

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Optiemus Unmanned Systems Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Ind AS financial statements of **Optiemus Unmanned Systems Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the period then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and its loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

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

Other Matter

The closing inventory has been taken into consideration on the basis of physical verification and valuation undertaken by the Management, together with the records, explanations and representations made available to us during the course of audit. We have carried out such audit procedures as were considered appropriate in the circumstances, including cut-off procedures and sample-based test checks, and no material discrepancy has come to our attention. Accordingly, reliance has been placed on the Management's verification and valuation of inventory, and our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information other than the Ind AS financial statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's reports thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements

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



Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, the 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 Ind AS financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

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

- i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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.
- ii) Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to the Ind AS financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- iv) 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 Ind AS 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.
- v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Ind AS financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

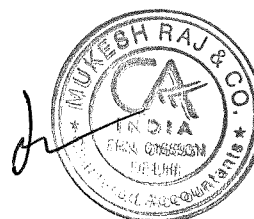
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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, 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 the 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), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 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 Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position other than disclosed in its Ind As 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.
 - iv.
 - a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
 - b. The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - c. Based on audit procedures which we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the period in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.



- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. (Refer note 41 to the accompanying Ind AS financial statement)

Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with, wherein the audit trail functionality was enabled.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure B**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

For **Mukesh Raj & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 016693N



Mukesh Goel
Partner
ICAI Membership No.: 094837
UDIN: 26094837OLUQCG6028



Place: New Delhi
Date: May 27, 2026

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 to the Members of Optiemus Unmanned Systems Private Limited 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 **Optiemus Unmanned Systems Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the 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 judgment, 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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, 2026, 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.

For **Mukesh Raj & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 016693N


Mukesh Goel
Partner
ICAI Membership No.: 094837
UDIN: 26094837OLUQCG6028



Place: New Delhi
Date: May 27, 2026

“Annexure B” to the Independent Auditors’ Report

The Annexure as referred in paragraph (2) Report on other legal and regulatory requirements’ of our Independent Auditors’ Report to the members of M/s Optiemus Unmanned Systems Private Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026, we report that:

1.
 - (a) (i) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment.
 - (ii) The company has no intangible assets during the period.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the management has conducted physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment during the period. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) In respect of immovable properties, the company didn't have any immovable property during the period. Accordingly, reporting under clause 1(c) of the order is not applicable to the company.
 - (d) The company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant & Equipment and intangible assets during the period.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the period or are pending against the company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
2.
 - (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion, having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its business, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate. As informed and explained to us, and based on the records produced for our verification, no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed during such physical verification.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
3. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments in, or provided any guarantees or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships, or any other parties during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable.
4. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans, made any investments, or provided any guarantees or securities to which the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 would be applicable. Accordingly, the reporting requirements under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.



5. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder during the period. Accordingly, the reporting requirements under clause 3(v) of the order are not applicable.
6. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 has not been prescribed by the Central Government. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the order are not applicable.
- 7.
- a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of the records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Sales Tax, Income Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities, to the extent applicable.
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess, and other material statutory dues which were in arrears as at March 31, 2026, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- c. According to the records and information and explanations given to us, there are no dues in respect of statutory dues referred to in clause (vii)(a) above which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
8. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- 9.
- a. In our opinion, on the basis of audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in payment of interest to any lender during the period.
- b. The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c. The Company has not taken any term loan during the period. Further, as the Company was incorporated during the period, there were no outstanding term loans as at the beginning of the period. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- d. On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been utilized during the period for long-term purposes by the Company.
- e. On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture during the period and hence, reporting under clauses 3(ix)(e) & (f) of the Order is not applicable.



10. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the period. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
11. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or on the Company being noticed or reported during the period, nor have we been informed of such case by the management.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the period and upto the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the period.
12. The company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.
14. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not under any mandate to implement an internal audit system. Hence, reporting on clause 3(xiv)(a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors.
- 16.
- a. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934). Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) & (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- b. In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
17. The company has incurred cash losses amounting to ₹ 283.83 lakhs during the current financial year and there is no cash losses in the financial year immediately preceding the current financial year.



