

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

THE MEMBERS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.

Report on Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.** (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March, 2025 the statement of profit and loss (including statement of other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred as 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 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2025, and its profit (including statement of other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 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 thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.



Other Matter

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon.

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's directors' report but does not include the 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 in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards as specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statement 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 Management and Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 the 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 Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We are 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 control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial 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.

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

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1) As required by 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 paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
- 2) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including statement of other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, and rules made thereunder, as applicable.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**".
 - g) Since the company is a Private Limited company, provisions of section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V of the Act in respect of managerial remuneration are not applicable. Therefore, reporting as required by section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the company.
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its standalone financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts due 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 funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary 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 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 entity, including foreign entity ("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 the 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 company has not declared any dividend during the year.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As per proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2024, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

For R N KA & Co.

Chartered Accountants


CA Rajesh Kumar
Proprietor

Membership No. 506726

UDIN:25506726BMILQP4091

Place: New Delhi

Date:12/08/2025



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of the Company of even date)

With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, we report the following:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified once in three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) Based on our examination of the property records for the immovable property on which building is constructed, registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title in respect of immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in the standalone financial statements included under Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of inventories. The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its inventories which are verified once in three years.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions



on the basis of the security of current assets at any point of time during the year. The Company is regular in repayment of the interest thereon.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans and stood guarantee to any parties during the year.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the guarantees provided during the earlier year and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans and advances in the nature of loans during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, in the case of loans and advances in the nature of loans given, the repayment of principal and payment of interest, if any, has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans given.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loans granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans or advances in the nature of loans given to same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, 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.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, during the year the Company has neither made any investments, nor has it given any loan or provided guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the Company has not provided any security as specified under Section 186 of the Act. Further, in our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in relation to loans given, guarantees provided and investments made.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the company is not required to maintain the specified accounts and records pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues have been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax ("GST")

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including GST, Provident fund, Employees'



State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities;

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to GST, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Value Added Tax or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the company has not raised any money by way of term loans. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of other companies, as defined in the Act.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in other companies (as defined under the Act), Accordingly, clause 3(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in



the Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clauses 3(xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) The Company does not carry on any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activity (NBFC or HFC). Accordingly, clauses 3(xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Company does not have any CICs.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the 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 that the 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 an 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 the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor



any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For R N KA & Co.
Chartered Accountants



CA Rajesh Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. 506726
UDIN:25506726BMILQP4091
Place: New Delhi
Date:12/08/2025.

ANNEXURE “B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date to the Members of the Company)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.** (“the Company”) as of 31st March 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 is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting 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 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 Act.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting 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”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted



accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting with reference to 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 ICAI.

**For R N KA & Co.
Chartered Accountants**



CA Rajesh Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. 506726
UDIN:25506726BMILQP4091
Place: New Delhi
Date:12/08/2025.

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Pvt. Ltd.
Regd.Address: B 1/ 32 Malviya Nagar, 3rd Floor,Malviya Nagar,New Delhi-110017
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2025
CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	-	-
Capital work-in-progress	2	-	-
Right-of-Use Assets	3	-	-
Financial Assets			
- Investment in subsidiaries	4	-	-
- Others financial assets	5	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	18	-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
- Trade and other receivables	8	59,940.00	-
- Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,001,100.00	-
Current tax assets (Net)	7	-	-
Inventories	10	-	-
Other current assets	6	-	-
Total Current assets		1,061,040.00	-
Total Assets		1,061,040.00	-
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	1,000,000.00	-
Other equity			
- Capital Reserve	12	-	-
- Retained earnings	12	1,750.00	-
Total equity		1,001,750.00	-
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
- Borrowings	13	-	-
- Lease liability	14	-	-
- Other financial liabilities	14	-	-
Provisions	17	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	18	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
- Borrowings	13	23,670.00	-
- Lease liability	14	-	-
- Trade payables	15	-	-
Current tax liabilities (Net)	7	-	-
Other current liabilities	16	35,000.00	-
Provisions	17	620.00	-
Total current liabilities		59,290.00	-
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,061,040.00	-
Summary of significant accounting policies	1		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements from 2 to 41			

As per our report of even date attached

For RNKA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

CA. RAJESH KUMAR
Proprietor
Membership Number: 506726
UDIN: 25506726BMILQP4091
Place: New Delhi
Date:12/08/2025



Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Pradeep
Director

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indian Institute of Drone Technology Pvt. Ltd.

