

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED
Financial Statements
2020-21

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Asteria Aerospace Private Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Asteria Aerospace Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the 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 Directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial 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.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a

director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- 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 on its financial position in its 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 which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 117366W/W 100018

Shreedhar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No. 210840
UDIN: 21210840AAAAAX7772

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 21, 2021
SMG/SN/BA/2021

**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)**

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Asteria Aerospace Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Board of Directors 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. 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 respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 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 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 financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by 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.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 117366W/W 100018

Shreedhar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No. 210840
UDIN: 21210840AAAAAX7772

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 21, 2021
SMG/SN/BA/2021

**ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)**

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
- (b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment to cover all the items in a phased manner over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold land or building. In respect of immovable properties of buildings that have been taken on lease and disclosed as right-of-use assets in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement.
- (ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits.
- (vi) Having regard to the nature of the Company's business/ activities, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order with regard to cost records is not applicable.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.
 - (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (c) There are no unpaid dues of Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Goods and Service Tax and Customs Duty as on March 31, 2021 on account of disputes.

- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the dues to debenture holders. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government.
- (ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or director of its holding company or persons connected with them and hence the provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 117366W/W 100018

Shreedhar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No. 210840
UDIN: 21210840AAAAAX7772

Place: Bengaluru
Date : April 21, 2021
SMG/SN/BA/2021

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4 (a)	417.62	67.24
Right of use assets	4 (b)	555.90	49.35
Intangible Assets	5	219.12	147.81
Intangible Assets under Development	6	2,643.53	1,105.13
Financial Assets			
i. Loans	9	109.40	48.25
ii. Other financial assets	7	146.87	9.30
Income tax assets	8	17.35	2.56
Other Non-current assets			
Total Non Current Assets		4,109.79	1,429.64
Current Assets			
Inventories	10	1,163.35	257.52
Financial Assets			
i. Investments	11	949.71	-
i. Trade Receivables	12	161.39	115.13
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	13 (a)	139.73	2,191.58
iv. Bank balances other than above	13 (b)	20.72	7.99
v. Others financial Assets	14	14.44	7.27
Other Current Assets	15	1,146.75	354.60
Total Current Assets		3,596.09	2,934.09
TOTAL		7,705.88	4,363.73
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	16	8.08	8.08
Other equity	17	3,396.27	4,209.74
Total Equity		3,404.35	4,217.82
Liabilities			
Non - Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	19	3,498.10	-
ii. Lease Liabilities	20	428.83	4.51
Provisions	18	152.35	74.91
Deferred Tax Liability (net)		1.39	1.39
Total Non - Current Liability		4,080.67	80.81
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Lease liabilities	20	124.11	43.69
ii. Trade Payables	21		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		63.62	-
Other Current liabilities	22	24.77	14.98
Provisions	23	8.36	6.43
Total Current Liability		220.86	65.10
TOTAL		7,705.88	4,363.73

See accompanying notes to the financial statements (1 - 46)

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 117366W/W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Asteria Aerospace Private Limited

Shreedhar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No: 210840

Neel Kushal Mehta
Whole-time Director
DIN: 00154919

Kshitij Marwah
Director
DIN: 07028072

Rashida Yahya Wagh
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A49347

Place : Bangalore
Date : April 21, 2021

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED**Statement of Profit and Loss**

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	24	799.31	114.33
Other Income	25	37.29	7.53
Total Income (A)		836.60	121.86
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	26	783.00	95.92
Changes in inventory of Finished Goods, Work-in-prc	27	(53.52)	12.25
Employee Benefits Expense	28	178.28	239.60
Finance Costs	29	1.54	32.42
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	30	221.44	123.38
Other Expenses	31	523.84	191.15
Total Expenses (B)		1,654.58	694.72
Loss before tax (C) = (A-B)		(817.98)	(572.86)
Tax Expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	1.03
Total tax expense (D)		-	1.03
Loss for the year (E) = (C-D)		(817.98)	(571.83)
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans		0.05	(4.17)
Income tax effect		-	1.09
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of income tax (F)		0.05	(5.26)
Total Comprehensive income/ (loss) for the Year (E+F)		(817.93)	(577.09)
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted	34	(101.26)	(109.90)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements (1 - 46)

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 117366W/W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Asteria Aerospace Private Limited

Shreedhar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No: 210840

Neel Kushal Mehta
Whole-time Director
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DIN: 07028072

Rashida Yahya Wagh
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A49347

Place : Bangalore
Date : April 21, 2021

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

(a) Equity share capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
Balance as at 1 April 2019	4,24,992	4.25
Changes in equity share capital during 2019-20	3,82,795	3.83
Balance as at 31 March 2020	8,07,787	8.08
Changes in equity share capital during 2020-21	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	8,07,787	8.08

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Total other equity
	Securities Premium Reserve	Share options outstanding (Refer Note 43)	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
As at April 01, 2019	2,721.12	19.63	-	(1,950.10)	790.65
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(571.83)	(571.83)
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)	-	-	-	(5.26)	(5.26)
Premium on issue of shares	3,996.18	-	-	-	3,996.18
Premium on issue ESOP Scheme	12.05	(12.05)	-	-	-
Transfer to general reserve	-	(7.59)	7.59	-	-
As at April 01, 2020	6,729.34	-	7.59	(2,527.19)	4,209.74
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(817.98)	(817.98)
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)	-	-	-	0.05	0.05
Employee share based payment expense	-	4.46	-	-	4.46
Balance as at 31 March 2021	6,729.34	4.46	7.59	(3,345.12)	3,396.27

See accompanying notes to the financial statements (1 - 46)

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 117366W/W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Asteria Aerospace Private Limited