18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the period. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xviii) is not applicable.
19. On the basis of financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all the liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
20. On an overall examination of the financial statements of the company for the F.Y. 2025-26, we are of the opinion that, during the period ended on March 31, 2026 the company was not liable to incur any expenditure towards corporate social responsibility (CSR Expenditure). Hence, reporting under clause 3(xx) (a) & (b) is not applicable.
21. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of the audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Mukesh Raj & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 016693N

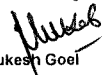

Mukesh Goel
Partner
ICAI Membership Number: 094837
UDIN: 26094837OLUQCG6028



Place: New Delhi
Date: May 27, 2026

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
A. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	32.23	31.20
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	319.44	170.28
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	5	0.03	-
Total non-current assets (A)		351.70	201.48
B. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	6	327.51	-
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7(a)	1.27	1.92
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7(b)	11.61	67.34
(c) Current tax assets (net)		1.01	
(d) Other current assets	8	154.29	104.16
Total current assets (B)		495.68	173.42
Total assets (A+B)		847.38	374.90
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
A. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9(a)	250.00	10.00
(b) Other equity	9(b)	(954.42)	(505.96)
Total equity (A)		(704.42)	(495.96)
Liabilities			
B. Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	10	-	-
Total non-current liabilities (B)		-	-
C. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	11	-	0.50
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		6.00	18.38
(b) Other current liabilities	12	1,545.81	851.98
Total current liabilities (C)		1,551.81	870.86
Total liabilities (B+C)		1,551.81	870.86
Total equity and liabilities (A+B+C)		847.38	374.90
See accompanying notes forming part of Ind AS financial statements	1 to 40		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements			

As per our report of even date attached
For Mukesh Raj & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm's registration number: 016693N


Mukesh Goel
Partner
ICAI membership number: 094837
UDIN:

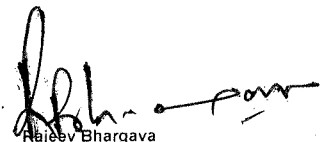
Place: New Delhi
Date: 27-05-2026



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Optiemus Unmanned Systems Private Limited**


Ashok Gupta
Director
DIN : 00277434
Place: New Delhi
Date: 27-05-2026


**Arunkumar Ramlaubhaya
Kochhar**
Director
DIN : 06567504


Rajeev Bhargava
Chief Executive Officer
Place: New Delhi
Date: 27-05-2026

OPTIEMUS UNMANNED SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U46529DL2024PTC433049

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period June 21, 2024 to March 31, 2025
A Income			
Revenue from operations	13	33.16	11.70
Other income	14	0.10	7.90
Total Income (A)		33.26	19.60
B Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	15	341.02	9.80
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	16	(327.51)	-
Employee benefits expense	17	357.98	190.00
Depreciation and expense	18	10.87	4.28
Other expenses	19	248.52	491.76
Total expenses (B)		630.88	695.84
C Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (A-B)		(597.62)	(676.24)
D Exceptional items		-	-
E Profit/(loss) before tax (C-D)		(597.62)	(676.24)
F Tax expense:			
- Deferred Tax		(149.16)	(170.28)
Total tax expense		(149.16)	(170.28)
G Profit/(loss) for the year (E-F)		(448.46)	(505.96)
H Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss :			
- Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
- Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) (H)		-	-
I Total comprehensive income for the year (G+H)		(448.46)	(505.96)
J Earnings per equity share (EPS)			
Basic (in ₹)	20	(24.56)	(505.96)
Diluted (in ₹)		(24.56)	(505.96)
Face value per share (in ₹)		10.00	10.00

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukesh Raj & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI firm's registration number:016693N

Mukesh Goel

Partner

ICAI membership number:094837

UDIN:

Place: New Delhi

Date: 27-05-2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Optiemus Unmanned Systems Private Limited

Ashok Gupta

Director

DIN : 00277434

Place: New Delhi

Date: 27-05-2026

Arunkumar Ramlaubhaya

Kochhar

Director

DIN : 06567504

Rajeev Bhargava

Chief Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi

Date: 27-05-2026

Particulars	For the period March 31, 2026	For the period June 21, 2024 to March 31, 2025
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	(597.62)	(676.24)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10.87	4.28
Expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables	1.92	-
Operating profit before working capital adjustments	(584.83)	(671.96)
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(1.27)	(1.92)
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(327.51)	-
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(50.13)	(104.16)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(12.88)	18.88
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	693.83	851.98
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	(282.79)	92.82
Income tax paid	(1.04)	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities (A)	(283.83)	92.82
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(11.90)	(35.48)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities (B)	(11.90)	(35.48)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issue of equity share capital	240.00	10.00
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities (C)	240.00	10.00
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(55.73)	67.34
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	67.34	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the closing of the period	11.61	67.34
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks in current accounts	11.61	67.34
Cash on hand	-	-
Total	11.61	67.34

Notes:

- The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in IND AS-7, "Statement of Cash Flows".
- The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukesh Raj & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI firm's registration number:016693N

Mukesh
Mukesh Goel

Partner

ICAI membership number:094837

UDIN:

Place: New Delhi

Date: 27-05-2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Optiemus Unmanned Systems Private Limited

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Ashok Gupta

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DIN : 00277434

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Date: 27-05-2026

Arunkumar
Arunkumar Ramlaubhaya

Kochhar

Director

DIN : 06567504

Rajeev
Rajeev Bhargava

Chief Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi

Date: 27-05-2026

OPTIEMUS UNMANNED SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U46529DL2024PTC433049

