

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement, and the statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 as amended ("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, 2020, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

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

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



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Responsibility of Management for Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the 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, 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.

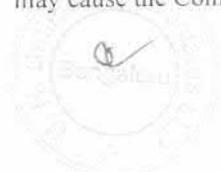
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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:

- 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



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- 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.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020.
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;



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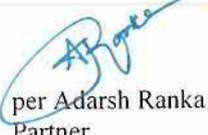
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- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per Adarsh Ranka

Partner

Membership Number: 209567

UDIN: 20209567AAAABG9651

Place: Bengaluru

Date: April 28, 2020



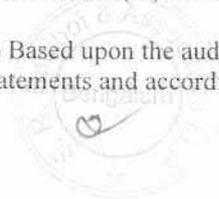
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Annexure 1 referred to in clause 1 of paragraph on the report on other legal and regulatory requirements of our report of even date

Re: Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited

- i) a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- b) All fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular program of verification which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the title deeds of the immovable properties included in property plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.
- ii) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- 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 which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to generation of electricity and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.
- vii) a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, service tax, sales tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, goods and service tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank or government or dues to debenture holders.
- ix) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments and term loans hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, we report that no



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material fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under clause (xi) are not applicable and hence not commented upon.

xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

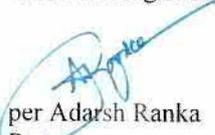
xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

xiv) 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 fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.

xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.

xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 101049W/E300004


per Adarsh Ranka
Partner

Membership Number: 209567
UDIN: 20209567AAAABG9651
Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 28, 2020



Annexure 2 to the Independent auditor's report of even date on the Ind AS financial statements of Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited ('the Company') as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the 'Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

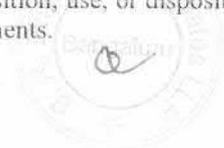
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

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



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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, 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 issued by the ICAI.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 101049W/E300004


per Adarsh Ranka
Partner
Membership Number: 209567
UDIN: 20209567AAAABG9651
Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 28, 2020



Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020
CIN:U40101MH2016PLC330252

		Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Rs. In Lakhs					
		ASSETS			
	1	Non-current assets			
		(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	32,079.58	33,122.13
		(b) Non-current tax assets (net)	8	271.42	118.50
		Total non-current assets		32,351.00	33,240.63
	2	Current assets			
		(a) Financial assets			
		(i) Trade receivables	6	2,390.62	811.88
		(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	9.54	307.35
		(iii) Bank Balances other than above	7.1	80.00	-
		(v) Other financial assets	7.2	0.16	-
		(c) Other current assets	5	660.60	719.53
		Total current assets		3,140.92	1,838.76
		Total assets (1+2)		35,491.92	35,079.39
B		EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	1	Equity			
		(a) Equity share capital	9	100.00	100.00
		(b) Other equity	10	41.93	(838.48)
		Total equity		141.93	(738.48)
		Liabilities			
	2	Non-current liabilities			
		(a) Financial liabilities			
		(i) Borrowings	11.1	7,950.00	35,161.79
		(b) Deferred Tax Liability		21.26	-
		Total non-current liabilities		7,971.26	35,161.79
	3	Current liabilities			
		(a) Financial liabilities			
		(i) Trade payables			
		- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	-	-
		- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	37.55	39.78
		(ii) Other financial liabilities	13	27,321.72	551.08
		(b) Other current liabilities	14	19.46	65.22
		Total current liabilities		27,378.73	656.08
		Total equity and liabilities (1+2+3)		35,491.92	35,079.39

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R.Batliloi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/ E300004
Chartered Accountants

per Adarsh Ranka
Partner
Membership Number: 209567



Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 28, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited

M.D. Paranjpe
Mahesh Dinkar Paranjpe
Chairman and Director
DIN:03530639

Satish Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 28, 2020

P.S. Arakumand
Arul Shanmugasundram
Chief Executive Officer
DIN:

Amey Naik
Company Secretary



Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020
CIN:U40101MH2016PLC330252