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Sahasha Namdeo

Pradeep Namdeo
Director
DIN : 05272209

Director
Sahasha Namdeo
Director
DIN:06746773

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Pvt. Ltd.

Regd.Address: B 1/ 32 Malviya Nagar, 3rd Floor, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110017

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884

	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
INCOME			
I Revenue from operations	19	59,940.00	-
II Other income	20	-	-
III Total Income		59,940.00	-
IV EXPENSES			
Direct expenses	21	-	-
Employee benefits expense	22	-	-
Finance costs	23	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	24	-	-
Other expenses	25	57,570.00	-
Total Expenses		57,570.00	-
V Profit before tax (IV-V)		2,370.00	-
VI Less: Tax expense			
Current tax		620.00	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		-	-
Total Tax expense		620.00	-
VII Profit for the year (V-VI)		1,750.00	-
VIII Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII)		1,750.00	-
IX (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income for the year)		1,750.00	-
X Earnings per equity share:	26		
Basic EPS		0.02	-
Diluted EPS		0.02	-

Summary of significant accounting policies 1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements from 2 to 41

As per our report of even date attached

For RNKA & CO.

Chartered Accountants



CA. RAJESH KUMAR

Proprietor

Membership Number: 506726

UDIN: 25506726BMILQP4091

Place: New Delhi

Date: 12/08/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Pvt. Ltd.

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited


Director

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited


Director

Pradeep Namdeo

Director

DIN : 05272209

Sahasha Namdeo

Director

DIN:06746773

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Pvt. Ltd.
 Regd. Address: B 1/ 32 Malviya Nagar, 3rd Floor, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110017
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2025
 CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884

	Amount in Lakhs	
	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
I. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit After Tax	1,750.00	-
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	-	-
Interest expenses	-	-
Interest income on other financial assets	-	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	1,750.00	-
Adjustment for working capital changes:		
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	35,000.00	-
Increase/(Decrease) provisions	620.00	-
Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	-59,940.00	-
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) in other current financial assets	-	-
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	(24,320.00)	-
Less: Income taxes paid (net)	(22,570.00)	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities (A)	(22,570.00)	-
II. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, Change in Capital Advances	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-
Interest Income on other financial assets	-	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities (B)	-	-
III. Cash Flow used in Financing Activities		
Issue of equity shares	1,000,000	-
Long term borrowings raised during current year	-	-
Proceeds from Short Term Borrowing from Banks	-	-
Repayment of Long Term Borrowing from Banks	-	-
Interest and other finance costs	-	-
unsecured loan from related party	23,670.00	-
Repayment of lease liability	-	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities (C)	1,023,670.00	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1,001,100.00	-
Add: Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,001,100.00	-

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Pvt. Ltd.

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Amount in Lakhs	
	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	1,001,100.00	-
Cash on hand	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,001,100.00	-

As per our report of even date attached
 For RNKA & CO.
 Chartered Accountants

CA. RAJESH KUMAR
 Proprietor

Membership Number: 506726
 UDIN: 25506726BMILQP4091
 Place: New Delhi
 Date: 12/08/2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 Indian Institute of Drone Technology Pvt. Ltd.

Pradeep Namdeo
 Director

Pradeep Namdeo
 Director
 DIN : 05272209

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited
 Sahasha Namdeo
 Director

Sahasha Namdeo
 Director
 DIN:06746773

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Pvt. Ltd.