Statement of Changes in Equity

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

At March 31, 2026

Balance as at April 01, 2025	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2025	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
10.00	-	10.00	240.00	250.00

b. Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to equity shareholders		Total
	Reserves and surplus		
	Retained earnings		
As at April 01, 2025	(505.96)		(505.96)
Profit for the year	(448.46)		(448.46)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-		-
As at March 31, 2026	(954.42)		(954.42)

a. Equity share capital

At March 31, 2025

Balance as at April 01, 2024	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year*	Balance as at March 31, 2025
-	-	-	10.00	10.00

b. Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to equity shareholders		Total
	Reserves and surplus		
	Retained earnings		
As at April 01, 2024			
Profit for the year		(505.96)	(505.96)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
As at March 31, 2025		(505.96)	(505.96)

*The Company has been incorporated on June 21, 2024

See accompanying notes forming part of Ind AS financial statements
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Mukesh Raj & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number : 016693N

Mukesh Goel

Partner

Membership Number : 094837

Place : New Delhi

Date : 27-05-2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Optiemos Unmanned Systems Private Limited

Ashok Gupta

Director

DIN : 00277434

Place: New Delhi

Date: 27-05-2026

Arunkumar Ramlaubhaya

Kochhar

Director

DIN : 06567504

Rajeev Bhargava

Chief Executive Officer

Place: New Delhi

Date: 27-05-2026

1. Corporate information and material accounting policies information

1.1. Corporate Information

Optiemus Unmanned Systems Private Limited ("the Company") is a private company incorporated on June 21, 2024. It is Non-Government Company and registered at Registrar of Companies, Delhi. The Corporate Identification Number (CIN) is U46529DL2024PTC433049. Its registered office is situated at K-20, 2nd Floor, Lajpat Nagar-II, Delhi, Lajpat Nagar (South Delhi), New Delhi, Delhi-110024, India.

It has been incorporated with its principal objective to engage in the business of design, development, manufacturing, and trading of aerial unmanned vehicles, including but not limited to drones, (and their components and spare parts) and other electronic and communication products or equipments. The operations are focused on providing innovative drone-based technology solutions for various industrial, commercial, and defense applications.

1.2. Basis of preparation and presentation of financial statements

i. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

ii. Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

iii. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (INR'00,000) up to two decimal places, except when otherwise indicated.

iv. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS recognition and measurement principles and, in particular, making the critical accounting judgments require the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Management reviews its estimates on an ongoing basis using currently available information. Changes in facts and circumstances or obtaining new information or more experience may result in revised estimates, and actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Material accounting policy

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied for all years/periods presented.

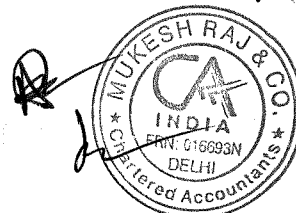
Material accounting policies adopted by the Company are as under:

2.1. Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in the 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 treated as current when:

- Expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- 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.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2.2. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The company collects Goods and Service Tax on behalf of government, and therefore, these are not consideration to which the company is entitled, hence, these are excluded from revenue. The company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Sale of goods

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of aerial unmanned vehicles.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods are transferred to the buyer as per the terms of the contract, there is no continuing managerial involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. The Company retains no effective control of the goods transferred to a degree usually associated with ownership and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of goods. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government which are levied on sales such as sales tax, value added tax, etc.

Interest Income

For all financial assets measured at amortized cost interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

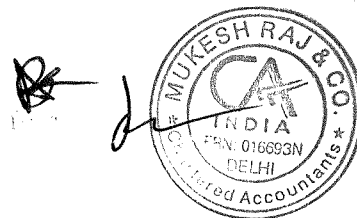
Others

Other incomes are recognized on accrual basis.

2.3. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes all related costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately using straight line method.



Major improvements, which add to productive capacity or extend the life of an asset, are capitalized, while repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Where a property, plant and equipment comprise major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items. The depreciation expense is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is provided for property, plant and equipment on straight line basis so as to expense out its value over their estimated useful lives based on a technical evaluation. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful lives are as mentioned below:

Type of Asset	Useful Lives
Buildings	60 years
Plant & Equipment	12 – 15 years
Computer Equipment	3 years
Vehicles	8 – 10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years

Property, plant and equipment under construction is recorded as capital work-in-progress until it is ready for its intended use; thereafter it is transferred to the related class of property, plant and equipment and depreciated over its estimated useful life. Interest incurred during construction is capitalized if the borrowing cost is directly attributable to the construction.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if expectations differ from previous estimates. Depreciation methods applied to property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date and changed if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

2.4. Research and Development (R&D)

It involves specific guidelines for recognizing, measuring, and disclosing research and development costs as per the guidance of Ind AS -38 Intangible asset. Key aspects of the policy are:

a) Research Phase

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) shall be recognized as an expense when it is incurred. Research costs cannot be capitalized as an intangible asset. Research activities are original and planned investigation undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding.

b) Development Phase

An intangible asset arising from the development (or from the development phase of an internal project) shall be recognized if, and only if, an entity can demonstrate all of the following:

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]



1. Technical Feasibility: The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale.

2. Intention to Complete: The intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it.

3. Ability to Use or Sell: The ability to use or sell the intangible asset.

4. Future Economic Benefits: How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the entity can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset.