Rs. In Lakhs except earnings per equity share

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
I Revenue from operations	15.1	5,694.39	4,499.69
II Other income	15.2	9.39	-
III Total income (I+ II)		5,703.78	4,499.69
IV Expenses			
Finance costs	16	3,295.97	3,095.11
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	17	1,123.44	1,123.44
Other expenses	18	382.70	454.70
V Total expenses		4,802.11	4,673.25
VI Profit before tax (III- V)		901.67	(173.56)
VII Tax expense			
(1) Current tax		-	-
(2) Minimum alternate tax		-	-
(3) Deferred tax		21.26	-
Total tax expenses		21.26	-
VIII Profit/(Loss) for the year (VI-VII)		880.41	(173.56)
IX Other comprehensive income			
X Total comprehensive income for the year (VIII + IX)		880.41	(173.56)
XI Earnings per equity share (Rs.) :	25		
(1) Basic		88.04	(17.36)
(2) Diluted		88.04	(17.36)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R.Batlilboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/ E300004
Chartered Accountants

per Adarsh Ranka
Partner
Membership Number: 209567



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited

M.D. Paranjpe
Mahesh Dinkar Paranjpe
Chairman and Director
DIN:03530639

Satish Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

P.S. Arul Kumar
Arul Shanmugasundram
Chief Executive Officer
DIN:

Ameey Naik
Company Secretary

Place : Bengaluru
Date : April 28, 2020

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 28, 2020



Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited
Statement of Cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2020
CIN:U40101MH2016PLC330252

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit / (loss) before tax	901.67	(173.56)
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs recognised in profit or loss	3,295.97	3,095.11
Provision for Doubtful Debts/Advances	-	19.79
Interest Income recognised in profit or loss	(9.39)	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,123.44	1,123.44
	5,311.69	4,064.78
Movements in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Trade and other receivables	(1,578.74)	732.92
Other assets	58.93	(66.08)
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities :		
Trade and other payables	(2.23)	(79.80)
Other liabilities	(45.76)	26.51
Other financial liabilities - Current	108.73	
Cash generated from operations	3,852.62	4,678.33
Income taxes paid	(152.92)	(118.50)
Net cash (used in)/ generated by operating activities	3,699.70	4,559.83
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	9.23	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment (including capital advances)	(83.36)	(2,595.95)
Investments in fixed deposits (net)	(80.00)	
Net cash (used in) by investing activities	(154.13)	(2,595.95)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings (short-term)- net	-	(100.00)
Proceeds from borrowings (long term)	-	1,215.53
Interest paid	(3,843.38)	(2,833.47)
Net cash generated by financing activities	(3,843.38)	(1,717.94)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(297.81)	245.94
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	307.35	61.41
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9.54	307.35

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S R Balliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/ E300004
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited

per Adarsh Ranka
Partner
Membership Number: 209567



M.D. Paranjpe
Mahesh Dinkar Paranjpe
Chairman and Director
DIN:03530639

Satish Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

P.S. Arakund
Arul Shanmugasundram
Chief Executive Officer
DIN:

Amey Naik
Company Secretary

Place : Bengaluru
Date : April 28, 2020

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 28, 2020



Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020
CIN:U40101MH2016PLC330252

a. Equity share capital
As at April 1, 2018
As at March 31, 2019

Rs. In Lakhs
100.00
100.00

As at April 1, 2019
As at March 31, 2020

100.00
100.00

b. Other Equity

Particulars	Surplus	Rs. In Lakhs
	Retained earnings (Refer Note 1)	Total
As at April 1, 2018	(664.92)	(664.92)
Profit / (loss) for the year	(173.56)	(173.56)
As at March 31, 2019	(838.48)	(838.48)
As at April 1, 2019	(838.48)	(838.48)
Profit / (loss) for the year	880.41	880.41
As at March 31, 2020	41.93	41.93

Note -1 : Retained earnings

The amount can be distributed by the Company as dividend to its equity shareholders.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For S.R.Batlboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/ E300004
Chartered Accountants

per Adarsh Ranka
Partner
Membership Number: 209567



Place : Bengaluru
Date : April 28, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited

M.D. Paranjpe

Mahesh Dinkar Paranjpe
Chairman and Director
DIN:03530639

Satish Gupta
Satish Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 28, 2020

P.S. Arakum

Arul Shanmugasundram
Chief Executive Officer
DIN:

Anney Naik
Anney Naik
Company Secretary



Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020
CIN: U40101MH2016PLC330252

1 Corporate information

Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on June 14, 2016 in Karnataka under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is established as a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Power Solar Systems Limited. The Company has setup 47MW solar power plants in the state of Karnataka and has entered into Power Purchase Agreement with state DISCOMS for its entire capacity for a period of 25 years.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

This financial statement has been reported in Rs. Lakhs, except for information pertaining to number of shares and earnings per share information.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee ("Rs") which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

2.3 Other Significant Accounting Policies

2.3.1 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.