Regd.Address: B 1/ 32 Malviya Nagar, 3rd Floor,Malviya Nagar,New Delhi-110017

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March, 2025

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884

Amount in Rupees

Share capital

	Note No	Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	Total Share Capital
Closing balance as at 31 March 2024	11	100,000.00	10,000,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-	-
		100,000.00	10,000,000.00
Closing balance as at 31 March 2025		100,000.00	10,000,000.00

Other equity

	Note No	Retained earnings	Fair value reserve	Total Other Equity
Opening balance as at 1 April 2024	12	-	-	-
Profit for the year		-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income/Other adjustments		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2025		-	-	-
Profit for the year		1,750.00	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income/Other adjustments		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2025		1,750.00	-	-

As per our report of even date attached

For RNKA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No: 021745N

CA. RAJESH KUMAR

Proprietor

Membership Number: 506726

UDIN: 255067268MILQP4091

Place: New Delhi

Date:12/08/2025

Any part of the reserves presented under Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income which is realised in cash shall be disclosed separately.

1 - Debit balance of Statement of Profit and loss shall be shown as a negative figure under the head 'Retained Earnings'.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Pvt. Ltd.

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Pradeep Namdeo

Director

DIN : 05272209

Sahasha Namdeo

Director

DIN:06746773

Director

2 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Computers	Furnitures & fixtures	Office equipments	Vehicles	Capital work-in-progress	Total
As at 1 April 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and Impairment							
As at 1 April 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value							
Particulars	Freehold land	Computers	Furnitures & fixtures	Office equipments	Vehicles	Capital work-in-progress	Total
As at 1 April 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Pradeep
Director

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Sahasra Khandelwal
Director

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Pvt. Ltd.
 Regd.Address: B 1/ 32 Malviya Nagar, 3rd Floor, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110017
 Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2025
 CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884

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	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
3 Right-of-Use Assets		
Recognised on 1st April 2022	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Gross Right-of-Use Assets	-	-
Less: Depreciation on Right of use assets	-	-
Total	-	-
4 Investment in subsidiaries		
	-	-
Total	-	-
5 Others financial assets		
Security Deposit	-	-
Total	-	-
Current	-	-
Non-current	-	-
6 Other assets		
TDS Recievables	-	-
Advance to supplier	-	-
Total	-	-
Current	-	-
Non-current	-	-



Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Pradeep
Director

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited
Sahasra Nandoo
Director

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Pvt. Ltd.

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884

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7 Current Tax Assets (Net)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Opening balance of advance tax	-	-
Less: Taxes payable for earlier years		
Other adjustment for taxes payable		
Opening balance (Net)	-	-
Add: Taxes paid during the year		
Other adjustment for advance tax		
Less: Current tax payable for the year	-	-
Total	-	-

8 Trade and other receivables (Current)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Trade receivables		
Trade receivables	59,940.00	
Other receivables		-
Total	59,940.00	-

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balances with banks:	1,001,100.00	
On current accounts		
- Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	-
Fixed deposits	-	-
Cash on hand	-	-
Total	1,001,100.00	-

10 Inventories

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Inventories at year end	-	-
Total	-	-



Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Pradeep
Director

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Sahashra Hande
Director

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
12 Other equity		
Capital Reserve		
Opening balance	-	-
Addition	-	-
Transfer	-	-
	-	-
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	-	-
Net profit for the year	1750.00	-
	1,750.00	-
Total Other equity	1,750.00	-
Other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
-Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations	-	-
Total	1,750.00	-
13 Borrowing	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Bank Overdraft	-	-
Loan from ICICI Bank	-	-
Loan from ICICI Bank-Car Loan	-	-
Unsecured loan	23,670.00	-
Total	23,670.00	-
Current	23,670.00	-
Non-current	-	-
14 Other financial liabilities	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Security deposits	-	-
Lease liability	-	-
Total	-	-
Current	-	-
Non-current	-	-
15 Trade payables	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises.	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.	-	-
Total	-	-
Breakup of above trade payables		
Trade payables to related parties	-	-
Trade payables to others	-	-

Prakhar Aviation Technology Private Limited

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

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
16 Other Liabilities		
TDS payable	3,500.00	-
Expenses payable	-	-
Advances and deposits	-	-
PROVISION FOR IT TAX	-	-
AUDIT FEES payable	31,500.00	-
Total	35,000.00	-
Current	35,000.00	-
Non-current	-	-
17 Provisions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Provision for taxation	620.00	0.00
Provision for gratuity	-	-
Total	620.00	-
Current	620.00	-
Non-current	-	-



Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Pradeep
Director

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Sahash Chandel
Director

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Pvt. Ltd.
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2025
CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884

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18 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 are:

Statement of profit and loss:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Profit or loss section		
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
Deferred tax:	-	-
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	-	-
Other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in other comprehensive income during in the year:		
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-
Income tax charged to other comprehensive income	-	-

Balance Sheet Items

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Employees retirement benefits	-	-
Depreciation, amortisation & fair value	-	-
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	-	-

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Deferred tax assets	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities:	-	-
Deferred tax assets, net	-	-

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/(liability) (net)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Opening balance of deferred tax assets	-	-
Tax expense during the period recognised in profit or loss	-	-
Tax expense during the period recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-



Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Radheep
Director

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Sahash Chandra
Director

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Pvt. Ltd.

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884

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19 Revenue from operations

	Year ended 31 March, 2025	Year ended 31 March, 2024
--	------------------------------	------------------------------

Sale of goods	-	-
Sale of Services	59,940.00	-
Total	59,940.00	-

20 Other income

	Year ended 31 March, 2025	Year ended 31 March, 2024
--	------------------------------	------------------------------

Interest Income	-	-
Other income	-	-
Total	-	-

21 Direct expenses

	Year ended 31 March, 2025	Year ended 31 March, 2024
--	------------------------------	------------------------------

Purchase of goods	-	-
Closing Stock	-	-
Cost of goods sold	-	-
Cost of services	-	-
Other direct expenses	-	-
Total	-	-



Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Pradeep
Director

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Sahash Kumar
Director

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Pvt. Ltd.
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2025
CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884

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22 Employee benefit expenses

Year ended 31 March, 2025	Year ended 31 March, 2024
------------------------------	------------------------------

Salaries, wages and bonus
Leave encashment
Gratuity expense
Staff welfare expenses

-	-
-	-
-	-

Total

-	-
---	---

23 Finance costs

Year ended 31 March, 2025	Year ended 31 March, 2024
------------------------------	------------------------------

Interest on loan
Interest expenses on financial liabilities
Interest expenses on TDS

-	-
-	-

Total

-	-
---	---

24 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Year ended 31 March, 2025	Year ended 31 March, 2024
------------------------------	------------------------------

Depreciation on tangible assets
Amortisation of intangible assets
Depreciation on Right to use assets

-	-
-	-
-	-

Total

-	-
---	---

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Indian Institute of Drone Technology Pvt. Ltd.

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

Amount in Lakhs

25 Other expenses

Year ended 31 March, 2025	Year ended 31 March, 2024
------------------------------	------------------------------

Auditor remuneration*
Telephone expenses
Event expenses
Office maintenance charges
Printing and stationery
Professional and consultancy charges
Rates and taxes
Round off

35,000.00	
22,570.00	

Total

57,570.00	-
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Auditor remuneration*

Year ended 31 March, 2025	Year ended 31 March, 2024
------------------------------	------------------------------

a Statutory audit fee
b Reimbursement of expenses

-	-
---	---

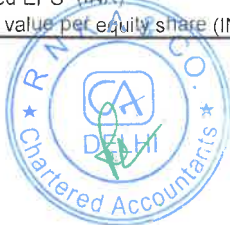
Total

-	-
---	---

26 Earnings per equity share

Year ended 31 March, 2025	Year ended 31 March, 2024
------------------------------	------------------------------

Profit attributable to equity shareholders
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for Basic EPS
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for Diluted EPS
Basic EPS (INR)
Diluted EPS (INR)
Face value per equity share (INR)



Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Indeep
Director

Indian Institute of Drone Technology Private Limited

Sahashra Ramdas
Director

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD (herein after referred to as the "the Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The registered office of the company is located at **B 1/ 32 Malviya Nagar, 3rd Floor, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110017.**

The Company is primarily engaged in supply of manpower services and software development.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

This note provides a summary of significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements of the Company. These policies have been consistently applied in all the years presented, unless stated otherwise.

a. Basis of preparation

Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These financial statements have been issued in addition to the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its Holding.