5. Availability of Resources: The availability of adequate technical, financial, and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.

6. Ability to Measure Expenditure Reliably: The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

If these conditions are not met, development expenditure should be recognized as an expense when it is incurred.

2.5. Financial instruments

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

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through OCI or at amortized cost as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of assets not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

The Company has the following financial assets in its statement of financial position

- Bank Balances
- Trade receivables

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as described below:

Financial assets at FVTPL or FVTOCI

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as finance income (positive net changes in fair value) or finance costs (negative net changes in fair value) in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial assets upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

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 the sale of investments. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.



Financial assets at amortised cost

This category is the most relevant to the Company. All Trade and Other Receivables, Loans and Advances fall under this category. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment. 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 statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in finance costs for loans and in cost of sales or other operating expenses for receivables. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- 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 the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The objective of the company in recognising the impairment allowance is to recognise lifetime expected credit losses for all financial instruments for which there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, whether assessed on an individual or collective basis, considering all reasonable and supportable information, including that which is forward-looking.

Credit Losses are 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 company expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). Expected Credit Losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights.

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset that is measured at amortized cost at each reporting date, at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and consider reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if it is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. For Trade receivables, the company always measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.



For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Company first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The Company measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money; and the reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Interest income continues to be accrued on the gross carrying amount using the effective rate of interest unless the financial instrument is credit-impaired, in which case the interest income is recognised on the reduced carrying amount. The interest income is recorded as part of finance revenue in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans, together with the associated allowance, are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Company. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to profit or loss.

ii. Financial Liabilities

The Company has the following financial liabilities in its statement of financial position

- Borrowings
- Trade Payables

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

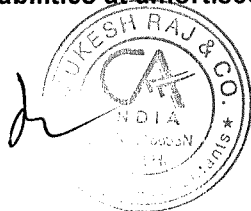
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

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 acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held-for-trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost



This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, as well as through the effective interest rate method (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 in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to notes payable, short-term loans and overdrafts.

iii. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset with the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position only if there is a current enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and an intent to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

iv. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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 values of the financial instruments are not materially different at the reporting date.

2.6. Cash and Bank balances

Cash and Bank Balances in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks in current accounts, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at banks in current accounts, net of outstanding bank overdrafts, as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.7. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date. The arrangement is assessed for whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets, or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

Finance leases that transfer to the Company substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and a reduction in the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.8. Provisions

General provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that



reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Warranty provisions

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

2.9. Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961, enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Company operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred Tax Expense or Income arises due to temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the statement of financial position and its tax base. Temporary differences may be either taxable temporary differences, which are temporary differences that will result in taxable amounts in determining taxable profit (tax loss) of future periods when the carrying amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled or deductible temporary differences, which are temporary differences that will result in amounts that are deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss) of future periods when the carrying amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled. A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

2.10. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker. The Chief Operating Decision-Maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

2.11. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share 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.

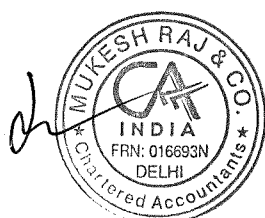
For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.12. Contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

2.13. Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by the company in exchange for service rendered by employees. Employee benefits include short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and other long-term employee benefits



Short Term Employee Benefits

When an employee has rendered service to the company during an accounting period, the company recognises the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid as an expense. Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

2.14. Inventories

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

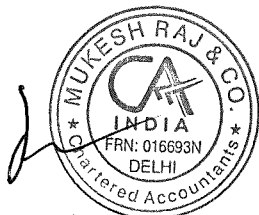
Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- i. **Raw materials and Stores and spares:** cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
- ii. **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 first in, first out basis.
- iii. **Traded goods:** cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out 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.

2.15. Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new Indian Accounting Standards or amendments to the existing Indian Accounting Standards. There is no such notification by MCA in this regard which would have been applicable on the company from April 01, 2025.