2.3.2 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date using valuation techniques.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

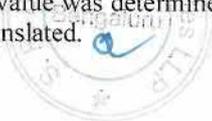
2.3.3 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable. The management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2.3.4 Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.



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Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

2.3.5 Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

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

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

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

Provisions and contingent liability are reviewed at each balance sheet.

2.3.7 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction cost and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the Statement of profit and loss. In case of interest free or concession loans/debentures/preference shares given to subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, the excess of the actual amount of the loan over initial measure at fair value is accounted as an equity investment.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

(a) Financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset

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give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company in respect of equity investments (other than in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of such equity investments.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through the statement of profit and loss.

For financial assets maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through the statement of profit and loss.

The Company recognises impairment loss on trade receivables using expected credit loss model, which involves use of provision matrix constructed on the basis of historical credit loss experience as permitted under Ind AS 109 – Impairment loss on investments.

For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

(b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial Liabilities



Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

a. **Financial guarantee contracts**

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee.

b. **De-recognition**

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

Off-setting of financial instruments

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

2.3.8 Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

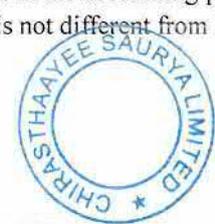
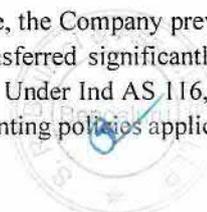
Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets within the scope of Ind AS 109 are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

3.1 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The Company has applied Ind AS 116 'Leases' (Ind AS 116) with a date of initial application of 1st April, 2019 using modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognized as at 1st April, 2019.

(a) Ind AS 116 – Leases

As a lessee, the Company previously classified leases as operating or finance lease based on its assessment of whether the lessee transferred significantly all of the risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of the underlying asset of the Company. Under Ind AS 116, the Company recognizes the right-of-use of assets as stated in the accounting policy above. The accounting policies applicable to the Company as a lessor in the comparative period is not different from Ind AS 116.



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At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the Contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assessed whether:

- the contract involves the use of identified asset;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone price.

As a lessee

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and estimate of costs to dismantle.

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

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The lease liability is measured at amortized cost method using the effective interest method. In case of remeasurement of lease liability, corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of right-to-use asset.

As a lessor

Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating lease. The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as a lessee.

Transition to Ind AS 116

The Company has applied Ind AS 116 only to the contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under Ind AS 17 were not reassessed for whether there is a lease.

The Company has used the following practical expedients when applying Ind AS 116 to leases:

- Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.
- Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use asset and liabilities for leases with remaining lease term of 12 months
- Excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of application

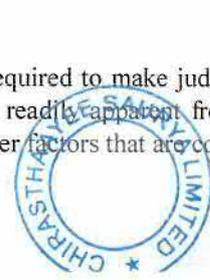
Used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

Impact on financial statements

On adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company has recognized 'Right-of-use' assets amounting to Rs. Nil and 'Lease liabilities' amounting to Rs. Nil as at April 1, 2019. Further, there is no impact on retained earnings as at April 1, 2019.

3.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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



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The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

3.2.1 Applicability of Service Concession Arrangements

As detailed in note 6.1, the Company has entered into PPAs with BESCO and HESOM for a period of 25 years. The Company, based on its assessment is of the view that the customers of the Company do not have the control over the assets of the Company. Accordingly, the Company is of the view the Appendix C - Service Concession Arrangements of IND AS 115 is not applicable to the Company.

3.2.2 Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the tenure of the PPA. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

3.2.2 Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period.

3.2.3 Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available.



Note - 4 : Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policy

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price (net of trade discount and rebates) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with Ind AS 23. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Fixtures and equipment (including vehicles) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Properties in the course of construction for generation of power or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes indirect costs and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss as and when incurred.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate assets are derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Property, plant and equipment - The useful life is as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.:

- i. Buildings, Plant and Machinery and Transmission lines : Useful life of 25 years
 - ii In case of low value assets, i.e. assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000/-, they are depreciated in full in the year of capitalisation.
 - iii Lease-hold improvements are amortised over the primary period of the lease
- Pro-rata depreciation is charged on assets purchased and / or sold during the year.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

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

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

- a) Software purchased : 3 years

The estimated useful life of the intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation method is revised to reflect the changed pattern.



Impairment of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

As at the end of each accounting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the said assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any. Goodwill and the intangible assets with indefinite life are tested for impairment each year.

Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined:

- (i) in the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the net selling price and the value in use; and
- (ii) in the case of a cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's net selling price and the value in use.

