future known obligations in the ordinary course of business. However, if liquidity needs were to arise, the



Group believes it has access to financing arrangements, value of unencumbered assets, which should enable it to meet its ongoing capital, operating, and other liquidity requirements.

The liquidity position of the Group mentioned above, includes:

- i) Cash and Cash Equivalents as disclosed in the Cash Flows Statements
- ii) Current / non - current term deposits as disclosed in the other financial assets

The Group's liquidity management process as monitored by the management, includes:

- i) Day-to-day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met.
- ii) Maintaining rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.
- iii) Maintaining diversified credit lines.

The below table analysis shows the financial liabilities of the Group in the relevant maturity grouping based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	Between 1 to 5 Year	More than 5 Year	Total	Carrying Value
As At March 31, 2025					
Borrowings	--	18.61	--	18.61	18.61
Other Financial Liabilities	221.49	--	--	221.49	221.49
Lease Liabilities	130.43	189.86	--	320.29	320.29
Trade Payables	265.72	--	--	265.72	264.94
As At March 31, 2024					
Borrowings	--	18.29	--	18.29	18.29
Other Financial Liabilities	402.96	--	--	402.96	402.96
Trade Payables	5.05	--	--	05.05	05.05

“Notes - 35C” - Capital Management

The Group adheres to a robust Capital Management framework which is underpinned by the following guiding principles.

- a) Maintain the financial strength to ensure stable ratings domestically and investment grade ratings internationally.



- b) Ensure financial flexibility and diversify the source of financing and their maturities to minimize liquidity risk while meeting its investment requirements.
- c) Ensure sufficient liquidity is available (either through cash and cash equivalents, investments or committed credit facilities) to meet the needs of the business.
- d) Minimize the finance costs while taking into consideration current and future industry, market and economic risks and conditions.
- e) Safeguard its ability to continue as going as a going concern.
- f) Leverage optimally in order to maximize shareholders' returns while maintaining strength and flexibility of the Balance Sheet.

This framework is adjusted based on underlying macro-economic factors affecting the business environment, financial market conditions and interest rates environment.

The Board of Directors of the Group has primary responsibilities to maintain a strong capital base and reduce the cost of capital through a prudent management of deployed fund and leveraging in domestic and international financial market, so as to maintain investors, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Group. The primary objective of the Group when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value.

As at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, the Group has only one class of equity shares and has low debts. Consequent to such capital structure, there are no externally imposed capital requirements. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Group allocates its capital for distribution as dividends or reinvestments into business based on its long-term financial plans.

The Group manages its capital on the basis of the Net Debt to Equity Ratio which is Net Debt (Total Borrowings net of Cash and Cash Equivalents) divided by total equity.

(Amount ₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total Liabilities	946.14	555.51
<u>Less:</u> Cash and Cash Equivalents	300.64	374.85
Net Debt (A)	645.50	180.66
Total Equity	5,798.13	7,237.93
Net Debts to Total Equity	00.11	00.02

The Group has complied with the covenants as per the terms and conditions of the major borrowing facilities throughout the reporting period and previous reporting period.



36 Capital Work-in-Progress ageing Schedule

S. No.	Particulars	Less than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2025
1	Projects-in-Progress	66.52	58.98	-	-	125.50
2	Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

S. No.	Particulars	Less than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2024
1	Projects-in-Progress	58.98	-	-	-	58.98
2	Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

There are no capital work-in-progress, where completion is overdue against the original planned timelines or where the estimated cost exceeded its original planned costs as at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.

37 Trade Receivables ageing Schedule

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2025
Trade Receivable - Unsecured								
a)	Undisputed, Considered Good	301.69	117.72	847.98	2,575.92	-	-	3,843.31
b)	Undisputed, Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c)	Disputed, Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Disputed, Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		301.69	117.72	847.98	2,575.92	-	-	3,843.31
e)	Less: Allowance for Doubtful Debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,303.33
	Total...(₹)							2,539.98

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than Six Months	Six Months to One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2024
Trade Receivable - Unsecured								
a)	Undisputed, Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Undisputed, Considered Doubtful	1,118.29	662.32	1,126.61	-	-	-	2,907.21
c)	Disputed, Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Disputed, Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1,118.29	662.32	1,126.61	-	-	-	2,907.21
e)	Less: Allowance for Doubtful Debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total...(₹)							2,907.21

The Group does not have any unbilled dues as at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.



38 Trade Payables ageing Schedule

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2025
	Trade Payable (Including Acceptance)						
a)	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Other than MSME	34.23	229.59	1.89	-	-	265.72
c)	Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Disputed Dues - Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total...(₹)	34.23	229.59	1.89	-	-	265.72

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2024
	Trade Payable (Including Acceptance)						
a)	MSME	3.16	1.89	-	-	-	5.05
b)	Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
c)	Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Disputed Dues - Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total...(₹)	3.16	1.89	-	-	-	5.05

The Group does not have any unbilled dues as at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.

38.1 Capital Creditors ageing Schedule

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2025
	Capital Creditors (Including Acceptance)						
a)	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Other than MSME	7.86	-	-	-	-	7.86
c)	Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Disputed Dues - Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total...(₹)	7.86	-	-	-	-	7.86

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2024
	Capital Creditors (Including Acceptance)						
a)	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Other than MSME	2.27	-	-	-	-	2.27
c)	Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Disputed Dues - Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total...(₹)	2.27	-	-	-	-	2.27

The Group does not have any unbilled dues as at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.



38.2 Liabilities towards Service ageing Schedule

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2025
Liabilities towards Service (Including Acceptance)							
a)	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Other than MSME	10.66	-	-	-	-	10.66
c)	Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Disputed Dues - Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total... (₹)	10.66	-	-	-	-	10.66

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	More than Three Years	Total As At 31.03.2024
Liabilities towards Service (Including Acceptance)							
a)	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Other than MSME	5.20	-	-	-	-	5.20
c)	Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
d)	Disputed Dues - Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total... (₹)	5.20	-	-	-	-	5.20

The Group does not have any unbilled dues as at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.