OPTIEMUS UNMANNED SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U46529DL2024PTC433049

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

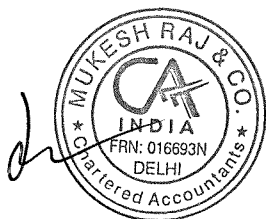
3. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Particulars	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Gross carrying amount					
As at April 1, 2024*					
Additions	6.42	0.14	7.68	21.24	35.48
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	6.42	0.14	7.68	21.24	35.48
Additions	0.08	0.30	0.26	11.26	11.90
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	6.50	0.44	7.94	32.50	47.38
Accumulated depreciation					
As at April 1, 2024*					
Depreciation for the year	0.22	0.01	0.79	3.26	4.28
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	0.22	0.01	0.79	3.26	4.28
Depreciation for the year	0.41	0.03	1.48	8.96	10.87
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	0.63	0.04	2.27	12.22	15.15

*The Company has been incorporated on June 21, 2024.

Net carrying amount					
As at March 31, 2026	5.87	0.40	5.68	20.28	32.23
As at March 31, 2025	6.20	0.13	6.89	17.98	31.20

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OPTIEMUS UNMANNED SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U46529DL2024PTC433049

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4. Deferred Tax Assets

Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss

Deferred tax expense/(income):

Particular	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current year loss	(150.02)	(169.01)
Incorporation expenses	-	0.08
Depreciation	1.34	(1.35)
Provision for doubtful debtors	(0.48)	-
Deferred tax expense/(income)	<u>(149.16)</u>	<u>(170.28)</u>

Deferred tax asset:

Particular	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Business loss	318.97	169.01
Incorporation expenses	-	(0.08)
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortization charged for the financial reporting	(0.01)	1.35
Provision for doubtful debtors	0.48	-
Total	<u>319.44</u>	<u>170.28</u>

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):

Particular	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance as of April 01	170.28	-
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit & loss	149.16	170.28
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31	<u>319.44</u>	<u>170.28</u>

5. Financial assets

Particular	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other financial assets	-	-
Security deposits	0.03	-
	<u>0.03</u>	<u>-</u>

6. Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Raw Material	327.51	-
Total Inventories	<u>327.51</u>	<u>-</u>

7(a). Trade receivables

Particular	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	1.27	1.92
Receivables from an associate	-	-
Receivables from other related parties	-	-
Total trade receivables	<u>1.27</u>	<u>1.92</u>

Break up of security details :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	1.27	1.92
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	1.92	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	3.19	1.92

Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)

Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	(1.92)	-
Total trade receivables	<u>1.27</u>	<u>1.92</u>

Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026				Total
	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1.27	-	-	-	1.27
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	1.92	-	1.92
(iv) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Total trade receivables	1.27	-	1.92	-	3.19
Less: Allowance for credit losses	-	-	(1.92)	-	(1.92)
Net trade receivables	1.27	-	-	-	1.27



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Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025				Total
	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1.92	-	-	-	1.92
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Total trade receivables	1.92	-	-	-	1.92
Less: Allowance for credit losses	-	-	-	-	-
Net trade receivables	1.92	-	-	-	1.92

7(b). Cash & cash equivalents

Particular	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
in Balances with banks in current accounts	11.61	67.34
Cash on hand	-	-
Total cash & cash equivalents	11.61	67.34

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

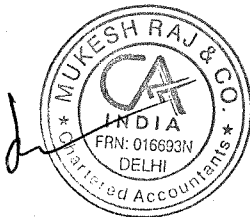
8. Other current assets

Particular	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Advances to staff	-	0.93
Advance to vendors	1.43	30.39
Taxes recoverable	145.69	70.32
Prepaid expenses	7.17	2.52
Total other current assets	154.29	104.16

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OPTIEMUS UNMANNED SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U46529DL2024PTC433049

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

9(a). Equity share capital**(a) Authorized share capital:**

- Equity shares of ₹10 each

Total

As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
25,00,000	250.00	1,00,000	10.00
25,00,000	250.00	1,00,000	10.00

(b) Issued equity share capital:

- Equity shares of ₹10 each

Total

25,00,000	250.00	1,00,000	10.00
25,00,000	250.00	1,00,000	10.00

(c) Subscribed equity share capital:

- Equity shares of ₹10 each

Total

25,00,000	250.00	1,00,000	10.00
25,00,000	250.00	1,00,000	10.00

(d) Paid up equity share capital:

- Equity shares of ₹10 each subscribed and fully paid

- Issued during the year

Total

1,00,000	10.00		
24,00,000	240.00	1,00,000	10.00
25,00,000	250.00	1,00,000	10.00

(e) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has issued only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed, if any by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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 equity shareholders.

(f) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

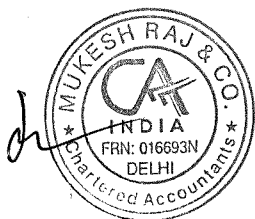
Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid				
- M/s Optiemus Infracom Limited*	25,00,000	100.00%	1,00,000	100.00%
* Including one share held by Nominee of Optiemus Infracom Limited				

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 beneficial ownership of shares.

