

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TP SOLAPUR SAURYA LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **TP SOLAPUR SAURYA LIMITED** (the 'Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the 'Financial Statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ('Ind AS') and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, of its loss and total comprehensive income, its changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon ('other information')

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



- In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not



detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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



- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year.
- (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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- (i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- (iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed



funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities.

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

(v) The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.

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

For FATEHI & CO
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn No.: 102841W



Sahil Fatehi
Partner
Membership No.: 134821



Place: Mumbai

Date: April 27, 2022

UDIN: 22134821A1JTWZ5517

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of **TP SOLAPUR SAURYA LIMITED** on the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2022)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **TP SOLAPUR SAURYA LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. The Guidance Note and those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

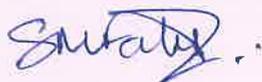
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For FATEHI & CO
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn No.: 102841W



Sahil Fatehi
Partner
Membership No.: 134821



Place: Mumbai

Date: April 27, 2022

UDIN: 22134821A1JTWZ5517

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of TP SOLAPUR SAURYA LIMITED on the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2022)

Report on Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') of TP SOLAPUR SAURYA LIMITED ('the Company')

- i. As the Company does not hold any property, plant and equipment, bearer plants, capital work-in-progress, investment properties, right-of-use assets and intangible assets, reporting under clause (i) of the Order is not applicable.
- ii.
 - (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii. The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause (iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- iv. The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under Section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service Tax, Income Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, duty of customs and duty of excise.
 - (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Income Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



- (c) There were no dues of Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise and Cess which have not been deposited as at 31 March 2022 on account of dispute.
- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- ix. Borrowings:
- (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilized term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, *prima facie*, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year and hence reporting on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x.
- (a) The Company has not issued any securities (including debt instruments) through initial public offer or through follow on public offer during the year and reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi.
- (a) To the best of our knowledge no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies



(Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

- (c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report).
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. The Company is not required to have an internal audit system and accordingly clause (xiv) (a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.
- xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act 2013 are not applicable.
- xvi.
- (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us by the management, the Group has five CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and 1 CIC which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.
- xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs 0.13 lakhs during the financial year covered by our audit. This is the first year of operation of the company.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any



guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- xx. The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

For FATEHI & CO
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn No.: 102841W



Sahil Fatehi
Partner
Membership No.: 134821

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 27, 2022

UDIN: 22134821A1JTWZ5517

TP Solapur Saurya Limited
IND AS Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
(a) Financial Assets		
(i) Cash and cash Equivalents	5	4.73
(b) Other Current Assets		0.27
Total Current Assets		5.00
TOTAL ASSETS		5.00
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
(a) Equity Share Capital	6	5.00
(b) Other Equity	7	(0.13)
Total Equity		4.87
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Trade Payables		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.13
Total Current Liabilities		0.13
Total Liabilities		0.13
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		5.00

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For Fatehi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. - 102841W

Sahil Fatehi

Sahil Fatehi
Partner
Membership No. - 134821

Mumbai, 27 April, 2022



For and on behalf of the Board

Jitendra Prasad

Jitendra Prasad
Director
DIN: 03174966

Hanoz Minoo Mistry

Hanoz Minoo Mistry
Director
DIN 03497321

Mumbai, 27 April, 2022

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TP Solapur Saurya Limited
IND AS Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March, 2022

		For the period ended 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs	
I	Revenue from Operations		-
II	Other Income		-
III	Total Income		-
IV	Expenses		0.13
V	Total Expenses		0.13
VI	Profit Before Tax		(0.13)
VII	Tax Expense Current tax		-
VIII	Profit/ (Loss) For The Period		(0.13)
	Profit before appropriations		(0.13)
IX	Other Comprehensive Income		-
X	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VIII+ IX)		(0.13)
XI	Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value ₹ 10/- Per Share)		
	Basic (₹)	9	(0.25)
	Diluted (₹)	9	(0.25)

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For Fatehi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. - 102841W

Sahil Fatehi

Sahil Fatehi
Partner
Membership No. - 134821

Mumbai, 27 April, 2022



For and on behalf of the Board

Jitendra Prasad

Jitendra Prasad
Director
DIN: 03174966

Mumbai, 27 April, 2022

Hanoz Mistry

Hanoz Mistry
Director
DIN 03497321

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TP Solapur Saurya Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

	<u>₹ Lakhs</u>
	<u>For the period ended</u>
	<u>31st March, 2022</u>
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities	
Loss before tax	(0.13)
Adjustments for : Non cash items	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	<u>(0.13)</u>
Working Capital Adjustments	
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:	
Trade Payables	0.13
Other Current Assets	(0.27)
Cash flow used in operations activity	<u>(0.27)</u>
Income tax paid	-
Net cash flows used in operations	<u>(0.27)</u>
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities	
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-
Net cash flow used in investing activities	<u>-</u>
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities	
Issue of equity share capital	5.00
Net cash generated from financing activities	<u>5.00</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>4.73</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	<u>4.73</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprises	
Balance with banks (in current account)	4.73
	<u>4.73</u>