(The amount of value in use is determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. For this purpose, the discount rate (pre-tax) is determined based on the weighted average cost of capital of the company suitably adjusted for risks specified to the estimated cash flows of the asset).

For this purpose, a cash generating unit is ascertained as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

A. Owned Assets

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs				Total
	Land	Building	Plant and machinery	Transmission Lines	
Gross carrying value					
As at April 1, 2018	3,443.35	4,379.08	24,141.41	2,686.10	34,649.94
Additions made during the year	211.66	-	-	-	211.66
Disposals/ adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	3,655.01	4,379.08	24,141.41	2,686.10	34,861.60
Additions made during the year	80.88	-	-	-	80.88
Disposals/ adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	3,735.89	4,379.08	24,141.41	2,686.10	34,942.48
Accumulated depreciation					
As at April 1, 2018	-	86.11	477.78	52.14	616.03
Depreciation expense for the year	-	157.65	869.09	96.70	1,123.44
Disposals/ adjustments for the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	-	243.76	1,346.87	148.84	1,739.47
Depreciation for the year	-	157.65	869.09	96.70	1,123.44
Disposals/ adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	-	401.41	2,215.96	245.54	2,862.91
Net Block as at March 31, 2020	3,735.89	3,977.67	21,925.45	2,440.56	32,079.58
Net Block as at March 31, 2019	3,655.01	4,135.32	22,794.54	2,537.26	33,122.13



Note - 5: Other current assets

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs			
	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Prepaid expenses	660.60	-	719.53	-
Total	660.60	-	719.53	-

Note - 6: Trade receivables

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs			
	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Considered Good- Secured	-	-	-	-
Considered Good- Unsecured	2,390.62	-	811.88	-
Doubtful	-	-	19.79	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	(19.79)	-
Total	2,390.62	-	811.88	-

Note - 6.1

The Company has entered into long term Power Purchase Agreement with BESCOM and HESCOM in respect of its solar power plants located at Bidar, Srinivaspura and Kanakagiri in Karnataka. The Company pursuant to these Power Purchase Agreement sells electricity to its customers. The average credit period on sale of electricity is 30 days and no interest is normally charged on the trade receivable outstanding balance.

As regards Kanakagiri plant, Karnataka, during the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company has recognised revenue of Rs. 622.29 Lakhs for the electricity units supplied during earlier years pursuant to the Order received from Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission ("KERC"), whereby KERK has directed HESCOM to pay the Company at Rs. 6.10 per unit, being the rate agreed as per the said Power Purchase Agreement. Subsequently, HESCOM has filed a Review petition with KERK; as at date, the hearing of the petition is awaited. The Company based on its internal assessment and the Order already received, believes that the Company is eligible for the revenue calculated at Rs. 6.10 per unit and accordingly has not made any adjustments to the carrying value of Trade receivables as at March 31, 2020.

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

The company based on its assessment is of the view that no provision for expected credit loss is required.

Note - 7: Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting Policy

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist 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.

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks in current accounts	9.54	307.35
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	9.54	307.35

Note - 7.1 : Other balances with banks

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs			
	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Bank Deposits - with original maturity of more than three months and less than twelve months	80.00	-	-	-
Total	80.00	-	-	-

Reconciliation of Liabilities from Financing Activities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	Cash Flows		Non-cash Transactions	Rs. In Lakhs As at March 31, 2020
		Proceeds	Repayment		
		Non-current Borrowings (including Current Maturity of Non-current Borrowings)	35,161.79		
Current Borrowings (excluding Bank Overdraft)	-	507.28	(507.28)	-	-
Total	35,161.79	507.28	(507.28)	-	35,161.79

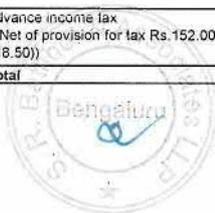
Particulars	As at March, 2018	Cash Flows		Non-cash Transactions	As at March 31, 2019
		Proceeds	Repayment		
		Non-current Borrowings (including Current Maturity of Non-current Borrowings)	33,946.26		
Current Borrowings (excluding Bank Overdraft)	100.00	1,998.65	(2,098.65)	-	-
Total	34,046.26	3,214.18	(2,098.65)	-	35,161.79

Note - 7.2 : Other financial assets

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs			
	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Interest accrued on bank deposits	0.16	-	-	-
Total	0.16	-	-	-

Note -8: Non-Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs			
	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Advance income tax (Net of provision for tax Rs.152.00 (As at March 31, 2019- Rs. 118.50))	-	271.42	-	118.50
Total	-	271.42	-	118.50



Note - 9: Equity share capital

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs			
	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised share capital:				
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	1,000,000	100.00	1,000,000	100.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid:				
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	1,000,000	100.00	1,000,000	100.00
Total	1,000,000	100.00	1,000,000	100.00

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Particulars	No. of shares	Rs. in Lakhs
At April 1, 2018	1,000,000	100.00
Changes during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2019	1,000,000	100.00
Changes during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2020	1,000,000	100.00

(ii) Detail of the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares

Equity Shares :

The Company has only one class of Equity Share, having a par value of Rs.10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by the share holders.