(g) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% change during the year	No. of shares	% change during the year
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid				
- M/s Optiemus Infracom Limited	24,99,999	100.00%	1,00,000	

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OPTIEMUS UNMANNED SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U46529DL2024PTC433049

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

9(b). Other equity

	Amount
Retained earnings	
Balance as at March 31, 2024*	
Profit/ (Loss) for the period	(505.96)
Add: Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(505.96)
Profit/ (Loss) for the period	(448.46)
Add: Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	(954.42)

*The Company has been incorporated on June 21, 2024

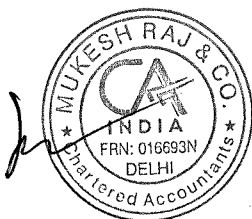
Total other equity

Balance as at March 31, 2026	(954.42)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(505.96)

Nature and purpose of reserves:

(a) **Retained Earnings:** Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

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10. Borrowings		As at	As at
Particular		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured			
From related parties*		-	-
From other		-	-
Total borrowings		-	-
*(refer note 23 for details of loans from related parties)			

11. Trade payables		As at	As at
Particulars		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	0.50
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		6.00	18.38
Total trade payables		6.00	18.88

Particulars		As at	As at
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade payables		6.00	17.41
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 23)		-	1.47
Total trade payables		6.00	18.88

Trade payables ageing schedule		As at March 31, 2026			
Particulars		Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment			
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) MSME		-	-	-	-
(ii) Others		6.00	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME		-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others		-	-	-	-
Total		6.00	-	-	-

Particulars		As at March 31, 2025			
		Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment			
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) MSME		0.50	-	-	-
(ii) Others		18.38	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME		-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others		-	-	-	-
Total		18.88	-	-	-

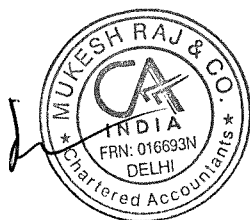
Notes:

- The amounts are unsecured and non-interest bearing and are usually on varying trade terms.
- Identification of Micro and Small Enterprises is basis intimation received from vendors.
- Details of dues to micro, small and medium enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

There were no micro, small and medium enterprises, to whom the company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days during the year ended March 31, 2025. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.
(Refer note 31)

12. Other current liabilities		As at	As at
Particular		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Advance from customer		1,515.85	825.01
Taxes and other statutory dues payable		4.05	4.59
Other expense payable		25.91	22.38
Total		1,545.81	851.98

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13. Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period June 21, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Sale of product	21.77	11.70
Sale of Services	11.39	-
Total revenue from operations	33.16	11.70

14. Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period June 21, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Foreign exchange fluctuation gain	0.10	7.90
Miscellaneous Income	-	0.00
Total other income	0.10	7.90

15. Cost of material consumed

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period June 21, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Purchases	341.02	9.80
Total cost of material consumed	341.02	9.80

16. Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Inventories of raw materials at the beginning of the year	-	-
Less: Inventories of raw materials at the end of the year	(327.51)	-
Total Changes in inventories of raw materials	(327.51)	-

17. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period June 21, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Salaries and bonus	342.44	183.24
Contribution to provident and other funds	8.02	4.14
Staff welfare expenses	7.52	2.62
Total employee benefit expense	357.98	190.00

18. Depreciation expense

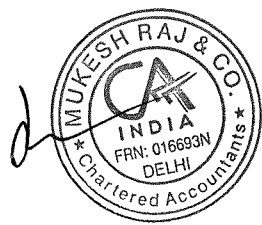
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period June 21, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment [refer note 3]	10.87	4.28
Total depreciation expense	10.87	4.28

19. Other expenses

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period June 21, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Direct expenses		
Research and development expenses	79.74	400.46
Others		
Professional expenses	70.04	35.75
Power and fuel	0.24	-
Travelling and conveyance expenses	35.76	30.79
Rent	29.41	16.40
Software expense	12.67	3.28
Payment to auditor (refer note below)*	1.45	1.30
Rates & taxes	10.32	1.38
Office Maintenance	0.43	-
Telephone & Mobile Expenses	0.22	-
Internet expenses	3.00	0.85
Insurance premium	1.13	0.58
Bank charges	0.16	0.44
Printing & stationery	0.76	0.29
Office expense	1.16	0.20
Provision for doubtful debtors	1.92	-
Repair & maintenance	0.10	0.02
ROC fees	-	0.02
Total other expenses	248.51	491.76

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***Payment to auditor**

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period June 21, 2024 to March 31, 2025
As auditor:		
- Statutory audit	1.00	1.00
- Limited review	0.45	0.30
	<u>1.45</u>	<u>1.30</u>

20. Earnings per equity share (EPS)

Basic EPS amount is calculated by dividing the profit / loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period.