39 Key Financial Ratio

S. No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As At 31.03.2025	As At 31.03.2024	% Variation
1	Current Ratio ^(a)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	5.41	12.17	-55.54%
2	Debt to Equity Ratio	Total Debts (Borrowings)	Total Equity	0.00	0.00	N. A.
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning available for debt service (EBITDA)	Finance Costs + Repayments of Borrowings	0.00	0.00	N. A.
4	Return on Equity ^(b)	Profit after tax (PAT)	Average Total Equity	-20.66%	8.43%	-345.10%
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio ^(c)	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	5321.77	2911.83	82.76%
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio ^(d)	Revenue from Sale of Products and Services	Average Trade Receivables	1.27	1.76	-27.99%
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio ^(e)	Net Purchase of Raw Materials, Packing Material and Stock-in-Trade	Average Trade Payables	7.62	2.57	196.48%
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio ^(f)	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	1.10	0.61	81.20%
9	Net Profit Ratio ^(b)	Profit after tax (PAT)	Revenue from Operations	-39.02%	17.25%	-326.26%
10	Return on Capital Employed ^(b)	Profit before Interest (excluding interest on lease liabilities), exceptional items and tax	Average Capital Employed {Total Assets - Total Current Liabilities (Excepts Borrowings)}	-26.41%	11.52%	-329.25%

a) Redemption of term deposits during the reporting period resulted in a decline in current assets, which in turn impacted the Current Ratio.

b) Substantial losses arising from the ECL provision, as compared to the net profit of the previous reporting period, have adversely impacted the Return on Equity, Net Profit Ratio and Return on Capital Employed Ratio.

c) Due to better conversion of inventory into sales during the reporting period as compared to the previous reporting period has impacted the inventory turnover Ratio.

d) On account of slower realization of receivables during the reporting period as compared to the previous reporting period has impacted the trade receivable turnover ratio.

e) The Company has made faster payments to its suppliers during the reporting period as compared to the previous reporting period has impacted the trade payable ratio.

f) The Company has utilized its working capital more efficiently to generate sales during the reporting period as compared to the previous reporting period has impacted the Net Capital Turnover Ratio.



40 Employee Benefits

1 Post Employment Benefits

i) Defined Benefit Gratuity Plan (Unfunded)

The Parent has defined benefits gratuity plan for its employees, which requires contribution to be made to a separately administered fund. It is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, an employee who has completed five year of services are only entitled to the specific benefits. The level of benefits provided depend upon the member's length of service and salary at their retirement age.

ii) Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Unfunded)

The Parent operates a defined benefits pension plan for certain specified employees and the same is payable upon if the employee satisfying certain terms and conditions attached to them, as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

iii) Defined Benefit Post Retirement Medical Benefit Plans (Unfunded)

The Parent operates a defined benefits post-retirement medical benefits plan for certain specified employees and the same is payable upon if the employee satisfying the certain terms and conditions attached to them, as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2025, by Mrs. Sapna Malhotra, Fellow of Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of defined benefits obligation and the related current service cost were measured by using the "Projected Unit Credit Method".

The following tables summarise the components of defined benefits expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss / Other Comprehensive Income and amount recognized in the Balance Sheets for the respective plans:

i) Statement showing the Present Value of the Obligations

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Present Value Obligation		
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the period	15.83	10.38
Interest cost	8.64	0.78
Current service cost	1.14	6.71
Past service cost	-	-
Benefit paid (if any)	-	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(1.49)	(2.04)
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period...(₹)	24.13	15.83

ii) Bifurcation of Total Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on Liabilities

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Bifurcation		
Changes in demographics assumptions (Mortality)	-	-
Changes in financial assumptions	1.29	0.56
Experience adjustments (gain) / loss for plan liabilities	(2.78)	(2.61)
Total amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	(1.49)	(2.04)



iii) Key Results

	31.03.2024	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Results		
Present value of the obligation at the end of the period	24.13	15.83
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	-	-
Net liabilities / (assets) to be recognized in the Balance Sheet	24.13	15.83
Funded Status - Surplus / (Deficit)...(₹)	(24.13)	(15.83)

iv) Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Breakup of Expenses		
Interest Costs	8.64	0.78
Current Service Costs	1.14	6.71
Past Service Costs	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Expenses to be recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	9.79	7.49

v) Experience Adjustments

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Experience Adjustments		
Experience adjustments (gain) / loss - plan liabilities	(2.78)	(2.61)
Experience adjustments (gain) / loss - plan assets	-	-

vi) Other Comprehensive (Income) / Expenses {Remeasurements}

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening cumulative unrecognized actuarial (gain) / loss	(0.72)	1.32
Actuarial (gain) / loss - obligations	(1.49)	(2.04)
Actuarial (gain) / loss - plan assets	-	-
Total actuarial (gain) or loss	(1.49)	(2.04)
Closing cumulative unrecognized actuarial (gain) / loss	(2.21)	(0.72)

vii) Net Interest Costs

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Interest Costs		
Interest cost on defined benefits plans	8.64	0.78
Interest income on plan assets	-	-
Net Interest Cost...(₹)	8.64	0.78



viii) Summary of Membership Data at the date of valuation and statistics based thereon

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Summary		
Number of employees	61	47
Total monthly salary (In Lakhs)	0.02	0.02
Average past service (years)	1.6	1.6
Average future service (years)	29.5	27.1
Average age (years)	30.6	33.0
Average monthly salary (In Lakhs)	0.30	0.33

ix) Assumptions

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Assumptions		
Discount rate (per annum)	6.79%	7.21%
Salary growth rate (per annum)	8.00%	8.00%
Average Future Services (in Years)	29.51	27.11

The estimate of rate of escalation in salary considered in Actuarial Valuation, taken into the account inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors including the supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the Actuary.

x) Bifurcation of Liabilities

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Break-up of Liabilities		
Current Liabilities (Short - Term)	0.06	0.05
Non - Current Liabilities (Long - Term)	24.07	15.78
Total Liabilities...(₹)	24.13	15.83

xi) Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for determination of the defined benefits obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase rate. Effect of change in mortality rate is negligible. Please note that, the sensitivity analysis presented below may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefits obligation as it is unlikely that, the change in assumption would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. The results of sensitivity analysis are given below:

	31.03.2025
Sensitivity	
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	24.13
Liability with 00.50% Increase in Discount Rate	22.60
Liability with 00.50% Decrease in Discount Rate	25.81
Liability with 1.00% Increase in Salary Growth Rate	27.06
Liability with 1.00% Decrease in Salary Growth Rate	21.61
Liability with 5.00% Increase in Withdrawal Rate	21.43
Liability with 5.00% Decrease in Withdrawal Rate	27.86



xii) Reconciliation of Liabilities at Balance Sheet

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Reconciliation		
Opening Gross Defined Benefit Liability / (Assets)	15.83	10.38
Expense recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	9.79	7.49
Other Comprehensive Income - Actuarial (Gain) / Loss - Total Current Period	(1.49)	(2.04)
Benefit Paid (If any)	-	-
Closing Gross Defined Benefit Liability / (Assets)	24.13	15.83

2 Defined Contribution Plans

i) Provident Fund

The provident fund assets and liabilities are managed by the Parent in line with the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952.

The plan guarantees minimum interest at the rate notified by the Provident Fund Authorities. The contribution by the employer and employee together with interest accumulated thereon are payable to employees at the time of separation from the Parent or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefit vests immediately on redering of the service by the employee. In term of Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India for measurement of provident fund liabilities, the Actuary has provided a valuation of provident fund liabilities and based on assumptions provided. There is no shortfall in the contribution as at March 31, 2025.

The details of contibution made by the Parent to the resepctive funds are given as below:

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Contributions		
Employee's Share of Contribution	13.14	10.80
Employer's Share of Contribution	14.19	10.80
Total Contrbution during the Reporting Period...(₹)	27.33	21.61



Note No. 41: Information on Related Party Transaction as required by Ind AS - 24 - "RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE" for the year ended March 31, 2025

Related parties as defined under clause 9 of the Ind AS - 24, "Related Party Disclosure" have been identified on the basis of written representations made by the Parent Company's management and information available with the Parent. The Parent's material related party transactions and outstanding balances with whom the Parent had entered into the transactions in the ordinary course of Business are as follows:

1. Subsidiary Companies

- a) PYI Technologies Private Limited (Holds 51.00 % of Total Equity)
- b) DroneAcharya Miltech Private Limited (Holds 51.00 % of Total Equity)

2. Key Managerial Person Name and their Designation

S. No.	Name of the Persons	Designation
a)	Mr. Prateek Srivastava	Managing Director (MD)
b)	Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	Director & Chief Financial Officer
c)	Mr. Mangina Srinivas Rao	Independent Director
d)	Mrs. Bhanupriya Thakur	Independent Director
e)	Mr. Utsav Jasapara	Independent Director
f)	Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava	Independent Director

3. Relatives of Key Managerial Person

S. No.	Name of the Persons	Relationship with the Company
a)	Dr. Pradeep Srivastava	Father of Managing Director

Terms and Conditions with the transactions with Related Parties as under:

a) The Group has been entering into transactions with related parties for its business purpose. The process followed for entering into transactions with these related parties are same as followed for unrelated parties. Vendors are selected competitively having regard to strict adherence to quality, timely servicing and cost advantage. Further related party vendors provide additional advantage in term of:

- i) Supplying products primarily to the Group;
 - ii) Advanced and innovative technologies;
 - iii) Customization of products to suit the Group's specific performance;
 - iv) Enhancement of the Group's purchase cycle and assurance of just in time supply with resultant benefits - notably on working capital.
- b) The purchases from and sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to and those applicable to all unrelated parties on arm's length transactions.
- c) Outstanding balances of the related parties as at the end of the reporting period are unsecured, interest free and will be settled in the cash on demand basis.



Transaction with Related Parties is as under:

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Controlled Entities	Key Managerial Person	Relative of Key Managerial Person
1.	Remuneration			
	Mr. Prateek Srivastava	--	₹ 90.00 (P. Y. ₹ 97.48)	--
	Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	--	₹ 36.38 (P. Y. ₹ 37.27)	--
2.	Director Sitting Fees			
	Mr. Mangina Srinivas Rao	--	₹ 00.90 (P. Y. ₹ 01.00)	--
	Mrs. Bhanupriya Thakur	--	₹ 01.10 (P. Y. ₹ 01.20)	--
	Mr. Utsav Jasapara	--	₹ 01.10 (P. Y. ₹ 01.20)	--
	Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava	--	₹ 00.50 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--
3.	Reimbursement of Expenses Incurred			
	Mr. Prateek Srivastava	--	₹ 02.20 (P. Y. ₹ 07.77)	--
	Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	--	₹ 00.61 (P. Y. ₹ 01.03)	--
	Mr. Mangina Srinivas Rao	--	₹ 00.28 (P. Y. ₹ 00.06)	--
	Mrs. Bhanupriya Thakur	--	₹ 00.01 (P. Y. ₹ 00.01)	--
	Mr. Utsav Jasapara	--	₹ 00.27 (P. Y. ₹ 00.09)	--
	Mr. Raj Kumar Srivastava	--	₹ 00.15 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--
4.	Investment In Subsidiary Companies			
	PYI Technologies Private Limited	₹ NIL (P. Y. ₹ 00.51)	--	--
	DroneAcharya Miltech Private Limited	₹ 00.51 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--	--
5.	Professional and Consultancy Charges			
	Dr. Pradeep Srivastava	--	--	₹ 20.87 (P. Y. ₹ 28.80)
6.	Purchase of Material and Fixed Assets			
	PYI Technologies Private Limited	₹ 13.16 (P. Y. ₹ 10.49)	--	--



7.	Unsecured Loans			
	Mr. Prateek Srivastava	--	₹ 00.10 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--
	Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	--	₹ 00.10 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--

Balances payable / receivable to the related parties as on March 31, 2025

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)				
S. No.	Particulars	Controlled Entities	Key Managerial Person	Relative of Key Managerial Person
1.	Advance towards Expenditures			
	PYI Technologies Private Limited	₹ NIL (P. Y. ₹ 00.25)	--	--
2.	Director Sitting Fees Payable			
	Mr. Mangina Srinivas Rao	--	₹ 00.36 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--
	Mrs. Bhanupriya Thakur	--	₹ 00.36 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--
	Mr. Utsav Jasapara	--	₹ 00.36 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--
3.	Investment in Controlled Entities			
	PYI Technologies Private Limited	₹ 00.51 (P. Y. ₹ 00.51)	--	--
	DroneAcharya Miltech Private Limited	₹ 00.51 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--	--
4.	Unsecured Loans			
	Mr. Prateek Srivastava	--	₹ 00.10 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--
	Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	--	₹ 00.10 (P. Y. ₹ NIL)	--