(iii) Details of shares held by the holding company, the ultimate holding company, their subsidiaries and associates:

Particulars	No. of Shares
Equity shares with voting rights	
As at March 31, 2020	
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited, the Holding Company and its nominees	1,000,000
As at March 31, 2019	
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited, the Holding Company and its nominees	1,000,000

(iv) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity shares with voting rights Tata Power Solar Systems Limited, the Holding Company and its nominees	1,000,000	100%	1,000,000	100%

Note - 10: Other equity

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs	
	Retained earnings	Total
Opening Balance	(664.92)	(664.92)
Profit / (loss) for the year	(173.56)	(173.56)
As at March 31, 2019	(838.48)	(838.48)
Balance as at April 1, 2019	(838.48)	(838.48)
Profit / (loss) for the year	880.41	880.41
As at March 31, 2020	41.93	41.93

Note -10.1 : Retained earnings

The amount can be distributed by the Company as dividend to its equity shareholders.



Note 11: Borrowings

Note - 11.1: Long Term Borrowings

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Unsecured borrowings		
Unsecured Indian Rupee Term Loan (Refer Note 11.2)	27,211.79	27,211.79
Loans from related parties (Refer Note 11.3 and Note 26)	7,950.00	7,950.00
Less: current maturities of long Term Borrowings (note 13)	-27,211.79	-
Total	7,950.00	35,161.79

Note: 11.2

Unsecured Indian rupee term loan from a bank of Rs. 27,211.79 Lakhs (March 31, 2019: Rs. 27,211.79) represents Capex Letter of Credit granted to the Company and is secured by unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee of the Tata Power Company Limited ("the Guarantor"). The loan carries interest rate of base rate MCLR which is subject to change from time to time and is repayable after 3 years from the drawdown date i.e March 31, 2021. The Company along with its Holding company are confident of re-structuring the borrowings during the year ended March 31, 2021. Refer note 27.

Note: 11.3

Represents borrowings from Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited, fellow subsidiary amounting to Rs. 7,950.00 Lakhs (March 31, 2019 : Rs. 7950.00 Lakhs). The interest ranges between 8.00% to 9.50% p.a and is for a period of 3 years from the date of borrowings.

Note - 12: Trade payables

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs			
	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Trade payable for goods and services				
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 21)	-	-	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	37.55	-	39.78	-
Total	37.55	-	39.78	-

The average credit period for purchase of certain goods from is 30 to 90 days. No interest is charged on trade payables.

Note - 13: Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs			
	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Current maturities of long term borrowings	27,211.79	-	-	-
Interest accrued on borrowing (Refer Note 26)	-	-	547.40	-
Creditors for capital supplies and services	1.20	-	3.68	-
Other financial liabilities	108.73	-	-	-
Total	27,321.72	-	551.08	-

Note - 14: Other current liabilities

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs			
	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Statutory liabilities	19.46	-	65.22	-
Total	19.46	-	65.22	-



Note - 15.1: Revenue from operations

Accounting Policy

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

Revenue from sale of energy is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the provisions of the PPA and includes unbilled revenue upto the end of the accounting year. Revenue earned in excess of billings has been disclosed under 'Other assets' as unbilled revenue and billing in excess of revenue has been disclosed under 'Other liabilities' as unearned revenue.

Claims for delayed payment charges, liquidated damages, penal interest and any other claims, which the Company is entitled to under the PPA, are accounted for in the year of acceptance.

Delayed payment charges and interest on delayed payments leviable as per the relevant contracts are recognised on actual realisation or accrued based on an assessment of certainty of realization supported by either an acknowledgement from customers or on receipt of favourable order from regulator / authorities.