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

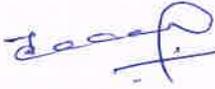
For and on behalf of the Board

For Fatehi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. - 102841W


Sahil Fatehi
Partner
Membership No. - 134821

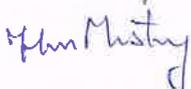
Mumbai, 27 April, 2022





Jitendra Prasad
Director
DIN: 03174966

Mumbai, 27 April, 2022



Hanoz Minoo Mistry
Director
DIN 03497321



TP Solapur Saurya Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2022

A. Equity Share Capital

	₹ Lakhs
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	-
Change in equity share capital during the year	5.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	5.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	-
Loss for the year	(0.13)
Total Comprehensive Income	(0.13)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	(0.13)

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For Fatehi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. - 102841W



Sahil Fatehi
Partner
Membership No. - 134821

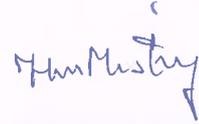
Mumbai, 27 April, 2022





Jitendra Prasad
Director
DIN: 03174966

Mumbai, 27 April, 2022



Hanoz Minoos Mistry
Director
DIN 03497321



TP Solapur Saurya Limited
Notes to IND AS Financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

1. Corporate information:

TP Solapur Saurya Limited is incorporated on 27th May, 2021 under the Companies Act, The principal business of the Company is to engage in the business of power generation, including captive power generation and sale of electrical energy.

Its registered office is at Tata Power Company Ltd , A Block 34, Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac Bunder, Mumbai-400009.

The Tata Power Company Limited is holding 100% equity share capital of the Company comprising of 50,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The Standalone IndAS financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS) as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended from time to time).

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared using accrual basis of accounting and on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

3. Other Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Current versus non-current classification

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

3.2 Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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

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.

3.3 Financial Assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

3.4 Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows 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.



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3.4.1 Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

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

3.4.2 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

3.5 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

3.5.1 Classification as debt or equity

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

3.5.2 Equity Instruments

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

3.5.3 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

3.5.4 Derecognition

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

4. 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.

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 Standalone Ind AS financial statements.



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TP Solapur Saurya Limited

Notes to IND AS Financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Accounting Policy

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash and cash equivalents include balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at banks and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdraft as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

	As at 31st March, 2022 ₹ Lakhs
(i) Balances with Banks: In Current Accounts	4.73
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	4.73



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TP Solapur Saurya Limited
Notes to IND AS Financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

6. Equity - Share Capital

		As at 31st March, 2022	
		Number	₹ Lakhs
Authorised			
	50,000 fully paid equity shares of 10 each	50,000	5.00
Issued			
	50,000 fully paid equity shares of 10 each	50,000	5.00
Subscribed and Paid-up			
	50,000 fully paid equity shares of 10 each	50,000	5.00
Total Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid-up Share Capital		50,000	5.00

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

		As at 31st March, 2022
		Number
Equity Shares		
	At the beginning of the year	-
	Issued during the year	50,000
	Outstanding at the end of the year	50,000

(ii) Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates

Equity Shares		As at 31st March, 2022	
Holding Company		Numbers	₹ Lakhs
Tata Power Company Limited			
	Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up	50,000	5.00
		50,000	5.00

(iii) 50,000 shares being the entire share capital is held by Tata Power Company Limited, the holding company i.e. promoter company.

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TP Solapur Saurya Limited
Notes to IND AS Financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

7. Other Equity

	<u>As at</u> <u>31st March, 2022</u> <u>₹ Lakhs</u>
General Reserve	
Opening Balance	-
Amount transferred from	
Add: Retained Earnings	<u>(0.13)</u>
Closing Balance	<u>(0.13)</u>



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TP Solapur Saurya Limited
Notes to IND AS Financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

8. **Micro , Small and Medium Enterprises Disclosures**
During the year there are no transaction with 'suppliers' as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006

9. **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. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements by the Board of Directors.

	31st March, 2022
Basic earning per share	
Loss for the year (₹ lakh)	(0.13)
Net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders (₹ lakh)	(0.13)
The weighted average number of equity shares for basic earnings per share (Nos.)	50,000
Face value per share	10.00
Basic and diluted earning per share	(0.25)

The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the period presented.