“Note No. 42 - Additional Regulatory Information as required by the Schedule - III of the Companies Act, 2013”

i) The Parent and its subsidiary companies has not borrowed funds from banks and financial institutions, hence the requirement to report the fund borrowed from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken as at the balance sheet date and the repayment of principal and interest thereon on all the loans obtained from banks and financial institutions during the reporting period and previous reporting period is not applicable in case of the Group.

ii) The title deed in respect of self-constructed building and title deeds of all other immovable properties (other than properties where the companies included in the Group is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in the favor of those companies), disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements and included under the head of property, plants and equipment are held in the name of the Group as at the Balance Sheet date. In respect of the immovable properties taken on lease by those companies included in the Group, the lease agreements are duly executed in the favor of those companies as at the Balance Sheet date.

iii) Loans and advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, key managerial parties and the other related parties including the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013), either severally and jointly with any other person that are:

a) repayable on demand or;

b) without specifying any terms or period of repayments.

iv) The Parent and its subsidiary companies do not have benami property held in its name. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Parent and its subsidiary companies for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the relevant Rules made thereunder.

v) The Parent and its subsidiary companies, which are included in the Group for the purpose of consolidation has not been sanctioned working capital limit from bank and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets, hence the requirement to report related to monthly / quarterly returns and the statements filed by them with such banks and financial institutions are in agreements with the books of accounts of the respective companies.

vi) The Parent and its subsidiary companies have not been declared as willful defaulter by the banks and the financial institutions or other lenders or government or any government authorities.

vii) The Parent and its subsidiary companies have not undertaken any transactions with the companies struck off as per section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 2013, hence the details related to the same have not been furnished.

viii) The Group does not have any charges or satisfaction of charges which is yet to be registered with the Registrar of Company beyond the statutory period.



ix) The Group has complied with the requirements with respect to the number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.

x) Utilization of borrowed funds and share premium

1) The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediaries shall:

a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;

b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.

2) The Group has not received any funds from persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Parties) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:

a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;

b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.

xi) There have been no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the reporting period and previous reporting period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

xii) The Group has neither traded nor invested nor advanced in Crypto or Virtual Currency during the reporting period and previous reporting period.



43 Contingent Liabilities

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Contingent Liabilities		
a) Bank Guarantees given by the Group's Banker's towards the Other Institutions	18.59	18.59
b) Bill discounted by the Group's Banker's under the Letter of Credit	-	-
c) Inland Letter of Credit or Buyer's Credit against the Raw Materials and Trading Goods Purchases	-	-
d) Warranty Obligations	-	4.00
Total...(₹)	18.59	22.59

44 Capital and Other Commitments

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Capital Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed by the Group on Capital and not provided for;		
towards Property, Plants and Equipment	70.53	66.52
towards Other Intangible Assets	-	-
Total Capital Commitments...(₹) (A)	70.53	66.52
Other Commitments		
Bill discounted and letter of credit issued by the Company's Bankers	-	-
For derivative contract related commitments	-	-
Total Other Commitments...(₹) (B)	-	-
Total...(₹) (A + B)	70.53	66.52

45 Corporate Social Responsibilities

As per the Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Parent, meeting its applicability threshold, need to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceeding three financial year on Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) Activities. The area of CSR Activity are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. A CSR Committee has been formed as per the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013. The funds has been adminstrated by the said Committee, once it is allocated to the Corpus for the purpose of CSR activities, prescribed under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

a) Corporate Social Responsibilities required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Schedule VII thereof, the Parent during the reporting period ended at March 31, 2025, is ₹ 09.09 Lakhs (Prev Year ₹ NIL).

b) Expenditure related to Corporate Social Responsibilities is ₹ 09.09 Lakhs out of those ₹ NIL commitments made previous financial period spent during the current financial period (Prev Year March 31, 2024, ₹ NIL).



	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2025
	₹	₹
Corporate Social Responsibilities		
Religious and Other Activities	1.21	-
Healths	0.88	-
Educations	7.00	-
Sports for Developments	-	-
Environments	-	-
Total...(₹)	9.09	-

c) The Parent has made the commitment for spending ₹ NIL (Prev Year ₹ NIL) towards Corporate Social Responsibilities to make the aggregate spending equivalents to at least two percent (2%) of the average net profit of the Parent made during the three immediately preceeding financial year. No portion of CSR obligations for the current reporting period and previous reporting period has been expended towards any related party.

46 Dividend

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Dividend		
Final Dividend paid on Equity Shares	-	-
Total...(₹)	-	-

The Board of Director's of the Parent has not declared any interim dividend during the current reporting period and previous reporting period. The Board of Directors, at its meeting held on May 29, 2024, had not proposed a final dividend on its Equity Shares for the financial period ended March 31, 2024.

47 Details of Hedge and Unhedged Exposures in Foreign Currency Denominated Monetary Items

A) Exposure in Foreign Currency - Hedged

The Parent has not entered into forward exchange contracts to hedge its foreign currency exposures relating to the underlying transactions and firm commitments. The Parent does not enter into any of the derivative instruments for trading and speculation purposes during the reporting period and previous reporting period.

