

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 March 2022

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS			
2 Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
i. Cash and cash equivalents	4	99,965	-
Total current assets		99,965	-
Total Assets		99,965	-
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	5	1,00,000	-
(b) Other equity	6	(50,035)	-
Total equity		49,965	-
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i. Other financial liabilities	7	50,000	-
Total current liabilities		50,000	-
Total Equity and Liabilities		99,965	-

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Deep Sharma & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Reg. No.: 155255W

Deepchand Sharma

Proprietor

Membership No.: 115717

UDIN : 22115717AJMVHD2566

Mumbai, 23 May 2022

Jaspalsingh Chandock

Jaspalsingh Chandock

Director

(DIN 00813218)

Trimaan Chandock

Trimaan Chandock

Director

(DIN 02853445)



STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Continuing Operations			
I. Revenue from operations		-	-
II. Other income		-	-
III. Total Income (I+II)		-	-
IV. Expenses			
i. Finance costs	8	35	-
ii. Other expenses	9	50,000	-
Total Expenses		50,035	-
V. Profit before tax (III-V)		(50,035)	-
VI. Tax expense			
i. Current tax		-	-
VII. Profit after tax (V-VI)		(50,035)	-
√III. Other comprehensive income			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit & loss in subsequent periods			
i. Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
ii. Income tax effect on such items		-	-
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		-	-
IX. Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VII-VIII)		(50,035)	-
X. Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 each:			
i. Basic (in ₹)		(7.05)	-
ii. Diluted (in ₹)		(7.05)	-

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Deep Sharma & Associates

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Reg. No.: 155255W

Deepchand Sharma
Proprietor
Membership No.: 115717
UDIN : 22115717AJMVHD2566
Mumbai, 23 May 2022



Jaspalsingh Chandock
Director
(DIN 00813218)



Trimaan Chandock
Director
(DIN 02853445)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31 March 2022

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2020	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	10,000	1,00,000
As at 31 March 2022	10,000	1,00,000

B. OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Other Equity Retained Earnings
As at 1 April 2020	-
Net income / (loss) for the year	-
Other comprehensive income	-
As at 31 March 2021	-
As at 1 April 2021	-
Net income / (loss) for the year	(50,035)
Other comprehensive income	-
As at 31 March 2022	(50,035)

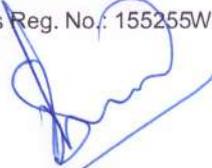
The above Statement of Change in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Deep Sharma & Associates

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Reg. No.: 155255W



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Proprietor
Membership No.: 115717
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Mumbai, 23 May 2022




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STATEMENT OF STANDALONE CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 March 2022

((Amount in ₹))

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022		Year ended 31 March 2021	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net profit before tax		(50,035)		-
Adjustment for:				
Operating profit before working capital changes		(50,035)		-
Adjustment for:				
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	50,000	50,000	-	-
Cash flow from operations		(35)		-
Net cash generated from operating activities		(35)		-
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Net cash used in investing activities		-		-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from issue of share capital	1,00,000		-	-
Net cash used in financing activities		1,00,000		-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		99,965		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		-		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		99,965		-

Components of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year

Cash on hand		-		-
Balance in current account and deposits with banks		99,965		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		99,965		-

The cash flow statement is prepared using the "indirect method" set out in IND AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

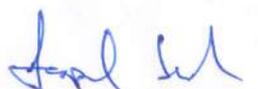
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Deep Sharma & Associates

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Reg. No.: 155255W

Deepchand Sharma
Proprietor

Membership No.: 115717
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Mumbai, 23 May 2022



Jaspalsingh Chandock
Director
(DIN 00813218)



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NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2022

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Balu Advanced Technologies & Systems Private Limited having Corporate Identity Number U28999MH2021PTC364001.

The company was incorporated to deal in diversified business primarily in areas of defence spares/equipment.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Basis of preparation and compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the company are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policies for financial instruments).

Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out under Ind AS and in the Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

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

The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The Financial Statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the nearest two decimals of Lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets

and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. This note provides an overview of the areas where there is a higher degree of judgment or complexity. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation.

Estimates and judgments are regularly revisited. Estimates are based on historical experience and other factors, including futuristic reasonable information that may have a financial impact on the company.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements is as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

a. Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed when the inflow of economic benefits is probable. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the



related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

b. Income taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of expected tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit and loss, except when they are relating to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or

directly in equity respectively.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

c. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

d. Cash flow statement

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method, adjusting the net profit /(Loss) for the effects of:

- i. Changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables transactions of a non-cash nature;
- ii. Non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, deferred taxes, unrealised foreign currency gains and losses and
- iii. All other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balances) shown in the Statement of Cash Flows exclude items which are not available for general use as on the date of Balance Sheet.

e. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of attributable taxes) associated with dilutive potential equity shares by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares including the treasury shares held by the Company to satisfy the exercise of the share options by the employees.