Shreedhar Ghanekar

Partner

Membership No: 210840

Neel Kushal Mehta

Whole-time Director

DIN: 00154919

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Director

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Rashida Yahya Wagh

Company Secretary

Membership No.:
A49347

Place : Bangalore

Date : April 21, 2021

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of cash flows

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before tax	(817.98)	(572.86)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	221.44	123.38
Interest Income	(31.64)	(7.53)
Warranty Expense	61.86	8.76
Provision for expected credit losses	43.98	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10.31	3.44
Interest cost	-	26.21
Profit on sale of investments	(2.74)	-
Net gain arising on financial assets designated as FVTPL	(1.97)	-
Share based Payment Expenditure	4.46	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	(512.28)	(418.60)
Movement in working capital		
Trade receivables	(90.24)	50.79
Inventories	(905.83)	(134.29)
Other financial assets	(7.17)	(0.89)
Other current assets	(853.30)	(264.33)
Provisions	17.56	20.69
Trade payables	63.62	(124.72)
Other current liabilities	9.79	(87.05)
Cash Generated from Operations	(2,277.85)	(958.40)
Income taxes paid	(14.79)	(2.53)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	(2,292.64)	(960.93)
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment	(547.31)	(33.80)
Intangible assets under development	(1,538.41)	(616.72)
Investment in mutual funds	(2,482.74)	-
Proceeds from sale of mutual fund	1,535.00	-
Investment in bank deposits	(150.30)	(17.29)
Interest income on deposits	31.64	7.53
Net Cash Flow (used in) Investing Activities	(3,152.12)	(660.28)
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issue shares	-	4,000.00
Proceeds from issue of debentures	3,498.10	(171.21)
Payment of interest portion of lease liability	(10.31)	(3.44)
Payments of principal portion of lease liabilities	(94.89)	(38.17)
Net Cash From / (Used in) Financing Activities	3,392.90	3,787.18
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(2,051.85)	2,165.97
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,191.58	25.60
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (refer Note 13(a))	139.73	2,191.58

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	As at April 1, 2020	Financing cash flows	Fair Value adjustment	Derecognition of liability/ Other adjustments	As at March 31, 2021
Lease liability	48.20	(105.20)	10.31	599.63	552.94
Borrowings	-	3,498.10	-	-	3,498.10

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	As at April 1, 2019	Financing cash flows	Fair Value adjustment	Derecognition of liability/ Other adjustments	As at March 31, 2020
Lease liability	-	(41.61)	3.44	86.37	48.20
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-

See accompanying notes to the financial statements (1 - 46)

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 117366W/W-100018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Asteria Aerospace Private Limited

Shreedhar Ghanekar
Partner
Membership No: 210840

Neel Kushal Mehta
Whole-time Director
DIN: 00154919

Kshitij Marwah
Director
DIN: 07028072

Rashida Yahya Wagh
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A49347

Place : Bangalore
Date : April 21, 2021

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31st March 2021**

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Note**1 Corporate Information**

Asteria Aerospace Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated in year 2011. The Company is a robotics and artificial intelligence company that develops drone based solution to provide actionable intelligence from aerial data. The Company's capabilities and intellectual property across the entire drone technology stack of hardware, software and analytics enable us to build deeply customized aerial remote sensing tools. The Company has extensive installed base for manufacturing and a countrywide marketing and service presence.

The Company is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. The registered office is located at Bangalore.

2 Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements**(a) Statement of compliance**

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

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on April 21, 2021.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements has been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following which are measured at fair value

- i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value,
- ii) Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefit obligations

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

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

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(c) Functional currency

The financial statements of the Company is presented in India Rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

(d) Significant estimates and assumptions**Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described above, the directors of the Company are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates is revised if the revision affect only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year relate primarily to defined benefit obligations, useful life of Property Plant & Equipment and recognition of expected credit loss on trade receivables at the end of the reporting period.

(i) Defined benefit obligations

The cost of defined benefit gratuity plans, is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

(ii) Useful life of Property, Plant & Equipment

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Increasing an asset's expected life or its residual value would result in a reduced depreciation charge in the statement of Profit and loss. The useful lives of the Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed at least annually for appropriateness. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31st March 2021**

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

(iii) Expected credit loss on trade receivables

At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding receivables and advances.

(iv) Fair value measurements

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

(v) Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets

The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets. In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash generating units based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

(vi) Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry forward can be utilised. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

(vii) Capitalisation of internally developed intangible assets

Distinguishing the research and development phases of a new customised project and determining whether the recognition requirements for the capitalisation of development costs are met requires judgement. After capitalisation, management monitors whether the recognition requirements continue to be met and whether there any indicators that capitalised costs may be impaired.

(e) Going Concern

The Financial statements have been drawn on a going concern basis in view of the financial support available from Jio Platforms Limited, the Parent Company, which has confirmed continued financial support in the form of letter of comfort/undertaking to any bank/financial institution or any other agency with respect to loan/financial assistance/facilities to be availed by the Company. Hence, the Company believes that this will enable it to continue its operations and settle its obligations as and when they become due over the next twelve month period. These financial statements, therefore, do not include any adjustments relating to recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or to amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies**3.1 Current versus non-current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents.

The Company has evaluated and considered its operating cycle as 12 months.

Deferred tax assets / liabilities are classified as non-current assets / liabilities.

3.2 Revenue Recognition

The Company recognises revenue from contract with customers when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised goods or services to a customer. The revenue is recognised to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation is satisfied. Performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time.

Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or service to a customer. Payment terms agreed with a customer are as per business practice and there is no financing component involved in the transaction price

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31st March 2021

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised as follows

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control of the same is transferred to the customer and it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it is entitled for the exchanged goods. Performance obligation in respect of contracts for sale of goods is considered as satisfied at a point in time when the control in the same is transferred to the customer and the company does not have either explicit or implicit right of payment for performance completed till date.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised on completion of performance obligation and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for services transferred.

3.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by management and includes borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. The company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the useful lives as prescribed below:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by management and includes borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. The company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the useful lives as prescribed below:

Class of asset*	Useful Life
Plant and machinery	15 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Network & Servers	6 years
Vehicle	10 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Computer equipment	3 years

*For these class of assets, based on internal technical assessment, taking into account the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which Management expects to use these assets.

Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the Ind AS financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Assets to be disposed-off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the same is recognised as a separate component.

3.4 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. The estimated useful life of the intangible asset are ranging from 1-5 years.

Intangible assets development costs are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Company has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the software and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs which can be capitalized include direct labour and overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life i.e., 3 years.

3.5 Intangible assets under development

Intangibles under development represent the costs incurred in hardware product development and cloud software platform development. Hardware product development represents development of rugged drone platforms for the military and allied market sectors with specialized sensors for intelligence, surveillance & reconnaissance applications. Cloud software platform development represents development of unified Drone Cloud Platform to provide a managed marketplace for on-demand delivery and use of aerial data for enterprise operations.

Other indirect expenses incurred relating to project during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Intangible assets under development.

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31st March 2021**

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Research and development expenditures

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Development costs are capitalized as an intangible asset if it can be demonstrated that prescribed capitalisation criteria are met, the project is expected to generate future economic benefits, it is probable that those future economic benefits will flow to the company and the costs of the asset can be measured reliably, else it is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.6 Employee benefits**Short term employee benefits**

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salary and wages, bonus and exgratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognized as an expense as the related service is rendered by the employees.

Post-employment benefits**Defined contribution plans**

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified obligations towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contributions are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plans

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned and returned for services in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The calculation of Company's obligation under the plan is performed periodically by an independent qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI). The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the defined liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses in the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Compensated absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on any leave accumulated in excess of thirty days or on termination of employment. Since the employee has unconditional right to avail the leave, the benefit is classified as a short term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

Share based payments

The company recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments in net profit using fair-value in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share-Based Payment. The estimated fair value of awards is charged to income on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was in-substance, multiple awards with a corresponding increase to share options outstanding account.

3.7 Provision for litigations and contingencies

The provision for litigations and contingencies are determined based on evaluation made by the management of the present obligation arising from past events the settlement of which is expected to result in outflow of resources embodying economic benefits, which involves judgements around estimating the ultimate outcome of such past events and measurement of the obligation amount. Due to the judgements involved in such estimations the provisions are sensitive to the actual outcome in future periods.

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31st March 2021**

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

3.8 Financial Instruments**Financial assets****Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset is also adjusted.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- i. Debt instruments at amortised cost;
- ii. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
- iii. Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- iv. Equity investments.

i. Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

ii. Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI. A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of profit & loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of profit & loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

iii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 Business Combinations, applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when:

- a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b. The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (i) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31st March 2021**

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When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial Liabilities**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31st March 2021**

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Trade receivables

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

Other financial assets

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition and if credit risk has increased significantly, impairment loss is provided.

Fair value measurement

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.

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

3.9 Foreign Currency Transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian National Rupee (INR) which is also its functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing rate. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting Company's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or expenses in the year in which they arise. Income and expense items in foreign currency are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used.

3.10 Taxes Expenses**Current Tax**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted.

Deferred Tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31st March 2021**

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

3.11 Leases

The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a time in exchange for a consideration.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the lease term.

Lease payments under operating lease are generally recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the term of lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

3.12 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis.

Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on FIFO basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3.13 Provisions**General**

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that is reasonably estimable, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of time value of money is material, Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Warranty provisions

Provisions for warranty-related costs are recognised when the product is sold to the customer. Initial recognition is based on historical experience. The initial estimate of warranty-related costs is revised annually.

3.14 Contingent liability

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31st March 2021**

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

3.15 Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

3.16 Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cheque at hand and cash and deposit with bank.

Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. Bank overdrafts are classified as part of cash and cash equivalents as they form an integral part of an entity's cash management.

3.17 Earnings per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

3.18 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The board of directors of the Company assesses the financial performance and position of the Company, and makes strategic decisions. The board of directors, which has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker ('CODM').

3.19 Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current

4 (a) Property, Plant & Equipment

SL NO.	PARTICULARS	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
		Balance as on 01-04-2020	Additions/Adjustments during the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	Total upto 31-03-21	As on 01-04-2020	For the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	Total upto 31-03-21	WDV as on 31-03-21	WDV as on 31-03-2020
1	Plant and machinery	10.22 (9.33)	9.91 (0.89)	- (-)	20.13 (10.22)	3.01 (2.39)	0.97 (0.62)	- (-)	3.98 (3.01)	16.15 (7.21)	7.21 (6.94)
2	Furniture and fixtures	36.75 (35.85)	294.11 (0.90)	- (-)	330.86 (36.75)	13.29 (9.88)	16.44 (3.41)	- (-)	29.73 (13.29)	301.13 (23.46)	23.46 (25.97)
3	Network & Servers	6.96 (6.96)	- (-)	- (-)	6.96 (6.96)	3.28 (2.18)	1.10 (1.10)	- (-)	4.38 (3.28)	2.58 (3.68)	3.68 (4.78)
4	Vehicle	7.06 (0.42)	17.18 (6.64)	- (-)	24.24 (7.06)	0.14 (0.04)	0.84 (0.10)	- (-)	0.98 (0.14)	23.26 (6.92)	6.92 (0.37)
5	Computer equipment	84.23 (50.89)	54.44 (33.35)	- (-)	138.67 (84.23)	58.26 (40.94)	36.15 (17.32)	- (-)	94.41 (58.26)	44.26 (25.98)	25.97 (9.95)
6	Office equipment	- (-)	30.91 (-)	- (-)	30.91 (-)	- (-)	0.67 (-)	- (-)	0.67 (-)	30.24 (-)	- (-)
TOTAL		145.22	406.55	-	551.77	77.98	56.17	-	134.15	417.62	67.24
Previous year		(103.45)	(41.78)	(-)	(145.23)	(55.44)	(22.55)	(-)	(77.99)	(67.24)	(48.01)