	31.03.2025	31.03.2025
	\$	₹
Hedged Exposures		
Forward Contract to Sell USD (\$) as at March 31, 2025	-	-
Forward Contract to Sell EURO (€) as at March 31, 2025	-	-
Forward Contract to Buy EURO (€) as at March 31, 2025	-	-
Forward Contract to Buy USD (\$) as at March 31, 2025	-	-

B) Exposure in Foreign Currency - Unhedged

The foreign currency exposures which are not hedged during the reporting period and previous reporting period are as under:



i) Payable during the Reporting Period

	Payable (In Foreign Currency)	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Foreign Currency - Unhedged		
USD (\$)	5.29	-
EURO (€)	-	-
Other Foreign Currency	-	-

	Payable (In Indian Currency)	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Foreign Currency - Unhedged		
USD (\$)	453.08	-
EURO (€)	-	-
Other Foreign Currency	-	-

ii) Receivable during the Reporting Period

	Receivable (In Foreign Currency)	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Foreign Currency - Unhedged		
USD (\$)	31.55	13.44
EURO (€)	-	-
Other Foreign Currency	-	-

	Receivable (In Indian Currency)	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Foreign Currency - Unhedged		
USD (\$)	2,700.40	1,121.01
EURO (€)	-	-
Other Foreign Currency	-	-

48 Event occurring after the Balance Sheet Date

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), vide its notice no. SEBI/HO/QJC-1/P/OW/2025/13314/1 dated May 15, 2025, issued a show cause notice to the Company and certain of its directors under the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, read with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Procedure for Holding Inquiry and Imposing Penalties) Rules, 1995. The notice, received on May 22, 2025, pertains to certain matters currently under review by SEBI in relation to the affairs of the Company. The Company has submitted its response within the prescribed timelines, including the necessary clarifications, explanations, and supporting documentation as sought by SEBI. As of the date of this report, the matter remains under examination and no final order has been passed. Accordingly, the potential financial implications, if any, arising out of the said proceedings cannot be presently ascertained. However, the management believes that the Company has complied with the applicable regulatory requirements and continues to monitor the matter closely.



49 Incorporation of the Wholly Owned Subsidiary Company

During the reporting period, the Parent has incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary under the trade name "DRONE ENTRY AERIAL SERVICES LLP" in the Free Trade Zone, United Arab Emirates, on December 05, 2024. The incorporation process, including all necessary statutory registrations, approvals, and documentation, has been duly completed from the Parent's side. The subsidiary has also been granted its official licence number by the relevant authorities in the Free Trade Zone. As of the reporting date, the subsidiary's bank accounts have not yet been opened, and the Parent has not subscribed to or infused capital into the subsidiary. Consequently, the Parent does not currently exercise control over the subsidiary's operations, and the subsidiary has not commenced active business operations. In accordance with the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) on consolidation, since the Parent has not yet established control over the subsidiary, it has not been considered for consolidation in the consolidated financial statements for the reporting period. The management intends to infuse the necessary capital and complete the formalities required to establish control over the subsidiary in the near future. Upon such completion, the subsidiary will be consolidated in the consolidated financial statements from the date control is effectively established.

50 Disclosure pursuant to regulation 34(3) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015 and Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

Details of Loans and Advances in the nature of loans given to subsidiaries, associates and others are as follows:

	Amount Outstanding As At 31.03.2025	Maximum Outstanding during the period
	₹	₹
Loans and Advance (Given)		
PYI Technologies Private Limited	-	-
DroneAcharya Miltech Private Limited	-	-

During the reporting period, the Parent has not granted any loans and advances in the nature of loans to any of its subsidiary companies.

Pursuant to Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013:

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	₹	₹
Loans, Guarantees or Investments		
Loans Given	-	-
Guarantee Given	-	-
Investment made	0.51	0.51

51 The Code of Social Security, 2020 (the "Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post - employment benefits has received the Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Code has been published in the Official Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules / interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective. Based on the preliminary assessment, the entity believes the impact of such changes will not be significant.



52 Additional Information as required under Schedule - III to the Companies Act, 2013, of enterprises consolidated as Subsidiaries and Associates

S. No.	Name of the Company	Net Assets (Total Assets - Total Liabilities)		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
		31.03.2025		31.03.2025		31.03.2025		31.03.2025	
		As % of Consolidated Net Assets	Net Assets	As % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Profit/ (Loss)	As % of Other Consolidated Comprehensive Income	Other Comprehensive Income	As % of Total Consolidated Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income
	<u>Parent Company</u>								
1	DroneAacharya Innovations Limited	100.02%	5,799.54	99.98%	(1,346.73)	100.00%	1.11	99.98%	(1,345.62)
	<u>Subsidiary Company</u>								
1	PYI Technologies Private Limited	-0.04%	(2.41)	0.02%	(0.22)	0.00%	-	0.02%	(0.22)
2	DorneAacharya Miltech Private Limited	0.02%	1.00	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
	Total..(₹)	100.00%	5,798.13	100.00%	(1,346.95)	100.00%	1.11	100.00%	(1,345.84)

S. No.	Name of the Company	Net Assets (Total Assets - Total Liabilities)		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
		31.03.2024		31.03.2024		31.03.2024		31.03.2024	
		As % of Consolidated Net Assets	Net Assets	As % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Profit/ (Loss)	As % of Other Consolidated Comprehensive Income	Other Comprehensive Income	As % of Total Consolidated Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income
	<u>Parent Company</u>								
1	DroneAacharya Innovations Limited	100.04%	7,240.49	1.00	609.46	100.00%	2.04	100.24%	611.50
	<u>Subsidiary Company</u>								
1	PYI Technologies Private Limited	-0.04%	(2.57)	-0.24%	(1.48)	0.00%	-	-0.24%	(1.48)
2	DorneAacharya Miltech Private Limited	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
	Total..(₹)	100.00%	7,237.93	100.00%	607.98	100.00%	2.04	100.00%	610.02



8th Annual General Meeting Notice

NOTICE OF THE 8TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that the 8th Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) of the members of **DroneAacharya Aerial Innovations Limited** (“the Company”) is scheduled to be held on Tuesday, November 25, 2025 at 12.00 P.M. through video conferencing (“VC”) /Other Audio-Visual Means (“OAVM”) facility to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business

1. To receive, consider and adopt:
 - a) The Audited Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2025 and the report of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon; and
 - b) The Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2025 and the report of Auditors thereon;
2. To appoint a director in place of Mrs. Nikita Srivastava, Director (DIN: 08082593) who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers herself for re-appointment.