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue from Sale of services - Income from sale of electricity	5,694.39	4,499.69
Total	5,694.39	4,499.69

The following table provides information about the company's revenue from contracts with customers:

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Timing of revenue recognition	5,694.39	4,499.69
Services transferred over time		
Total	5,694.39	4,499.69
India	5,694.39	4,499.69
Outside India	-	-
Total	5,694.39	4,499.69



Note -15.2: Other income

Accounting Policy

Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Interest on bank deposits	9.39	-
Total	9.39	-

Note -16: Finance cost

Accounting Policy

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Interest expense :		
Interest expense on borrowings from related parties	639.45	651.09
Interest expense on borrowings from banks	2,506.97	2,321.30
Interest expense - others	-	1.24
Other finance costs :		
Bank charges	125.47	96.73
Other charges	24.08	24.75
Total	3,295.97	3,095.11

Note -17: Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Refer Note 4 as regards policy on property, plant and equipment.

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Depreciation of Property, plant and equipment	1,123.44	1,123.44
Total	1,123.44	1,123.44



Note -18 Other expenses

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Rent including lease rentals	0.14	0.13
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	307.90	345.16
Rates and taxes	0.30	8.20
Insurance charges	13.59	13.59
Legal and other professional charges	50.54	67.83
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	19.79
Miscellaneous Expenses	10.23	-
Total	382.70	454.70

Note - 18.1: Payment to auditors included in legal and other professional costs
(excluding applicable taxes)

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
(a) For Statutory Audit	3.00	3.00
(b) For taxation Matters	0.50	0.50
(c) For Other Services	5.00	-
(d) For Reimbursement of expenses	0.52	0.11
Total	9.02	3.61



Note -19 Income Tax

Accounting Policy

Current income tax

Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit and loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability model. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all the taxable temporary differences. In contrast, deferred assets are only recognised to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Current tax In respect of the current year	-	-
Deferred tax In respect of the current year	21.26	-
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	21.26	-

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Profit/(Loss) for the year	901.67	(173.56)
Income tax expense calculated at 25.168% (2018-2019: 27.82%)	226.93	(48.28)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	318.39
Effect of concessions (other allowances)	-	(598.28)
Effect of unrecognised deferred tax asset at the beginning of the year (refer note 20)	(209.03)	-
Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax asset	-	328.17
Others	3.36	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	21.26	-



Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020
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Note -20 Deferred tax balance

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Deferred tax assets	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	21.26	-

2019-20	Rs. in Lakhs					
	Opening balance	Remasurement due to Tax Ordinance 2019 (Note 2)	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised directly in equity	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) in relation to:						
Difference in the written down value of property, plant and equipment	(592.15)	(535.70)	(261.22)	-	-	(796.92)
Provisions for doubtful debts and advances	5.51	4.98	(4.98)	-	-	-
Sub-Total	(586.65)	(530.72)	(266.20)	-	-	(796.92)
Unabsorbed tax loss and depreciation	817.70	739.75	35.91	-	-	775.66
Less: Adjustments (Refer Note 1 below)	(231.06)	-	-	-	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability)	-	209.03	(230.29)	-	-	(21.26)

2018-19	Rs. in Lakhs				
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised directly in equity	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) in relation to:					
Difference in the written down value of fixed assets	(306.42)	(285.74)	-	-	(592.15)
Provisions for doubtful debts and advances	-	5.51	-	-	5.51
Adjustment for other disallowances	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	(306.42)	(280.23)	-	-	(586.65)
Unabsorbed tax loss and depreciation	489.53	328.17	-	-	817.70
Less: Adjustments (Refer Note 1 below)	(183.11)	(47.94)	-	-	(231.06)
Net Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability)	-	-	-	-	-

1. As at March 31, 2019, the Company had deferred tax asset arising mainly on account of Unabsorbed tax loss and depreciation which is partially offset by difference in the written down value of property, plant and equipment. In assessing the realization of deferred tax asset, the likelihood of whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized must be considered. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent on the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which temporary difference become deductible. As the Company was in the process of establishing a trend of taxable profits and considering the absence of certainty of future taxable profits, the Company has not recognised deferred tax asset of Rs 231.06 Lakhs as at March 31, 2019. However, considering that the Company has net deferred tax liability as at March 31, 2020, the Company has accounted for the same.

2. The Company elected to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. Accordingly, the Group has recognised Provision for Income Tax for the year and re-measured its deferred tax asset basis the rate prescribed in the said section.



Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited
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Note -21: Disclosures required under section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year	-	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management.

Note -22 : Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through equity and internal accumulations.

The capital structure of the Company consists of long term borrowings and working capital borrowings (borrowings as detailed in notes 11 offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's Management reviews the capital structure of the Company on a need basis when planning any expansions and growth strategies.