10. **Related Party Disclosures:**

Disclosure as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (IND AS-24) "Related Party Disclosures" as notified under the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is as follows:

a) **List of the related parties and description of relationship:**

<u>Name of the related party</u>
Holding Company The Tata Power Company Limited (TPCL)

b) **Details of Transactions / Balances Outstanding:**

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	TPCL	
Transaction during the Period		
Issue of equity share capital		5.00

Above related party transaction are in the ordinary course of buisness and are at arm's length



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TP Solapur Saurya Limited

Notes to IND AS Financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

11. Financial Ratios

Sl No	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March, 2022
a)	Current Ratio (refer note i)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	40.00
b)	Debt-equity ratio (refer note ii)	Total Debt	Net worth	-
c)	Debt service coverage ratio (refer note iii)	Profit before Tax + Interest expenses including interest expense on lease payments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest expenses including interest expense on lease payments + Repayment of Non-current borrowings	-
d)	Return on equity ratio (refer note iv)	Net Profit after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	(0.01)
e)	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventories	-
f)	Trade receivables turnover ratio (refer note v)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable	-
g)	Trade payables turnover ratio (refer note vi)	Net credit Purchases	Average trade payable	0.50
h)	Net capital turnover ratio (refer note vii)	Net Sales	Working capital	-
i)	Net profit ratio	Net Profit after taxes	Revenue from operations	-
j)	Return on capital employed (refer note viii)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed	(0.01)
k)	Return on investment (refer note ix)	(Interest income + Dividend income + Gain on fair value of current investment at FVTPL)	Average of (Investment + Fixed deposit+ Loans Given)	-

Note - TP Solapur Saurya is incorporated in FY 21-22 and is in first year of incorporation so comparative ratios are not applicable, however ratio for financial year 2021-22 has been computed

Formula used to compute ratios

i) Current Ratio = Current Assets/ Current Liabilities

ii) Debt Equity Ratio = Total Debt / Net worth

Total debt includes Long term borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings), lease liabilities (current and non current), short term borrowings and interest accrued on debts and lease liabilities.

Net worth includes Issued share capital and other equity

iii) Debt service coverage ratio = (Profit before Tax + Interest expenses including interest expense on lease payments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses) / (Interest expenses including interest expense on lease payments + scheduled principal repayment of Non-current borrowings)

Scheduled principal repayment of long term borrowings does not include prepayments (including prepayment by exercise of call/put option), further repayment through refinancing is included in schedule repayment

iv) Return on equity = Net Profit after taxes/ Average Shareholder's Equity

Net Profit: Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company and Average Shareholder's Equity: Average of opening and closing balance of Total Equity

Total Equity: Issued share capital and other equity

v) Trade receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations/ Average trade receivables and unbilled revenue

vi) Trade payables turnover ratio = Net credit purchases/ Average trade payable

Net credit purchases consist of other expenses excluding

a) Bad debts (including provision)

b) Net loss on foreign exchange

c) CSR expenses

d) Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment

Trade Payable as per balance sheet less employee related trade payables

vii) Net capital turnover ratio = Net Sales/ Working capital

Net sales shall be calculated as total revenue from operations. Working capital shall be calculated as current assets minus current liabilities

viii) Return on capital employed= Earning before interest and taxes / Average Capital employed

Earning before interest and taxes means Profit before tax plus interest expense

Average Capital Employed: Total equity + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability

Total Debt: Long term borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings), lease liabilities (current and non current), short term borrowings and interest accrued on debts

Total Equity: Issued share capital, other equity

ix) Return on investment = (Interest income + Dividend income + Gain on fair value of current investment at FVTPL)/ Average of (Investment + Fixed deposit+ Loans Given)

Interest Income: Interest on bank deposits + Interest on non-current investment + Interest on loans given to subsidiaries

Dividend Income from subsidiaries

Investment: Includes Non-current investment + Current Investment + Fixed deposit+ Loan Given



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TP Solapur Saurya Limited

Notes to IND AS Financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

12. Segment Disclosures

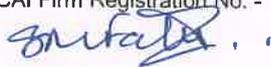
The Company has determined its operating segment as generation and selling of solar power, based on the information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108- 'Operating Segment Reporting', notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. All the Company's resources are dedicated to this single segment and all the discrete information is available for this segment. All non-current assets of the Company are located in India.

13. Approval of Standalone Financial Statements

The Standalone financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 27, 2022

As per our report of even date

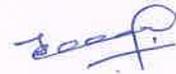
For Fatehi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. - 102841W


Sahil Fatehi
Partner
Membership No. - 134821



Mumbai, 27 April, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board



Jitendra Prasad
Director
DIN: 03174966



Hanoz Minoo Mistry
Director
DIN 03497321

Mumbai, 27 April, 2022