By Order of the Board
For DroneAacharya Aerial Innovations Limited

Sd/-
Prateek Srivastava
Managing Director
DIN: 07709137

Date: October 29, 2025

Place: Pune

Registered Office:
1st and 2nd Floor, Galore Tech IT Park,
LMD Square, Bavdhan, Pune - 411021

CIN: L29308PN2017PLC224312
Website: www.droneacharya.com
E-mail ID: cs@droneacharya.com

Notes:

1. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, through circulars numbered 14/2020, 17/2020, 20/2020, 02/2021, 21/2021, 02/2022, 10/2022, and 09/2023 dated April 8, 2020, April 13, 2020, May 5, 2020, January 13, 2021, December 14, 2021, May 5, 2022, December 28, 2022, and September 25, 2023 respectively ("MCA Circulars"), has permitted companies to conduct Annual General Meetings ("AGMs") via video conferencing or any other audio visual means (OAVM) until September 30, 2024, pursuant to compliance with provisions outlined in paragraphs 3 and 4 of MCA General Circular no. 20/2020. Concurrently, the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") has, through its circulars numbered SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/CIR/P/2020/79 dated May 13, 2022, and SEBI/HO/CFD/PoD-2/P/CIR/2023/167 dated October 7, 2023 ("SEBI Circulars"), provided relaxations from certain provisions of the Companies Act and SEBI Listing Regulations. The 8th AGM of the company is therefore being conducted via Video Conference (VC) and other audio-visual means (OAVM), eliminating the need for physical presence of members at a common venue, with the registered office of the Company.
2. The Company has applied for extension for conducting of 8th Annual General Meeting of the Company and approval for the same is awaited.
3. In terms of MCA Circulars and other relevant circulars issued by SEBI, the Annual report for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 along with the Notice of 8th AGM are being sent to the members through electronic mode to those whose email addresses are registered with the Company/ Registrar and Share transfer agent/ Depository participants. The same shall also be available on the website of the Company at www.droneacharya.com, website of Bombay Stock Exchange at www.bseindia.com and on the website of Bigshare Services Private Limited at www.bigshareonline.com. Since the AGM is being conducted through VC/OAVM facility, the route map is not annexed hereto the notice.
4. In compliance with Regulation 44 of Listing Regulations, the MCA Circulars, Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 and Secretarial Standard-2 issued by ICSI, the manner of voting on the proposed resolution is restricted only to e-voting i.e. by casting votes electronically. The Company has engaged Bigshare Services Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Bigshare") for facilitating remote e-voting to enable the Members to cast their votes electronically on the resolutions proposed in the Notice of 8th AGM.
5. Members entitled to vote on the resolutions are entitled to appoint proxy as per the Companies Act, 2013. However, since we are conducting the 8th AGM through VC/OAVM mode as per the MCA Circulars, the facility for the appointment of proxies will not be available.
6. Members desiring to join the 8th AGM may do so through the VC/OAVM facility, following the procedure outlined below. The facility for joining the meeting will open 30 minutes

before the scheduled time of the meeting, i.e., 12.00 P.M. (IST), and will remain open until 30 minutes after the scheduled time. After this period, the facility will be closed.

7. Members attending the meeting through VC/OAVM facility shall be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum for the 8th AGM.

8. Instructions For Remote E-Voting:

- i. The voting period begins on **Saturday, November 22, 2025 at 09.00 A.M.** and ends on **Monday, November 24, 2025 at 05.00 P.M.** During this period shareholders of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the **cut-off date**, i.e. **Tuesday, November 18, 2025** may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by Bigshare for voting thereafter.
- ii. Shareholders who have already voted prior to the meeting date will not be entitled to vote at the meeting venue.
- iii. Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. **SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated 09.12.2020**, under Regulation 44 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, listed entities are required to provide remote e-voting facility to its shareholders, in respect of all shareholders' resolutions. However, it has been observed that the participation by the public non-institutional shareholders/retail shareholders is at a negligible level.

Currently, there are multiple e-voting service providers (ESPs) providing e-voting facility to listed entities in India. This necessitates registration on various ESPs and maintenance of multiple user IDs and passwords by the shareholders.

In order to increase the efficiency of the voting process, pursuant to a public consultation, it has been decided to enable e-voting to **all the demat account holders, by way of a single login credential, through their demat accounts/ websites of Depositories/ Depository Participants**. Demat account holders would be able to cast their vote without having to register again with the ESPs, thereby, not only facilitating seamless authentication but also enhancing ease and convenience of participating in e-voting process.

- iv. In terms of **SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated December 9, 2020** on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

1. Pursuant to above said SEBI Circular, Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meetings **for Individual shareholders holding securities in Demat mode** is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL	1) Users who have opted for CDSL Easi / Easiest facility, can login through their existing user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The URL for users to login to Easi/Easiest is https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasitoken/home/login or visit CDSL website www.cdslindia.com and click on login icon & New System Myeasi Tab and then use your existing my easi username & password. 2) After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting option for eligible companies where the evoting is in progress as per the information provided by company. On clicking the evoting option, the user will be able to see e-Voting page of BIGSHARE the e-Voting service provider and you will be re-directed to i-Vote website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period. Additionally, there is also links provided to access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers i.e. BIGSHARE, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers' website directly. 3) If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasitoken/Registration/EasiRegistration 4) Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from a link https://evoting.cdslindia.com/Evoting/EvotingLogin The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the Demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be able to see the e-Voting option where the evoting is in progress, and also able to directly access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers. Click on BIGSHARE and you will be re-directed to i-Vote website for casting your vote during the remote e-voting period.

Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL	1) If you are already registered for NSDL IDeAS facility, please visit the e-Services website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Services is launched, click on the “Beneficial Owner” icon under “Login” which is available under ‘IDeAS’ section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services. Click on “Access to e-Voting” under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name BIGSHARE and you will be re-directed to i-Vote website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. 2) If the user is not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com. Select “Register Online for IDeAS “Portal or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp 3) Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon “Login” which is available under ‘Shareholder/Member’ section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name BIGSHARE and you will be redirected to i-Vote website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting 4) For OTP based login you can 5) click on https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/evoting/evotinglogin.jsp. You will have to enter your 8-digit DP ID, 8-digit Client Id, PAN No., Verification code and generate OTP. Enter the OTP received on registered email id/mobile number and click on login. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page with all e-Voting Service Providers. Click on BIGSHARE and you will be re-directed to i-vote (E-voting website) for casting your vote
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	during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their Depository Participants	You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. After Successful login, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Once you click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at abovementioned website.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. CDSL and NSDL

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free No. 1800 22 55 33.
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with NSDL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.com or call at 022- 48867000.