4 (b) Right-of-use assets

SL NO.	PARTICULARS	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
		Balance as on 01-04-2020	Additions/Adjustments during the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	Total upto 31-03-21	As on 01-04-2020	For the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	Total upto 31-03-21	WDV as on 31-03-21	WDV as on 31-03-2020
1	Right to use assets	86.37 (-)	629.34 (86.37)	30.85 (-)	684.86 (86.37)	37.02 (-)	91.94 (37.02)	- (-)	128.96 (37.02)	555.90 (49.35)	49.35 (-)
TOTAL		86.37	629.34	30.85	684.86	37.02	91.94	-	128.96	555.90	49.35
Previous year		(-)	(86.37)	(-)	(86.37)	(-)	(37.02)	(-)	(37.02)	(49.35)	(-)

5 Intangible Assets

SL NO.	PARTICULARS	Gross Block				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Block	
		Balance as on 01-04-2020	Additions/Adjustments during the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	Total upto 31-03-21	As on 01-04-2020	For the year	Disposals/ Adjustments during the year	Total upto 31-03-21	WDV as on 31-03-21	WDV as on 31-03-2020
1	Computer Software	73.87 (55.57)	33.39 (18.30)	- (-)	107.26 73.87	32.60 (21.13)	17.97 (11.47)	- (-)	50.57 (32.60)	56.69 (41.27)	41.27 (34.44)
2	Product Development - CYGNUS	101.52 (101.52)	- (-)	- (-)	101.52 (101.52)	64.31 (32.15)	32.15 (32.15)	- (-)	96.46 (64.31)	5.06 (37.22)	37.21 (69.37)
3	Product Development - A400	146.74 (146.74)	- (-)	- (-)	146.74 (146.74)	77.41 (30.94)	46.47 (46.47)	- (-)	123.88 (77.41)	22.86 (69.33)	69.33 (115.80)
4	Product development - Genesis - AAPL	- (-)	189.40 (-)	- (-)	189.40 (-)	- (-)	54.89 (-)	- (-)	54.89 (-)	134.51 (-)	- (-)
TOTAL		322.13	222.79	-	544.92	174.32	151.48	-	325.80	219.12	147.81

6 Intangible Assets under Development

SL NO.	Particulars	Balance as on 01-04-2020	Additions during the period	Capitalised during the year	Balance as on 31-03-2021
1	Products under Development	1,105.13 (488.41)	1,728.35 (616.72)	189.94 (-)	2,643.53 (1,105.13)
TOTAL		1,105.13	1,728.35	189.94	2,643.53

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021				For the year ended March 31, 2020			
	Total expense incurred	Intangible asset		Amount charged to statement of profit and loss	Total expense incurred	Intangible asset		Amount charged to statement of profit and
		Capitalized	Under development			Capitalized	Under development	
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	1,105.13	-	-	488.41	-	
Add: Directly attributable costs								
Cost of Material consumed	1,071.42		444.80	692.83				
Material acquired directly for product development	76.61		76.61	-		-		
Employee benefits expense	1,158.50		984.68	173.82	784.27	544.67	239.60	
Finance Costs	10.32		8.77	1.55	34.86	2.44		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	299.59		78.15	210.94	149.67	26.28	123.38	
Other expenses	877.36	-	135.34	742.02	255.37	43.33	212.04	
	3,493.80	-	1,728.35	1,821.15	1,224.17	616.72	575.03	
Less: Capitalized from opening balance		189.94	(189.94)	-		-	-	
Closing balance at the end of the year		189.94	2,643.53			1,105.13	-	

Note 1: All assets are owned by the Company, unless stated otherwise.

Note 2: The management has assessed the carrying amount of the intangibles and intangibles under development as at March 31, 2021 for impairment. In making such assessment, it has considered revenue growth and estimated costs to complete as applicable. Changes in these assumptions could lead to an impairment to the carrying value of these intangible assets. The company believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which a recoverable amount is based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of such intangible assets under development. Based on such assessment, the company has concluded that the recoverable amount of the intangibles and those under development is higher than its carrying value.

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31st March, 2021

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Note 7 - Other financial assets

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Bank deposits (due to mature after 12 months from the reporting date)*	146.87	9.30
TOTAL	146.87	9.30

* The above deposits are restrictive as it relates to deposits against the guarantees.

Note 8 - Income tax assets

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Tax deducted at source	17.35	2.56
TOTAL	17.35	2.56

Note 9 - Loans

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Security deposit	109.40	48.25
TOTAL	109.40	48.25

Note 10 - Inventories

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Raw Materials	1,505.28	223.76
Work-in-progress	80.48	27.27
Finished Goods	22.39	22.08
Less : Transfer to Intangible Assets under Development	(444.80)	(15.59)
TOTAL	1,163.35	257.52

Note 11 - Investments

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
In Mutual Funds quoted		
Kotak Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth (No. of units - 4159.0481 (March 31, 2020 - Nil)	949.71	-
TOTAL	949.71	-

Note 12 - Trade receivables

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Unsecured considered good	161.39	115.13
Unsecured considered doubtful	43.98	-
	205.37	115.13
Provision for expected credit losses		
Unsecured, considered doubtful	(43.98)	-
TOTAL	161.39	115.13

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine expected credit loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting period, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows.

Ageing	Expected credit loss %
Not Due	12%
Within 1 year	24%
1 to 2 years	33%
More than 2 years	100%

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31st March, 2021
 All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Note 13 - Cash and Bank Balances

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with Banks		
- In current accounts	139.73	57.21
- In deposit accounts	-	2,134.37
	139.73	2,191.58
(b) Bank balances other than above		
-In deposit accounts (due to mature within 12 months of the reporting date) *	20.72	7.99
TOTAL	20.72	7.99

* The above deposits are restrictive as it relates to deposits against the guarantees.