List of Holding:

Name	Ownership interest		Method
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	
Prakhar Software Solutions Private Limited	99.00%	-	At cost

The financial statements up to year ended March 31, 2025, were prepared in accordance with accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended), generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of the Company under Ind AS. Refer notes for an explanation of how the to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

Current / non-current classification

The company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on the current / non-current classification as per below:

An asset shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria: —

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets shall be classified as non-current.



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884.

A liability shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria: —

- (a) it is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- (c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- (d) the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other liabilities shall be classified as non-current.

All assets and liabilities have been classified and disclosed as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as up to twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for building which is being carried at revalued amount and the certain assets and liabilities that require measurement at fair value in accordance with Ind AS. These assets and liabilities mainly consist of certain financial instruments.

The financial statements and notes thereof are presented in Indian Rupees and rounded off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

b. Key accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation and presentation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period.

Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in the current and future periods, and if material, their effects are disclosed in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from the estimates. Any difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known/materialised.

Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are included in the following notes:

1. Measurement of defined benefit obligations.
2. Measurement and likelihood of occurrence of contingencies.
3. Recognition of deferred tax assets.
4. Measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

c. Property, plant and equipment

- i) Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Historical cost comprises of purchase price net of trade discounts and rebates, non-refundable duties and taxes, any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Historical cost also includes borrowing cost directly attributable to acquisition / construction of a qualifying asset up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.
- ii) Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884.

flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

- iii) An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.
- iv) Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.
- v) Capital work-in-progress comprises the cost of renovation of the office building that are yet not ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

- i) **Depreciable amount:** Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of assets or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.
- ii) The depreciable amount of a depreciable fixed asset is charged following the written down value method over the useful life of the asset. Management's estimate of useful life, which is duly supported by technical evidence, is as stipulated in Schedule II to the Act.
- iii) In arriving at the depreciable amount, residual values considered are considered as 0% of the original cost of the asset. The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate, if any.
- iv) Leasehold improvements are amortised over a period of lease or useful life whichever is less.
- v) Depreciation on assets acquired during the year is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the date of addition. Similarly, depreciation on assets sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed during the year is also calculated on a pro rata basis up to the date on which such asset has been sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed.

d. Intangible assets

- i) Intangible assets acquired or developed are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.
- ii) The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. An intangible asset shall be regarded by the entity as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the entity. Indefinite life intangibles mainly consist of brands/ trade mark/ Technical know-how etc. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues. If not, it is impaired or changed prospectively basis revised estimates.
- iii) Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884.

- iv) Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.
- v) The amortization expense on intangible assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
- vi) Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.
- vii) Acquired intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the intangible assets, as estimated by the management. Management estimate of useful life of Intangible assets are as follows:

Software	-	5 years
Website	-	10 years

e. Impairment of assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to projected future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in profit or loss section of the statement of profit and loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decrease and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss section of the statement of profit and loss.

f. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Company, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, wherever required, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

g. Income taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax, relating to items recognised directly in equity, is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884.

are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

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

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

h. Inventories

inventories are valued at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower.

Cost is determined on weighted-average basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

i. Investments and other financial assets

Classification

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

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

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit and loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Measurement

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the assets and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

– Amortized cost

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

– Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884.

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the asset's cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

– Fair value through profit or loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Equity investments

The Company subsequently measures all equity instruments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to statement of profit and loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in statement of profit and loss as other income when the company's right to receive payment is established.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

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

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

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

j. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Debt or equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax.

Financial liabilities



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the financial statements at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other income or finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Determination of fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis or available quoted market prices, as applicable. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized.

k. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

l. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment

m. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the balance sheet, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, cash on deposit with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

n. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transactions cost incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884.

costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent, there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has not extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

o. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest expense recognised in the profit and loss account over the period of borrowing using effective interest method and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

p. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

A disclosure for contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an out flow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

q. Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 90 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

r. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods and services before transferring them to the customers.

Revenue from contract with customers

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government and is net of rebates and discounts. The company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

The company has applied five step model as per Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers to recognise revenue in the financial statements. The company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- a) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the company's performance as the company performs; or
- b) The company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- c) The company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the company and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where any of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue is recognised at point of time based on the conditions as included in the contracts with customers.