Note - 23: Financial Instruments

(i) Categories of financial instruments

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised Cost				
Trade receivables	2,390.62	811.88	2,390.62	811.88
Cash and bank balances	9.54	307.35	9.54	307.35
Other bank balances	80.00	-	80.00	-
Other financial assets	0.16	-	0.16	-
Total assets	2,480.32	1,119.23	2,480.32	1,119.23
Financial Liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings	35,183.05	35,161.79	35,183.05	35,161.79
Trade payables	37.55	39.78	37.55	39.78
Other financial liabilities	109.93	551.08	109.93	551.08
Total liabilities	35,330.53	35,752.65	35,330.53	35,752.65

The Management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, Other bank balances, trade receivables, loans, borrowings, trade payables and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

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

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value/ amortised cost:

- Long-term fixed-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.
- Fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using discounted cash flow (DCF) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non- performance risk as at March 31, 2020 was assessed to be insignificant.

(ii) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk. There has been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are being managed and measured. The company has not entered into derivative financial instruments contract activities and hence doesn't expose primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

(iii) Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of warranty provisions will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's exposure to interest rates on financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management.

The Company does not have any derivative instruments as at the end of the reporting period. The Company is not exposed to an interest rate risk mainly on account of funds borrowed at fixed interest rates. These borrowings are short term in nature and are for periods ranging upto 90 days.

(iv) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment.

The following table gives details in respect of revenues generated from top customer and top 2 customers:

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue from top customer	3,173.68	3,166.04
Revenue from second top customer	2,520.71	1,333.65
Revenue from top 2 customers	5,694.39	4,499.69

Two customers accounted for 100% of the revenue for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

The following table gives details in respect of receivables due from top customer and top 2 customers:

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Receivable from top customer	628.25	318.02
Receivable from second top customer	1,762.36	493.86
Receivable from top 2 customers	2,390.62	811.88

Two customers accounted for 100% of the receivables as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019



(vi) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents, working capital borrowings, the cash flow that is generated from operations and proceeds of maturing financial assets. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Cash and cash equivalents	9.54	-	-	307.35	-	-
Other bank balances	80.00	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables (non-interest bearing)	2,390.62	-	-	811.88	-	-
Other financial assets	0.16	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,480.32	-	-	1,119.23	-	-

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2020:

Particulars	Carrying amount	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Rs. in Lakhs
							Total contracted cash flows
Financial Liabilities							
Trade payables	37.55	37.55	-	-	-	-	37.55
Borrowings and interest thereon	35,161.79	35,161.79	-	-	-	-	35,161.79
Other financial liabilities	109.93	109.93	-	-	-	-	109.93

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2019:

Particulars	Carrying amount	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Rs. in Lakhs
							Total contracted cash flows
Financial Liabilities							
Trade payables	39.78	39.78	-	-	-	-	39.78
Borrowings and interest thereon	35,709.19	547.40	35,161.79	-	-	-	35,709.19
Other financial liabilities	3.68	3.68	-	-	-	-	3.68

Note -24: Segment Information

The Company has only one reportable business segment, which is generation and supply of power and operates only in India. There are no customers/assets that are located outside India.

Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind-AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by the overall business segment, i.e. generation and supply of power.

All the allocation of resources and profitability of the business is evaluated by CODM on an overall basis, with evaluation into individual categories to understand the reasons for variations, no separate segments have been identified. Accordingly no additional disclosures has been made for the segmental revenue, segmental results and the segmental assets and liabilities.



Note -25: Earnings Per Share

Accounting Policy

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

Particulars	in Rs.	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Basic earnings/ (loss) per share	88.04	(173.36)
Diluted earnings/ (loss) per share	88.04	(173.36)

Note -25.1 : Basic Earnings Per Share

The Earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

Particulars	in Rs.	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Profit / (loss) for the period attributable to Shareholders of the Company (Rs. In Lakhs)	880.41	(173.56)
Profit / (loss) Loss used in the calculation of basic earnings per share (Rs. In Lakhs)	880.41	(173.56)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	1,000,000	1,000,000

Note -25.2 Diluted Earnings Per Share

The Earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows:

Particulars	in Rs.	
	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Profit / (loss) for the period attributable to Shareholders of the Company (Rs. In Lakhs)	880.41	(173.56)
Profit / (loss) used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share (Rs. In Lakhs)	880.41	(173.56)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share	1,000,000	1,000,000

The Company does not have any outstanding equity instruments which are dilutive.