Note 14 - Other financial assets

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Unsecured considered good		
Interest accrued on Bank Deposit	-	0.29
Security Deposits	14.44	6.98
TOTAL	14.44	7.27

Note 15 - Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Balance with Government Authorities	644.41	144.93
Prepaid expenses	12.48	11.75
Advance to suppliers	489.86	197.92
TOTAL	1,146.75	354.60

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Note 16 - Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
(a) Authorised Share Capital		
8,51,365 (previous year: 8,51,365) equity shares of Re. 1 each	8.51	8.51
3,25,000 (previous year: 3,25,000) preference shares of Rs. 10 each	32.50	32.50
	41.01	41.01
(b) Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
8,07,787 (Previous Year 8,07,787) equity shares of Re. 1 each, fully paid up	8.08	8.08
TOTAL	8.08	8.08

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

Particulars	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-20	
	Number	Rupees	Numbers	Rupees
At the beginning of the year	8,07,787	8.08	4,24,992	4.25
Issued during the year	-	-	3,82,795	3.83
At The End of the year	8,07,787	8.08	8,07,787	8.08

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 1/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The holders of equity shares are entitled to dividends, if any proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the Shareholders at the general

(c) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding Company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding Company, ultimate holding Company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Jio Platforms Limited	6.02	6.02
	6.02	6.02

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

(d) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Jio Platforms Limited	6,02,337	74.57%	6,02,337	74.57%
Kushal Mehta *	83,382	10.32%	83,382	10.32%
Neel Mehta	66,530	8.24%	66,530	8.24%
Nihar Vartak	54,222	6.71%	54,072	6.69%
	8,06,471	99.84%	8,06,321	99.82%

* The Shares of Mr Kushal Mehta are under process of Transmission as on March 31, 2021.

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Note 17 - Other equity

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
(i) Reserves and surplus		
Securities Premium Account		
At the commencement of the year	6,729.34	2,721.12
Add : Premium on issue of shares	-	3,996.17
Add : Premium on issue ESOP Scheme	-	12.05
At the end of the year	6,729.34	6,729.34
Share options outstanding		
At the commencement of the year	-	19.63
Add: Expense during the period	4.46	-
Less: Transferred to General reserve on options lapsed	-	(7.59)
Less: Transferred to Securities Premium on Grant of Option	-	(12.05)
At the end of the year	4.46	-
Retained earnings		
At the commencement of the year	(2,527.19)	(1,950.10)
Add: Profit/ (loss) for the year	(817.98)	(571.83)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	0.05	(5.26)
At the end of the year	(3,345.12)	(2,527.19)
General Reserve		
At the commencement of the year	7.59	-
Reversal of Share based payment reserve.	-	7.59
At the end of the year	7.59	7.59
TOTAL	3,396.27	4,209.74

Nature and purpose of other equity

Securities premium account

Securities premium account represents premium received on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies A

General reserve

General reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriate purposes.

Share options outstanding

The Company has established share based payment for eligible employees of the Company. Also refer note 43 for further details on these plans.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of amounts that can be distributed by the company as divided to its equity shareholders.

Note 18 - Provisions

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Provisions for Gratuity (Refer Note 39)	50.66	46.11
Provision for Warranty (refer note below)	68.24	12.78
Provision for compensated absences	33.45	16.02
TOTAL	152.35	74.91

Note - Provision for Warranty

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Opening balance	12.78	-
Add: Provision for the year	61.86	12.78
Add: Claim received during the year	(6.40)	-
Closing balance	68.24	12.78

Note 19 - Borrowings

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Unsecured – At Amortised Cost	3,498.10	-
0.0001% Unsecured Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures on Rights issue (OFCD) of Rs. 10,000 each		
	3,498.10	-

Terms attached to the Unsecured Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures

Company has issued 0.0001% Cumulative Unsecured Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCD) of Rs. 10,000 each, on Rights issue basis. Interest on OFCD shall accrue and be payable on maturity i.e on January 5, 2031 and February 23, 2031. The Company shall have an option for conversion at any time after allotment of the OFCD by giving one month notice to the OFCD holder into such equal number of Equity shares/such securities based on the conversion ratio (1 : 20) considering the fair value on the date of conversion.

Considering the above terms, the Company believes that it would exercise the option of redemption of the OFCD and accordingly, classified the above financial instrument as borrowings.

Note 20 - Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Opening	48.20	-
Additions	629.34	86.37
Accretion of interest	10.31	3.44
Payments	(105.20)	(41.61)
Deletion	(29.71)	-
Closing	552.94	48.20
Current	124.11	43.69
Non-current	428.83	4.51

Note 21 - Trade Payables

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprise (refer Note 35)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise	63.62	-
TOTAL	63.62	-

Note 22 - Other current Liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Advance from customers	2.60	2.64
Statutory remittances	22.17	12.34
TOTAL	24.77	14.98

Note 23 - Provisions

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Provisions for Gratuity (Refer Note 39)	2.69	1.47
Provision for compensated absences	5.67	4.96
TOTAL	8.36	6.43

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31st March, 2021

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Note 24 - Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Sale of products	773.21	114.33
Sale of services (Aerial Mapping service)	26.10	-
Total	799.31	114.33

Note 25 - Other income

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Interest Income on bank deposits	31.64	7.03
Profit on sale of investments	2.74	-
Net gain arising on financial assets designated as FVTPL	1.97	-
Net gain from foreign currency transactions and translation	0.94	-
From Others	-	0.50
Total	37.29	7.53

Note 26 - Cost of material consumed

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Opening stock	208.17	61.64
Add: Purchases	2,080.11	258.04
Less: Closing Stock	1,060.48	208.17
	1,227.80	111.51
Less: Transfer to Intangible Assets under Development	(444.80)	(15.59)
Total	783.00	95.92

Note 27 - Changes in inventory of Finished Goods, Work-in-progress

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
- Finished goods	22.08	14.64
- Work-in-progress	27.27	46.96
	49.35	61.60
Inventories at the end of the year		
- Finished goods	22.39	22.08
- Work-in-progress	80.48	27.27
	102.87	49.35
	(53.52)	12.25

Note 28 - Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Salaries and wages	1,106.70	757.66
Contribution to provident and other funds	24.82	10.37
Gratuity Expense	18.09	13.23
Staff welfare expenses	8.89	3.01
Share based payments to employees	4.46	-
Less: Transfer to Intangible Assets under Development	(984.68)	(544.67)
TOTAL	178.28	239.60