Point of Time:

Revenue from supply of manpower or sale of software

Revenue is recognised at the Point in Time w.r.t. sale of software or supply of manpower when the control passes on to the customer which coincides with supply of those services.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using effective interest method on time proportion basis taking in to account the amount outstanding.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive is established by the reporting date, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

s. Leases

The Company has not entered into any lease contracts in the capacity of the lessor.

Initial recognition:

At the commencement date, right-of-use asset is measured at cost. It includes:

- a. Initial measurement of lease liability measured at the present value of lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease if that can be readily determined. If it is not readily determinable, incremental borrowing rate is used;
- b. The lease payments made before or after the commencement date, less lease incentive received;
- c. Any initial direct cost incurred; and
- d. An estimate of cost incurred by the lessee upon disassembling or eliminating the underlying asset, restoring the place where it was located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms of the lease. The lessee may incur obligations as a result of these costs either at the commencement date or as a result of having used the underlying asset during the specific period.

Subsequent measurement of right-of-use asset:



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884.

At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is measured using cost model. If the right-of-use asset relates to the class of property, plant and equipment to which the lessee applies Ind AS 116's revaluation model, the lessee may opt to use that revaluation model for all right-of-use assets related to this class of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent measurement of lease liability:

After the commencement date, the lease liability is measured as follows:

- Increasing the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease liability;
- Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- Measuring the carrying amount again to reflect the new measurements and changes in the lease and also to reflect the in-substance fixed lease payments that have been reviewed.

The Company has further elected to apply the following expedients allowed by Ind AS 116:

- As on transition, the Company has not assessed all the active contracts for Ind AS 116's applicability, it has applied the provisions of the standard to contracts already being assessed under Accounting Standards 19.
- The Company has not separated the non-lease (service) component from the lease component where the amount pertaining to such non-lease (service) component is immaterial as compared to the lease amount
- Further, the Company has opted to measure the right-of-use asset at the value of lease liability as on date of initial application adjusted by prepaid or accrued lease payments i.e. 1 April, 2022.

t. Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency. Items included in the financial statements of the Company are recorded using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "functional currency").

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

u. Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

All employee benefits which are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which employee renders the related service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Undiscounted value of short-term benefits such as salaries, wages, bonus and ex-gratia are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service. The liabilities are presented as other current liabilities in the balance sheet

Post-employment benefits



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884.

Defined contribution plans:

The Company maintain social security fund scheme which is defined contribution plans. The Company's contribution payable under the schemes is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Other long term employee benefits:

Entitlement to annual leave is recognized when they accrue to employees. Annual leave can either be availed or encashed subject to a restriction on the maximum number of accumulation of leaves. The present value of the liability is determined based on independent actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit credit method. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the liability is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

v. Segment reporting

The Company's business activities which are primarily supply of manpower services and software falls within a single reportable segment as the management of the Company views the entire business activities are supply of services of similar nature which offers similar risks and rewards. Accordingly, there are no additional disclosures to be furnished in accordance with the requirement of Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments with respect to single reportable segment. Further, the operations of the Company are domiciled in India and therefore there are no reportable geographical segment.

w. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share:

Earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit for the financial year attributable to the equity shareholders by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share:

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the financial year attributable to equity shareholders and weighted average number of shares outstanding during the financial year is adjusted for the effects of all diluted potential equity shares.

27. Employee benefits: Defined contribution plan

The Company has not certain defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to provident fund, employee pension scheme and employee's state insurance scheme for employees as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered funds administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual or any constructive obligation. "Contribution to provident and other funds" is recognised.

28. Employee Benefits: Leave benefits

The annual leave accrued to the employees can either be availed or it will be lapsed during the year. No separate payment in cash is made for unutilised leave encashment. Therefore, the company has not made any provision for leave encashment.

29. Post-employment obligations: Gratuity

30. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

There is no financial instrument that are offset or subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and other similar agreements, as on 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884.