2. Login method for e-Voting for shareholder other than individual shareholders holding shares in Demat mode & physical mode is given below:

- You are requested to launch the URL on internet browser: <https://ivote.bigshareonline.com>

- Click on “**LOGIN**” button under the ‘**INVESTOR LOGIN**’ section to Login on E-Voting Platform.
- Please enter you ‘**USER ID**’ (User id description is given below) and ‘**PASSWORD**’ which is shared separately on you register email id.
 - Shareholders holding shares in **CDSL demat account should enter 16 Digit Beneficiary ID** as user id.
 - Shareholders holding shares in **NSDL demat account should enter 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digit Client ID** as user id.
 - Shareholders holding shares in **physical form should enter Event No + Folio Number** registered with the Company as user id.

Note If you have not received any user id or password please email from your registered email id or contact i-vote helpdesk team. (Email id and contact number are mentioned in helpdesk section).

- Click on **I AM NOT A ROBOT (CAPTCHA)** option and login.

NOTE: If Shareholders are holding shares in demat form and have registered on to e-Voting system of <https://ivote.bigshareonline.com> and/or voted on an earlier event of any company then they can use their existing user id and password to login.

- If you have forgotten the password: Click on ‘**LOGIN**’ under ‘**INVESTOR LOGIN**’ tab and then Click on ‘**Forgot your password?**’
- Enter “**User ID**” and “**Registered email ID**” Click on **I AM NOT A ROBOT (CAPTCHA)** option and click on ‘**Reset**’.
(In case a shareholder is having valid email address, Password will be sent to his / her registered e-mail address).

Voting method for shareholders on i-Vote E-voting portal:

- After successful login, **Bigshare E-voting system** page will appear.
- Click on “**VIEW EVENT DETAILS (CURRENT)**” under ‘**EVENTS**’ option on investor portal.
- Select event for which you are desire to vote under the dropdown option.
- Click on “**VOTE NOW**” option which is appearing on the right hand side top corner of the page.
- Cast your vote by selecting an appropriate option “**IN FAVOUR**”, “**NOT IN FAVOUR**” or “**ABSTAIN**” and click on “**SUBMIT VOTE**”. A confirmation box will be displayed. Click “**OK**” to confirm, else “**CANCEL**” to modify. Once you confirm, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.
- Once you confirm the vote you will receive confirmation message on display screen and also you will receive an email on your registered email id. During the voting period,

members can login any number of times till they have voted on the resolution(s). Once vote on a resolution is casted, it cannot be changed subsequently.

- Shareholder can “**CHANGE PASSWORD**” or “**VIEW/UPDATE PROFILE**” under “**PROFILE**” option on investor portal.

3. Custodian registration process for i-Vote E-Voting Website:

- You are requested to launch the URL on internet browser:
<https://ivote.bigshareonline.com>
- Click on “**REGISTER**” under “**CUSTODIAN LOGIN**”, to register yourself on Bigshare i-Vote e-Voting Platform.
- Enter all required details and submit.
- After Successful registration, message will be displayed with “**User id and password will be sent via email on your registered email id**”.

NOTE: If Custodian have registered on to e-Voting system of <https://ivote.bigshareonline.com> and/or voted on an earlier event of any company then they can use their existing user id and password to login.

- If you have forgotten the password: Click on ‘**LOGIN**’ under ‘**CUSTODIAN LOGIN**’ tab and further Click on ‘**Forgot your password?**’
- Enter “**User ID**” and “**Registered email ID**” Click on **I AM NOT A ROBOT (CAPTCHA)** option and click on ‘**RESET**’.

(In case a custodian is having valid email address, Password will be sent to his / her registered e-mail address).

Voting method for Custodian on i-Vote E-voting portal:

- After successful login, **Bigshare E-voting system** page will appear.

Investor Mapping:

- First you need to map the investor with your user ID under “**DOCUMENTS**” option on custodian portal.
 - Click on “**DOCUMENT TYPE**” dropdown option and select document type power of attorney (POA).
 - Click on upload document “**CHOOSE FILE**” and upload power of attorney (POA) or board resolution for respective investor and click on “**UPLOAD**”.

Note: The power of attorney (POA) or board resolution has to be named as the “**InvestorID.pdf**” (Mention Demat account number as Investor ID.)

 - Your investor is now mapped and you can check the file status on display.

Investor vote File Upload:

- To cast your vote select “**VOTE FILE UPLOAD**” option from left hand side menu on custodian portal.

- Select the Event under dropdown option.
- Download sample voting file and enter relevant details as required and upload the same file under upload document option by clicking on **“UPLOAD”**. Confirmation message will be displayed on the screen and also you can check the file status on display (Once vote on a resolution is casted, it cannot be changed subsequently).
- Custodian can **“CHANGE PASSWORD”** or **“VIEW/UPDATE PROFILE”** under **“PROFILE”** option on custodian portal.

Helpdesk for queries regarding e-voting:

Login type	Helpdesk details
Shareholder's other than individual shareholders holding shares in Demat mode & Physical mode.	In case shareholders/ investor have any queries regarding E-voting, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions ('FAQs') and i-Vote e-Voting module available at https://ivote.bigshareonline.com , under download section or you can email us to ivote@bigshareonline.com or call us at: 1800 22 54 22, 022-62638338

4. Procedure for joining the AGM/EGM through VC/ OAVM:

For shareholder other than individual shareholders holding shares in Demat mode & physical mode is given below:

- The Members may attend the AGM through VC/ OAVM at <https://ivote.bigshareonline.com> under Investor login by using the e-voting credentials (i.e., User ID and Password).
- After successful login, **Bigshare E-voting system** page will appear.
- Click on “**VIEW EVENT DETAILS (CURRENT)**” under ‘**EVENTS**’ option on investor portal.
- Select event for which you are desire to attend the AGM/EGM under the dropdown option.
- For joining virtual meeting, you need to click on “VC/OAVM” link placed beside of “**VIDEO CONFERENCE LINK**” option.
- Members attending the AGM/EGM through VC/ OAVM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The instructions for Members for e-voting on the day of the AGM/EGM are as under:-

- The Members can join the 8th AGM in the VC/ OAVM mode 15 minutes before the scheduled time of the commencement of the meeting. The procedure for e-voting on the day of the AGM/EGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for remote e-voting.
- Only those members/shareholders, who will be present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system in the AGM/EGM.
- Members who have already exercised their right to vote through remote e-voting shall not be permitted to vote again on the resolutions during the 8th AGM. However, they may participate in the meeting through VC/OAVM facility.