Note 29 - Finance Costs

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Interest costs	-	26.21
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10.31	3.44
Interest on Statutory Compliance	-	5.21
Less: Transfer to Intangible Assets under Development	(8.77)	(2.44)
TOTAL	1.54	32.42

Note 30 - Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	56.17	22.54
Amortisation of intangible assets	151.48	90.10
Depreciation of Right to use Assets	91.94	37.02
Less: Transfer to Intangible Assets under Development	(78.15)	(26.28)
TOTAL	221.44	123.38

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31st March, 2021

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Note 31 - Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Clearing & Forwarding	63.42	6.94
Freight & Transportation charges	31.39	3.94
Telephone and communication	10.99	7.45
Compensation for breach of contract	-	10.90
Electricity Expenses	23.98	16.65
Bank Charges	23.13	4.85
Fee & Subscription Charges	69.51	28.92
Insurance Expenses	2.55	0.34
Legal & Professional Charges (refer note (i) below)	168.44	40.65
Net loss on foreign currency transaction and translation	-	4.11
Office Expenses	35.41	1.80
Rent	3.86	22.28
Printing & Stationery	6.16	2.80
Rates & Taxes	3.56	2.42
Repairs & Maintenance	6.56	4.11
Provision for expected credit losses	43.98	-
Travelling & Conveyance	84.96	58.03
Warranty Expense	61.86	8.76
Brokerage charges	10.50	-
Miscellaneous expenses	8.92	9.53
Less: Transfer to Intangible Assets under Development	(135.34)	(43.33)
TOTAL	523.84	191.15

(i) Payment to auditors*

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Statutory audit	12.50	3.50
Total	12.50	3.50

*excluding applicable taxes

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financials Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Note 32

Contingent liabilities and commitments

(i) Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liability as on 31st March, 2021 (previous year - Rs. NIL).

(ii) Commitments:

Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided amounts to Rs. NIL (previous year: Rs NIL).

Note 33

Deferred tax asset/(liability)

The Company has unabsorbed depreciation and unused tax losses at the end of the year. The net deferred tax asset has not been recognised on such losses and unabsorbed depreciation on prudent basis. The Company has not created deferred tax assets on the following

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unused tax losses which expire in the following financial years ("FY"):		
-FY 2020-21	2.61	2.61
-FY 2021-22	2.34	2.34
-FY 2022-23	5.64	5.64
-FY 2023-24	7.22	7.22
-FY 2024-25	13.67	13.67
-FY 2025-26	31.25	31.25
-FY 2026-27	86.02	86.02
-FY 2027-28	522.47	-
Unabsorbed depreciation for the above financial years	223.30	148.76

Note 34

Earnings per share

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Loss for the year	(817.98)	(571.83)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (nos.)	8,07,787	5,20,341
Earnings per share		
Basic	(101.26)	(109.90)
Diluted	(101.26)	(109.90)
Nominal value per share	1	1

Note 35

Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23	-	-

Dues to micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Note 36

Segment information

The Whole-time Director of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker(CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108- Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company performance and allocates resources based on the nature of products of the Company which constitutes a single reporting segment.

Entity-wide disclosure as required by Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" are as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Revenues from external customers for each product or each group of similar services		
Sale of goods	773.21	114.33
Sale of services	26.10	
	799.31	114.33
Revenues from external customers attributed to the Company's country of domicile and attributed to all foreign countries from which the Company derives revenues		
India	799.31	114.33
Outside India	-	-
	799.31	114.33
Non-current assets (other than income-tax assets) located in the Company's country of domicile and in all foreign countries in which the Company holds assets		
India	4,092.44	1,427.08
Outside India	-	-
	4,092.44	1,427.08
Details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer and revenues from transactions with customers amounts to 10 percent or more of Company's revenues from product sale		
Revenue from top customer	562.50	57.50
Percentage	70%	50%
Revenue from customers contributing 10% or more to the Company's revenues from product sale	673.00	109.27
Percentage	84%	96%

ASTERIA AEROSPACE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financials Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Note 37

Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors the return on capital. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximize shareholder value.

The capital structure is as follows

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Total equity attributable to the equity share holders of the company	3,404.35	4,217.82
As percentage of total capital	49%	100%
Current borrowings	-	-
Non-current borrowings	3,498.10	-
Total borrowings (excluding Lease liability)	3,498.10	-
As a percentage of total capital	51%	0%
Total capital (borrowings and equity)	6,902	4,218

Note 38

Related party transactions

Nature of relationship	Name of related parties
Ultimate Parent Company	Reliance Industries Limited
Parent Company	Jio Platforms Limited (w.e f.31 Mar 2020)
Key managerial personnel (KMP)	Neel Kushal Mehta Nihar Vinayak Vartak (w.e.f. 1 September 2020) Kshitij Marwah Rashida Yahya Wagh - Company Secretary - (w.e.f. 18 January 2021)
Relative of Key management personnel (KMP)	Kushal Vinodchandra Mehta

Details of transactions during the year:

Name of related party	Description of the relationship	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Transactions during the year			
Remuneration			
Neel Kushal Mehta	Key Managerial Personnel	36.00	36.00
Nihar Vinayak Vartak	Key Managerial Personnel	36.00	-
Rashida Yahya Wagh	Key Managerial Personnel	12.42	-
Allotment of Equity Share Capital			
Jio Platforms Limited	Parent Company	-	4,000.00
Allotment of Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures			
Jio Platforms Limited	Parent Company	3,498.10	-
Revenue from Operations			
Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Parent Company	23.63	-
Balance as on 31 March 2021			
Borrowings			
Jio Platforms Limited	Parent Company	3,498	-

Note 39

A Defined benefit contributions

The Company makes contributions to statutory provident fund as per the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1952 and superannuation fund which are defined contribution plans as per Ind AS 19, Employee benefits. The Company recognised ₹ 3.73 Lakhs (net of transfer to intangible asset under development of Rs. 21.10 lakhs) (31 March 2020: ₹ 3.02 lakhs net of transfer to intangible asset under development of Rs. 7.35 lakhs) for provident fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

B Defined benefit plans

The Company has provided for gratuity for its employees as per actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary on the balance sheet date. The valuation has been carried out using the Project Unit Credit Method as per Ind AS 19 to determine the present value of defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost. This is a defined benefit plan as per Ind AS 19.