4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount In ₹)

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Balances with banks In current accounts	99,965	-
Cash on hand	-	-
Total	99,965	-

5. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Nos.	₹ in Lakh	Nos.	₹ in Lakh
Authorised:				
Equity Shares:				
Equity shares of ₹10/- each	50,000	5,00,000	-	-
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up				
Equity Shares:				
Equity shares of ₹10/- each	10,000	1,00,000	-	-
Total	10,000	1,00,000	-	-

A. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Issued during the year	10,000	1,00,000	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1,00,000	-	-

During FY 2021-22, the company has also made allotment of 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each for cash to Balu Forge Industries Limited (The Holding Company).

B. Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

The company has 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 dividend proposed by the Board of Directors will be 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 shareholder.

C. Following shareholders hold equity shares more than 5% of the total equity shares of the Company

Name of Shareholder	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of shares held having face value of ₹ 10 each	% of holding in class	Number of shares held having face value of ₹ 10 each	% of holding in class
Balu Forge Industries Limited	10,000	100	-	-



D. The details of promoters shareholding are as under

Name of the promoter	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid		
Balu Forge Industries Limited	10,000	-
	10,000	-

6. OTHER EQUITY (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Other Equity Retained Earnings
As at 1 April 2020	-
Net income / (loss) for the year	-
Other comprehensive income	-
As at 31 March 2021	-
As at 1 April 2021	-
Net income / (loss) for the year	(50,035)
Other comprehensive income	-
As at 31 March 2022	(50,035)

Note :

Retained earnings/(losses), represents cumulative profit of the Company. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013

7. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Audit Fees Payable	50,000	-
Total	50,000	-

8. FINANCE COSTS (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Interest on borrowings	-	-
Other financial charges	35	-
Total	35	-

9. OTHER EXPENSES (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Audit fees	50,000	-
Total	50,000	-

Auditor's remuneration (excluding taxes): (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Statutory audit fees including limited review	50,000	-



(Handwritten signature)

10. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Face Value of Equity Share	₹10	-
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in Lakh) (A)	(50,035)	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (B)	7,096	-
Effect of dilution :		
Total weighted average potential equity shares	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution (C)	7,096	-
Basic EPS (Amount in ₹) (A/B)	(7.05)	-
Diluted EPS (Amount in ₹) (A/C)	(7.05)	-

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties with whom transactions have taken place:
Holding Company – Balu Forge Industries Limited

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Transactions during year		
Investment by Balu Forge Industries Limited	1,00,000	-
Balance outstanding		
Investment by Balu Forge Industries Limited	1,00,000	-

12. ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION

- There are no earnings and expenditure in foreign currency for current and previous financial year.
- There is no supplier covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

Additional Regulatory Information pursuant to Clause 6L of General Instructions for preparation of Balance Sheet as given in Part I of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, are given hereunder to the extent relevant and other than those given elsewhere in any other notes to the Financial Statements.

- There are no immovable asset held by the company.
- The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company have not been sanctioned any Working Capital limit.
- The Company has not been declared as a willful defaulter by any lender who has powers to declare a company as a willful defaulter at any time during the financial year or after the end of reporting period but before the date when the financial statements are approved.
- The Company does not have any transactions with struck-off companies.
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.



- g) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Companies (Restrictions on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- h) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities(intemediaries), with the understanding that the intermediary shall;
 - i. 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
 - ii. Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- i) The Company has not received any funds 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;
 - i. 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
 - ii. Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- j) The Company does not have any transactions which is not recorded in the books of accounts but has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- k) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- l) Ratios Analysis: There was no operations in the Company during FY 2021-22, Hence Ratios are not calculated

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Deep Sharma & Associates

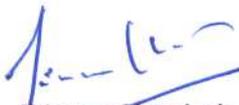
Chartered Accountants
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Mumbai, 23 May 2022




Jaspalsingh Chandock
Director
(DIN 00813218)




Trimaan Chandock
Director
(DIN 02853445)



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of

BALU ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES & SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED (CIN: U28999MH2021PTC364001)
Mumbai.

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited accompanying Standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Balu Advanced Technologies & Systems Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to Standalone Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements gives the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 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, 2022, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of Standalone Ind AS financial statements under the provision of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible, for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report (including annexures), but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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





Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards 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 the 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 Standalone Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.





- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.





- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- g) 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 except as stated otherwise.
 - ii. The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts; as such the question of commenting on any material foreseeable losses thereon does not arise.
 - iii. There has not been an occasion in case of the Company during the year under report to transfer any sums to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. The question of delay in transferring such sums does not arise.
 - iv. According to the information and explanations given by the management and to the best of our belief we report that:
 - a) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding that the intermediary shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries.
 - b) No funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding that such company 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 guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.
 - c) Based on the audit procedure performed, we report that nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation given under sub-clause(a) & (b) by the management contains any material mis-statement.
 - d) The Company has not declared and paid any dividend during the year.

For Deep Sharma & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 155255W


Deepchand Sharma
Proprietor
Mem No: 115717



Date: 23rd May 2022
Place: Mumbai
UDIN: 22115717AJMVHD2566



Annexure A referred to in paragraph 1 of the section on "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

TO THE MEMBERS OF BALU ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES & SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

- (i) (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) As explained to us, the Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on verification.
- (c) According to the records of the company examined by us and as per information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any immovable property. Thus, paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Thus, paragraph 3(i) (e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) (a) The Company does not hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits during the year under review. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not made investment in, provided guarantee or security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. However, Company has granted loans or advances in the nature of loans, unsecured, to companies. Details are reported in Note No. 30 "Related parties Disclosures".
- (b) The terms and conditions of the grant of all the loans and advances in the nature of loans are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) The loans and advances in the nature of loans and the schedule of repayment of Principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and repayments and receipts are regular,
- (d) There is no amount overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) The Company has not granted any loan to settle the overdue.
- (f) The Company has granted loans or advances in the nature of loans repayable on demand to the Companies as per Note No. 30 "Related parties Disclosures".
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and securities given in respect of provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 and the rules framed thereunder. Therefore, the provision of paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company,
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits covered under directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder. Therefore, the provision of paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, as the Company is a service company. Therefore, the provision of paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the records of the Company and the information and explanations given to





- us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax (GST), Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues to the applicable appropriate authorities.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Goods and Service Tax (GST), Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) There are no transactions that have not been recorded in the books of accounts that are surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Therefore, the provision of paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company did not have any loans or other borrowings or payment of interest thereon to any lender. hence, reporting requirements under paragraph 3 (ix) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not been declared as a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or another lender, hence, reporting requirements under paragraph 3 (ix) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not applied for any term loan. hence, reporting requirements under paragraph 3 (ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any funds on a short-term basis. hence, reporting requirements under paragraph 3 (ix) (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. hence, reporting requirements under paragraph 3 (ix) (e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. hence, reporting requirements under paragraph 3 (ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. hence, reporting requirements under paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under paragraph 3(x)(b) are not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no any fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) There no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) The auditor has not received any whistleblower complaints during the year by the company.
- (xii) In our opinion according to the information and explanations given to us the company is not a Nidhi Company and hence paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.





- (xiii) In our opinion according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions as covered under section 188 of Companies Act and hence paragraph 3 (xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) (a) An internal audit system is not applicable commensurate with the size and nature of the business of the company.
(b) As above clause xiv (a) is not applicable to the company, the referred clause is also not applicable.
- (xv) According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and thus provisions of section 192 of Companies Act was not required to comply.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion and as per the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
(b) In our opinion and as per the information and explanation given to us, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities.
(c) In our opinion and as per the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (O10) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
(d) In our opinion and as per the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not belonging to the group having Core Investment Company (CIC).
- (xvii) According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, The Company was incorporated on 15th June 2021 and yet to start its commercial operations. Hence there was cash loss during the financial year 2021-22.
- (xviii) The statutory auditor has not resigned the company during the year under review.
- (xix) According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us and as part of our opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of audit report and that company is 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 on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans.
- (xx) According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us and as part of our opinion, the company is below the threshold limit prescribed under section 135(1) of Companies Act, 2013 and thus the company is not required to make any CSR expenditure and accordingly paragraph 3 (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, there are no any qualifications or adverse remarks as per Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) report.

For Deep Sharma & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 155255W

Deepchand Sharma
Proprietor
Mem No: 115717



Date: 23rd May 2022
Place: Mumbai
UDIN: 22115717AJMVHD2566



Annexure B referred to in paragraph 2 (f) of the section on "report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date

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

To the Members of BALU ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES & SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **BALU ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES & SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 which is based on criteria established in Internal Control -Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO 2013 criteria) in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established under the COSO 2013 criteria, which considers 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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, and both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India 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.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are





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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, 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, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting in COSO 2013 criteria, 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.

Date: 23rd May 2022
Place: Mumbai
UDIN: 22115717AJMVHD2566

For Deep Sharma & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 155255W

Deepchand Sharma
Proprietor
Mem No: 115717