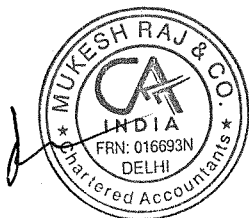
Diluted EPS amount is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the period June 21, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	(448.46)	(505.96)
Weighted average number of equity shares	18,26,027	1,00,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (In ₹)	(24.56)	(505.96)

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OPTIEMUS UNMANNED SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U46529DL2024PTC433049

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

21. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Taxes

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event if it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in financial statements. A contingent asset is neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Carrying value and approximate fair values of financial instruments are same.

22. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks : market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Market risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales and services outside India, and purchases and services from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. The exchange rate between the rupee and foreign currencies may fluctuate substantially in the future. Consequently, the results of the Company's operations are adversely affected as the rupee appreciates / depreciates against these currencies.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers located primarily 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.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks with high credit ratings.

Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has no outstanding bank borrowings. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements.

23. Details of dues to micro, small and medium enterprises as defined under MSME Act, 2006

There are no micro, small and medium enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days during the period and also as at March 31, 2025. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

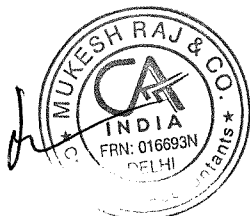
24. Fair value measurements**a. Break-up of financial instruments carried at amortised costs**

Particular	As at March 31, 2026
Financial assets	
- Trade receivables	1.27
- Cash and cash equivalents	11.61
	<u>12.88</u>
Financial liabilities	
- Trade payables	6.00
	<u>6.00</u>

Carrying value and approximate fair values of financial instruments are same.

25. Segment reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) comprises of the Board of Directors which examines the Company's performance on the basis of single operating segment i.e. Manufacturing of aerial unmanned-vehicle system (drones). Accordingly segment disclosure has not been made.



OPTIEMUS UNMANNED SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U46529DL2024PTC433049

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

26. Related Party Disclosures**Relationship**

Holding company

Group entities

List of Related Parties

M/s Optiemus Infracom Limited

M/s Optiemus Infracom (Singapore) Pte Ltd

M/s FineMs Electronics Private Limited

M/s Troosol Enterprises Private Limited

M/s GDN Enterprises Private Limited

M/s Optiemus Unmanned Systems Private Limited

M/s Bharat Innovative Glass Technologies Private Limited

M/s Optiemus Display Technology Private Limited

M/s Optiemus Vision Technology Private Limited

M/s Optiemus Micro Electronics Private Limited

M/s XO Ventures Private Limited

M/s Optiemus Electronics Limited

M/s The Factory Private Limited

Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by
key management personnel or their relatives :

M/s GRA Enterprises Private Limited

M/s Fidelity Logistic Limited

M/s Insat Exports Private Limited

M/s Besmarty Marketplace Private Limited

M/s WIN Technology

M/s Telecare Networks India Private Limited

M/s MPS Telecom Retail Private Limited

M/s International Value Retail Private Limited

M/s Ace Mobile Manufacturers Private Limited

Related Party Disclosure

Particular	Nature of Transaction/ Balance outstanding	Amount of transaction		Balance as on	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
M/s Optiemus Infracom Limited	Issue of Share Capital	250.00	10.00	250.00	10.00
M/s Optiemus Infracom Limited	Rent expense	1.20	0.92	-	-
M/s Ace Mobile Manufacturers Private Limited	Rent expense	24.00	14.00	-	-
M/s Optiemus Electronics Limited	Rent expense	0.63	0.63	-	-
M/s GDN Enterprises Private Limited	Rent expense	3.58	0.79	-	-
M/s Optiemus Infracom Limited	Reimbursement of Expenses	18.71	57.53	-	-
M/s Optiemus Infracom Limited	Sales of goods	-	0.10	-	-
M/s Optiemus Infracom Limited	Trade Payable	-	-	-	1.47
M/s Optiemus Infracom Limited	Advance from Customer	690.84	825.01	1,515.85	825.01
Ashok Gupta	Loan re-paid	-	600.00	-	-
Ashok Gupta	Loan Taken	-	600.00	-	-

27. Title deeds of immovable property not held in name of the Company

The company does not own any immovable property as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

28. Loans and advances given to related parties

The Company has not granted any loans to related parties during the period ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

29. Security of current assets against borrowings

The company has not availed any borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of its current assets. Accordingly, the disclosure requirements prescribed in this regard are not applicable.

30. Details of benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder, for holding any benami property during the period.

31. Willful Defaulter

The company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank, financial institution, or any other lender during the period.

32. Relationship with Struck off Companies

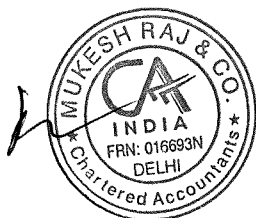
During the period, the Company has not entered into any transactions with companies that have been struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.