The gratuity plan is governed by the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time). Employees are entitled to all the benefits enlisted under this act.

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary overtime. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above benefit which are as follows:

a Interest rate risk

The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability as shown in financial statements.

b Liquidity risk

This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash/ cash equivalents to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

c Salary escalation risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of employees in future. Deviation in the rate of interest in future for employees from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

d Demographic risk

The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

e Regulatory risk

Gratuity benefits are paid in accordance with the requirements of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time). There is a risk of change in regulations requiring higher gratuity pay-outs

f Asset liability mismatching or market risk

The duration of the liability is longer compared to duration of assets, exposing the company to market risk for volatilities/fall in interest rate.

g Investment risk

The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment.

Note 39 (Cont'd)

Defined benefit obligations (Cont'd)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Amounts recognised in comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as		
Current service cost	14.78	10.69
Net interest cost	3.30	2.53
Less: Capitalised -Intangibles for Development	(15.37)	(9.38)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss	2.71	3.84

Re-measurement on the net defined benefit liability :

Actuarial gains and losses arising from change in financial , demographic	6.61	3.67
Actuarial gains and losses arising from change in experience adjustments	(6.66)	0.51
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.05)	4.17

Current portion of above asset/(liability)	2.69	1.47
Non-current portion of above asset/(liability)	50.66	46.11
Change in defined benefit obligations (DBO) during the year :		
Present value of DBO at the beginning of the year	47.58	32.60
Current service cost	14.78	10.69
Interest cost	3.30	2.53
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits settled	(12.26)	(2.42)
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to financial assumptions	6.61	3.67
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to experience adjustments	(6.66)	0.51
Present value of DBO at the end of the year	53.35	47.58

Actuarial assumptions :

Discount rate	6%	7%
Salary escalation	10% for first 3 yrs 7% thereafter	10% for first 3 yrs 7% thereafter
Attrition	17.00%	17.00%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years

Note:

The assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of independent actuaries. Discount factors are determined close to each year-end by reference to market yields of government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the gratuity obligation. Other assumptions are based on current actuarial benchmarks and management's historical experience.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Change in rate of discounting (delta effect of +/- 1%)	61.41	46.87	58.94	38.86
Change in rate of Salary Growth Rate (delta effect of +/-1%)	48.19	59.57	41.51	55.02
Change in rate of Attrition Rate (delta effect of +/- 50%)	56.79	50.57	49.03	46.28
Change in rate of Mortality Rate (delta effect of +/- 10%)	53.32	53.36	47.52	47.64

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

There is no change in the method of valuation for the prior periods.

Effect of plan on entity's future cash flows

The Company has purchased an insurance policy to provide for payment of gratuity to the employees. Every year, the insurance company carries out a funding valuation based on the latest employee data provided by the Company. Any deficit in the assets arising as a result of such valuation is funded by the Company. The weighted average duration of the plan is estimated to be 10 years. Following is a maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation:

Expected cash flows over the next: (valued on undiscounted basis)

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
1 year	2.69	1.47
2 - 5 years	15.81	6.82
6 - 10 years	17.00	5.54
More than 10 years	125.09	245.72
	160.59	259.55

Notes forming part of Financials Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Note 40

Fair value measurements

(i) Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2021 were as follows:

Particulars	Notes	Amortised cost	Financial assets/liabilities at FVTPL	Financial assets/liabilities at FVOCI
Assets:				
Investments	11	-	949.71	-
Trade receivables	12	161.39	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13 (a)	139.73	-	-
Bank balances other than above	13 (b)	20.72	-	-
Total		321.84	949.71	-
Liabilities:				
Borrowings	19	3,498.10	-	-
Trade payables	21	63.62	-	-
Lease Liabilities	20	428.83	-	-
Other Current liabilities	22	24.77	-	-
Total		4,015.32	-	-

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2020 were as follows:

Particulars	Notes	Amortised cost	Financial assets/liabilities at FVTPL	Financial assets/liabilities at FVOCI
Assets:				
Investments	11	-	-	-
Trade receivables	12	115.13	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13 (a)	2,191.58	-	-
Bank balances other than above	13 (b)	7.99	-	-
Total		2,314.70	-	-
Liabilities:				
Borrowings	19	-	-	-
Trade payables	21	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	20	43.69	-	-
Other Current liabilities	22	14.98	-	-
Total		58.67	-	-

Notes forming part of Financials Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Note 40 (Cont'd)**Fair value measurements (Cont'd)**

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables, working capital loans and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amount largely due to short-term maturity of this instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

(ii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The management assessed that for amortised cost instruments, fair value approximate largely to the carrying amount.

(iii) Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: the fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

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

a) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurement

As at 31 March 2021	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value					
Investments	11	949.71	-	-	949.71
Liabilities measured at fair value					
As at 31 March 2020	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value					
Investments	11	-	-	-	-
Liabilities measured at fair value					

(iv) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the fair value of quoted investments is determined using the market value for the investment. The fair value estimates are included in level 1.

Notes forming part of Financials Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Note 41

Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's risk management activity focuses on actively securing the Company's short to medium-term cash flows by minimising the exposure to volatile financial markets. Long-term financial investments are managed to generate lasting returns.

The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below.

(A) Credit risk analysis

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Company, resulting in a financial loss. The Company is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets, as summarised below:

Assets under credit risk	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	139.73	2,191.58
Bank balances other than above	20.72	7.99
Trade receivables	161.39	115.13
Other financial assets	14.44	7.27
	336.28	2,321.97

A1 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company is exposed to a concentration of customer risk with respect to its trade receivable balances. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The provision for expected credit loss takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and Company's historical experience for customers.