Helpdesk for queries regarding virtual meeting:

In case shareholders/ investor have any queries regarding virtual meeting, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (‘FAQs’) available at <https://ivote.bigshareonline.com>, under download section or you can email us to ivote@bigshareonline.com or call us at: 1800 22 54 22, 022-62638338

9. All documents referred to in this notice and explanatory statement are available for inspection to members during the business hours. Those who desire to inspect the same can email us at cs@droneacharya.com .
10. The relevant details of director seeking reappointment under Item No. 2 as required under Regulations 36(3) of SEBI Listing Regulations read with applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Secretarial Standard on General Meeting issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, are given separately as an Annexure to this Notice.

11. The Register of Directors & Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding as required to be maintained under section 170 of the Companies Act, 2013, Register of contracts and arrangements in which directors are interested as required to be maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 shall be made available for inspection electronically to the members of the company during the AGM.
12. Corporate shareholders who wish to authorize their representatives to attend AGM are required to submit certified copy of Board resolution to the company in this behalf. This resolution should authorize the representatives to attend and vote at the meeting on their behalf. Further, pursuant to section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013 the scanned copy of the Board resolution in PDF/JPEG format, along with the attested copy of the specimen signature of the authorized representative(s) shall be sent to following:
- A. Company Secretary: cs@droneacharya.com
 - B. Scrutinizer: staff.csmda@gmail.com
 - C. A copy marked to E-voting agency: ivote@bigshareonline.com

The scanned copy of the above document shall be sent in the name of “Corporate Name and Event No.”

13. Other guidelines for Members

- a. The voting rights of a person shall be in proportion to their shareholding in the company (paid up equity share capital) as on the cut-off date, i.e. **Tuesday, November 18, 2025**.
- b. A person, whose name appears in the register of members or in the register of beneficial owners maintained by depositories as on the cut-off dates only shall be entitled to avail the facility of casting vote either through remote e-voting or e-voting during the 8th AGM.
- c. The Chairman shall, after response to the queries raised by members in advance, formally ask the members attending the meeting through VC/OAVM to vote on the proposed resolutions and announce the start of the casting of vote through e-voting system.
- d. Mr. Keshav Daliya, Practicing Company Secretary and partner at M/s More Daliya and Associates, Nagpur have been appointed as the scrutinizer to scrutinize the remote e-voting process and e-voting process during the 8th AGM in a fair and transparent manner.
- e. After the completion of scrutiny of e-voting (the votes cast during the AGM and through e-voting) the scrutinizer shall submit his report to the Chairman or any other person so authorized by the Chairman, not later than two working days from the conclusion of the 8th

AGM. The results so declared by the scrutinizer shall be uploaded on the website of the Company at www.droneacharya.com , BSE and Bigshare Services Private Limited.

**By order of Board of Directors
For DroneAcharya Aerial Innovations Limited**

Sd/-

**Prateek Srivastava
Managing Director
DIN: 07709137**

Date: October 29, 2025

Place: Pune

Additional information on directors for appointment/reappointment as required under section 102 of the Act, 2013, Regulation 36(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015 and applicable Secretarial Standards:

Name of the Director	Mrs. Nikita Srivastava (DIN: 08082593)		
Brief Profile	Mrs. Nikita Srivastava, Director & CFO of the Company. Coming across as one of the most approachable and amiable figures in the DroneAcharya family, Nikita is a part of the Board of Directors in the team and Head of HR and Culture. Nikita has an extensive hands-on experience in HR Generalist affairs, with more than 12 years of experience in a fast paced Human Resource Department. Specializing in Recruitment, Compensation and benefits, HR records management, HR policies development, Employee orientation, developing team building programs and Performance Reviews, Nikita toggles between a multitude of responsibilities and provides her undue attention to all. A strategic and Innovative HR Personnel, Nikita translates business vision into HR initiatives to foster performance, growth and positive culture with ease. Having an active Involvement in accounts, compliances and other Nikita is a part of every activity that supports smooth functioning of the company. Making sure that every employee has a work - life balance, Nikita prioritizes duties for them as per the need of the hour. She also has an important role to play in the Accounts and Administration Department of the company. Previously playing the same role in the group company of a Globally No. 1 Drone Service Provider - Terra Drone India, Nikita has worked with RedBay Technologies as well, rounding off her experience handling HR responsibilities in some of the fastest growing drone companies in India.		
Age	38 years		
Nature of Expertise in specific functional area	Rich experience in Human Resource, Finances and has a multidimensional role in the Company.		
Disclosure of relationship between inter se KMP and other Directors	Name	Designation	Nature of relationship
	Mr. Prateek Srivastava	Managing Director	Spouse

Listed Entities (Other than DroneAacharya Aerial Innovations Ltd) in which Mrs. Nikita Srivastava holds directorship and committee membership:	NIL		
Listed entities from which Mrs. Nikita Srivastava has resigned in the past 3 years.	NIL		
Shareholding in the Company as on 31.03.2025	Name	Category	No. of Equity Shares held
	Mrs. Nikita Srivastava	Director	11,43,600
	Mr. Prateek Srivastava	Managing Director Relative (Spouse)	56,23,200
Key terms & conditions of appointment	Re-appointment in terms of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013		
Date of first appointment to the Board	30.03.2019		
No. of Board meetings attended during the financial year 2024-25.	The company has conducted a total of 5 Board meetings in the financial year 2024-25 and Mrs. Nikita Srivastava attended all 5 Board meetings.		



REGISTERED OFFICE

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