Note - 26: Related Party Disclosure

Note - 26.1: Names of Related parties and relationships:

Ultimate Holding Company	The Tata Power Company Limited
Holding Company	Tata Power Solar Systems Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Tata Power Renewal Energy Limited Tata Power Trading Company Limited
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Mahesh Paranjpe - Chairman and Director Mr. Nandakumar S. Tirumalai - Director (upto May 31, 2018) Mr. Rahul Chandrakant Shah - Director (upto June 18, 2018) Mr. J.V Patil - Director (w.e.f. July 6, 2018) Mr. Yogesh Kumar Agarwal - Director (w.e.f. July 6, 2018 upto November 28, 2018) Mr. Ashish Khanna - Chairman & Director (upto July 9, 2018) Mr. Vidyadhar Hari Wagle - Director (upto July 9, 2018) Mr. Gautam Attravanam - Director (w.e.f. November 28, 2018) Mr. Arulkumar S Pudur - Chief Executive Officer Mr. Satish Gupta - Chief Financial Officer Ms. Neha Malik - Company Secretary (upto August 1, 2018) Mr. Amey Naik - Company Secretary (Company Secretary (w.e.f 16th April 2019))

Note -26.2: Transactions during the period

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
1 Rent Paid				
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited	0.14	0.13	-	-
2 Interest paid				
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited	1.71	15.09	-	-
Tata Power Renewal Energy Limited	-	-	637.74	636.00
3 Other finance charges paid				
The Tata Power Company Limited	24.08	24.75	-	-
4 Repairs and maintenance - Machinery				
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited	307.90	341.95	-	-
6 Legal and other professional charges				
The Tata Power Company Limited	3.36			
Tata Power Trading Company Limited			3.87	
7 Loan taken during the year				
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited	507.28	1,998.65	-	-
8 Loan repaid during the year				
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited	507.28	2,098.65	-	-

Note -26.3: Balance Outstanding as at year end

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
1 Trade payables		
The Tata Power Company Limited	8.76	5.69
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited	25.26	24.02
Tata Power Trading Company Limited	0.38	-
2 Loan Balance Payable		
Tata Power Renewal Energy Limited	7,950.00	7,950.00
3 Interest Payable		
Tata Power Renewal Energy Limited	-	547.40

Note - 26.4: Other transactions and balance outstanding

The Company had received an open Corporate Guarantee from The Tata Power Company Limited, the Parent Company, for a maximum borrowing of Rs. 30,000 Lakhs (as at March 31, 2018- Rs. 30,000 Lakhs) at any point in time. The Company has utilised the Corporate Guarantee given against various borrowings during the year with a maximum outstanding amounting to Rs. 27,211.79 Lakhs (as at March 31, 2019- Rs. 27,211.79 Lakhs) at any point in time. The Corporate Guarantee utilized and outstanding as at March 31, 2019 is Rs. 27,211.79 Lakhs (as at March 31, 2019- Rs. 27,211.79 Lakhs).



Note -27:

The Company has commenced its commercial operation during the year ended March 31, 2018 and is in the initial stage of stabilisation. Further, refer note 11 as regards the borrowings availed by the Company and as regards the repayment terms of the borrowings. However, the Company has met all its obligation as at balance sheet date. Based on its business plan and support letter from holding company, the Company believes that it would be able to make sufficient profits and meet all its obligations as and when arise.

Note -28: Impact on COVID-19

India and other global markets experienced significant disruption in operations resulting from uncertainty caused by the worldwide coronavirus pandemic. Considering that the Company is in the business of essential services, management believes that there is no significant impact likely due to this pandemic including the utilization of installed capacity and carrying value of Property, plant and equipment and trade receivables. However, the Company is closely monitoring developments, its operations, liquidity and capital resources and is actively working to minimize the impact of this unprecedented situation.

Note - 29: Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 28, 2020

Note - 30: The previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For S.R.Batliloi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/ E300004
Chartered Accountants

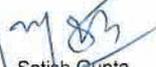

per Adarsh Ranka
Partner
Membership Number: 209567



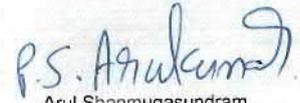
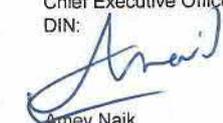
Place : Bengaluru
Date : April 28, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited


Mahesh Dinkar Paranjpe
Chairman and Director
DIN:03530639


Satish Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 28, 2020


Arul Shanmugasundram
Chief Executive Officer
DIN:

Amey Naik
Company Secretary