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balance at the beginning	-	-
Impairment loss recognised	43.98	-
Impairment loss reversed	-	-
Balance at the end	43.98	-

A2 Cash and cash equivalents

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Notes forming part of Financials Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Note 41 (Cont'd)

Financial risk management (Cont'd)

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is that the Company might be unable to meet its obligations. The Company manages its liquidity needs by monitoring scheduled debt servicing payments for long-term financial liabilities as well as forecast cash inflows and outflows due in day-to-day business. The data used for analysing these cash flows is consistent with that used in the contractual maturity analysis below. Liquidity needs are monitored in various time bands, usually on a month on month basis. Long-term liquidity needs for a 360-day lookout period are identified monthly. Net cash requirements are compared to available borrowing facilities in order to determine headroom or any shortfalls. This analysis shows that available borrowing facilities are expected to be sufficient over the lookout period.

The Company's objective is to maintain cash and marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements for 30-day periods at a minimum. This objective was met for the reporting periods. Funding for long-term liquidity needs is additionally secured by an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to sell long-term financial assets.

The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities have contractual maturities (including interest payments where applicable) as summarised below:

Maturities of financial liabilities				
As at 31 March 2021	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	63.62	-	-	63.62
Lease Liabilities	30.12	41.64	-	71.76
Total	93.74	41.64	-	135.38

As at 31 March 2020	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payable	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	43.68	14.80	-	58.48
Total	43.68	14.80	-	58.48

(C) Market risk

The Company is exposed to market risk through its use of financial instruments and specifically to currency risk and interest rate risk, which result from both its operating and investing activities.

Notes forming part of Financials Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021
All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Note 41 (Cont'd)**Financial risk management (Cont'd)****Derivative financial instruments**

The Company does not hold any derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures.

Interest rate risk**Liabilities**

The Company's borrowings are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate borrowings. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Assets

The Company's fixed deposits are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate deposits. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Price risk**Exposure**

The Company's exposure to price risk arises from investments held and classified in the Balance Sheet either at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit and loss. To manage the price risk arising from investments, the Company diversifies its portfolio of assets.

Sensitivity

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of the index on the Company's equity and profit for the period.

Impact on profit after tax

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Current investments - mutual funds		
Net asset value - increase by 1%	9.50	-
Net asset value - decrease by 1%	(9.50)	-

Note 42 - Leases**Details of leasing arrangements****Maturity analysis: Contractual undiscounted cash flows**

Particulars	Buildings	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Less than one year	30.12	43.68
One to five years	41.64	14.80
More than five years	-	-

Refer note 29 and 30 for amounts recognised as interest on lease liabilities and depreciation respectively in the statement of profit and loss.

Amount recognised in Statement of Cash Flows

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Cash outflows for leases	105.20	41.61
Interest portion of lease liabilities	10.31	3.44
Principal portion of lease liabilities	94.89	38.17

Note 43

Share Based Payments

Employee Stock Option Plan (Employees Stock Option Scheme 2015)

During the year ended 31 March 2015, the Company introduced Asteria Employee Stock Plan 2015 ("AESOP 2015") for the benefit of the employees of the Company, as approved by the Board of Directors. AESOP 2015 provided for the creation and issue of share options that would eventually convert into equity shares of Re. 1 each in the hands of the employees of the Company. The options were to be granted to the eligible employees as per the eligibility criteria as determined by the Board of Directors at its sole discretion. As at the end of the previous year, of the total 3,332 options granted under the plan, 1,150 options were availed by the employees while the balance 2,182 options lapsed. There are no outstanding options under AESOP 2015 as at March 31, 2021.

Employee Stock Option Plan (Employees Stock Option Scheme 2020)

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company introduced Employee Stock Option Scheme, 2020 ("Scheme 2020") for the benefit of the employees of the Company, as approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on July 17, 2020. The Scheme provides for the creation and issue of 43,578 equity share options that would eventually convert into equity shares of Re.1 each in the hands of the employees of the Company. The options are to be granted to the eligible employees as per the eligibility criteria as determined by the Board of Directors at its sole discretion.

Under the plan, the options granted under Scheme 2020 would vest not less than one year and not more than five years from the date of grant of such options. The Board shall determine the Vesting criteria/Period, Exercise Price and Exercise Period of the Options granted under the Scheme and intimate the same in the Letter of Grant. The exercise period for the options granted during the year is 6 months from each date of vesting. The exercise price of the options is ₹ 10. The share based payments expense is recognised based on the fair value of share on the date of the grant basis wherein the fair value is computed based on the discounted cash flows method. The fair value of the shares of the options granted during the year is Rs. 1,048/ share.

The following table illustrated the number and weighted average exercise prices of, and movements in, share options during the year:

Particulars	Scheme 2020		AESOP 2015	
	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Outstanding as at the beginning of the year (Nos.)	-	-	-	3,332
Option granted during the year (Nos.)	1,207	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year(Nos.)	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year(Nos.)	-	-	-	(1,150)
Expired during the year(Nos.)	-	-	-	(2,182)
Outstanding at the end of the year(Nos.)	1,207	-	-	-
Options exercisable at the year end	-	-	-	-

The expected life of the stock is based on current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome.

Note 44

Impact of COVID-19 in the Financial Statements

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic and suggested guidelines for containment and mitigation worldwide.

In assessing the recoverability of carrying value of assets, the Company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these financial statements including economic forecasts. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets. The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

Note 45

Recent pronouncements:

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.

- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of the financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

Note 46

Previous Year comparatives

Prior year amounts have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary, to conform to the current years' presentation.

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Asteria Aerospace Private limited**

**Neel Kushal Mehta
Whole-time Director
DIN: 00154919**

**Kshitij Marwah
Director
DIN: 07028072**

**Rashida Yahya Wagh
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A49347**