33. Registration of Charge

There are no charges or satisfactions which are required to be registered with the Registrar of Companies that remain pending beyond the statutory period as on the reporting date.

34. Compliance with number of layers of companies

The company has complied with the prescribed number of layers of companies as specified under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.



35. Ratio Analysis

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(1) Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.32	0.20
- % change from previous year			60.40%	
- Reason for change more than 25%			Refer note *1 below	
(2) Debt-equity ratio	Total debts	Shareholder's equity	-	-
- % change from previous year			-	-
- Reason for change more than 25%			Not applicable	
(3) Debt service coverage ratio	Profit after tax+Interest Non-cash operating expenses	Interest+ Principal repayment	-	-
- % change from previous year			-	-
- Reason for change more than 25%			Not applicable	
(4) Return on equity (ROE)	Profit after tax- Preference dividend (if any)	Average shareholder's equity	(63.7%)	(102.0%)
- % change from previous year			(37.59%)	
- Reason for change more than 25%			Refer note *2 below	
(5) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of material consumed	Average inventories	2.08	-
- % change from previous year			Not Applicable	
- Reason for change more than 25%			Not Applicable	
(6) Trade receivable turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	26.21	6.09
- % change from previous year			330.17%	
- Reason for change more than 25%			Refer note *4 below	
(7) Trade payable turnover ratio	Purchases of goods & services	Average trade payables	56.84	0.52
- % change from previous year			10849.75%	
- Reason for change more than 25%			Refer note *4 below	
(8) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital (i.e. current assets-current liabilities)	(3.1%)	(1.7%)
- % change from previous year			87.16%	
- Reason for change more than 25%			Refer note *5 below	
(9) Net profit ratio	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	(1352.4%)	(4324.4%)
- % change from previous year			(68.73%)	
- Reason for change more than 25%			Refer note *6 below	
(10) Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earnings before interest & tax	Capital employed (i.e. net worth+total debt+deferred tax liability)	(84.8%)	(136.3%)
- % change from previous year			(37.78%)	
- Reason for change more than 25%			Refer note *7 below	
(11) Return on investment (%)	Income generated from invested funds	Average investments	-	-
- % change from previous year			-	-
- Reason for change more than 25%			Not applicable	

- *1. Due to substantial decrease in Current assets, there is a significant change in Current ratio.
*2. Due to substantial decrease in Net profit after tax, there is a significant change in Return on Equity ratio.
*3. Due to substantial increase in Revenue from Operation, there is significant change in Trade receivable ratio.
*4. Due to substantial increase in Purchases of goods & service, there is significant change in Trade payable ratio.
*5. Due to substantial decrease in Net working capital, there is a significant change in Net capital turnover ratio.
*6. Due to decrease in profit after tax, there is a significant change in Net profit ratio.
*7. Due to decrease in Earnings before interest & tax, there is significant change in Return on capital employed.

36. Disclosure where company has given loan or invested to other person or entity to lend or invest in another person or entity

The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities

- a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

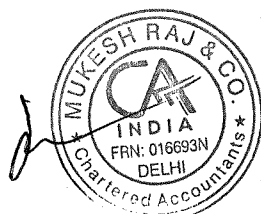
37. Disclosure where company has received fund from other person or entity to lend or invest in other person or entity

The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:

- a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

38. Undisclosed Income

The Company does not have any unrecorded transactions which have been surrendered or disclosed as Income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961.



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OPTIEMUS UNMANNED SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U46529DL2024PTC433049

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

39. CSR Expenditure

In accordance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are not applicable to the Company. Consequently, the Company is not obligated to incur any expenditure towards CSR initiatives during the period.

40. Details of Crypto Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

41. Audit trail

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide its notification number G.S.R. 206(E) dated March 24, 2021 (amended from time to time) in reference to the proviso to Rule 3 (1) of the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021, introduced the requirement, where a company used an accounting software, of only using such accounting software w.e.f April 01, 2023 which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction.

The Company has assessed all of its IT applications including supporting applications considering the guidance provided in "Implementation guide on reporting on audit trail under rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (Revised 2024 edition)" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accounts of India in February 2024, and identified applications that are relevant for maintaining books of accounts.

The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

42. The figures have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs of Rupees. The figure 0.00 wherever stated represents amount below rounding off norms adopted by the Company."

As per our report of even date attached
For Mukesh Raj & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm's registration number:016693N

Mukesh Guel
Partner
ICAI membership number:094837

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27-05-2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Optiemus Unmanned Systems Private Limited

Ashok Gupta
Director
DIN : 00277434

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27-05-2026

Arunkumar Ramlaubhaya
Kochhar
Director
DIN : 06567504

Rajeev Bhargava
Chief Executive Officer
Place: New Delhi
Date: 27-05-2026