31. Dues to Micro and Small enterprises

Based on information available with the Company, The Company has amounts due to suppliers under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, [MSMED Act] as at 31 March 2025. The disclosure pursuant to the said act is as under:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
Interest accrued, due to suppliers under MSMED Act on the above amount, and unpaid	-	-
Interest due and payable towards suppliers under MSMED Act for payments already made	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

32. Related Parties transactions

Related party disclosures required as per Indian Accounting Standard – Ind AS 24 “Related Parties Disclosures”, are as below:

a. List of Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

S. No	Name	Relationship
1	Key Management Personnel:	
	i. Sahasha Namdeo	Whole Time Director
	ii. Pradeep Namdeo	Whole Time Director
2.	Prakhar Software Solutions Private Limited	Holding Company
3	Prakhar Aviation Technology Private Limited	Common Control of Prakhar Software Solutions Private Limited

b. Transactions with related parties:

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No	Nature of Transaction	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
			--

c. Balance outstanding at the year-end:

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No	Name of Party	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
1	Loan from Sahasha Namdeo	23,670	-

33. Contingent liabilities

The company doesn't have any contingent liabilities as at 31st March, 2025.

34. Earnings & expenditure in foreign currency

The company doesn't have any income or expenditure in foreign currency.

35. Capital management**(a) Risk management**

For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884.

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders,
- availability of adequate funds for future expansion and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

36. Fair value measurements**Financial instruments by category****(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	FVPL	Amortised cost	FVPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	10.011	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivable	-	0.5994	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Total Financial assets	-	10.6104 Lakh	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	0.2367	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	0.35620	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	-	0.5929 Lakh	-	-

All other financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are in level 3 of fair value hierarchy and have been considered at carrying amount except other financial assets.

37. Financial risk management

The Company activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the Company is exposed to and how the Company manages such risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis Credit ratios	Diversification of bank deposits and credit limits
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market Risk -Foreign exchange	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Cash flow forecasting
Market Risk - Interest rate	Short-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Periodic monitoring of interest rate

The senior management of the Company oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a financial risk team that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The financial risk team provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that the financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, financial assets carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

(i) Credit risk management

For banks and financial institutions, only high rated banks/institutions are accepted.

For other financial assets, the Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. The finance function consists of a separate team who assesses and maintains an internal credit rating system.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information, especially the following indicators are incorporated:

- Internal credit rating
- external credit rating (as far as available)
- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the party's ability to meet its obligations.

(B) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet cash requirements, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities in the previous years. However, the company doesn't have any financial arrangement with the banks or financial institution at the end of the reporting period:

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all financial liabilities:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities - as at 31 March 2025	Repayable on Demand	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Trade payable	-	0	-	0
Lease liabilities	-	0	-	0
Other financial liabilities	-	0.35620	-	0
Borrowings	-	0.2367	0	0
Total financial liabilities	-	0.5929 Lakh	0	0



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

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

CIN: U85491DL2025PTC440884.

C) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the USD. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (NPR). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure:

The Company does not have any exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period.

(b) Sensitivity

The Company does not have any impact of fluctuation of foreign currency exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments as it does not have any payable or receivable in foreign currency at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's short-term debt obligations with floating interest rates, if any.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

The Company's doesn't have any exposure to interest rate risk as there is no borrowing from the bank or financial institutions at the year end.

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rate. However, the company does not have any outstanding borrowing at the year end.

38. Event occurring after balance sheet date

As on date of approval of these financial statements by the Board of Directors, the company has no subsequent event which either warrant a modification in the value of assets and liabilities or any other disclosure.

39 Relationship with struck off companies

Based on information available with the management, the company has no transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

40. Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) in lakhs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 unless otherwise stated. Per share data are presented in Indian Rupees to two decimal places. There is no material impact in the financial statements due to said rounding off to two decimal places.

41. Previous year's figures have been regrouped, rearranged or recast wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification. Figures in brackets pertain to previous year.

As per our report of event date

For R N KA & Co.
Chartered Accountants

CA Rajesh Kumar
Proprietor
Membership Number: 506726.
UDIN: 25506726BMILQP4091.
Place: New Delhi
Date: 12/08/2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF DRONE TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD

Pradeep Namdeo
Director

Sahasha Namdeo
Director

Director

Director