

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of TP Kirnali Limited

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of TP Kirnali Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2024, 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 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, 2024, its loss 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 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 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 financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's 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 such 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.



Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

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

Those 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 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 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.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the 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 except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
 - (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 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, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);



- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (h) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024. However, no managerial remuneration has been paid/ provided by the Company to its directors;
- (i) 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 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 its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
 - v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.



S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Independent auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2024

- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to data when using certain access rights, as described in note 39 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Suresh Yadav

Partner

Membership Number: 119878

UDIN: 24119878BKEKTR7313

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: April 18, 2024



Annexure '1' referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date

Re: TP Kirnali Limited ("the Company")

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i) (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (a)(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) All Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management in the current year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which 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) The title deeds of immovable properties disclosed in note 5.a to the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.
- The lease deeds of leasehold land disclosed in note 5.b to the financial statements are held in the name of the company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2024.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion the coverage and the procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed.
- (b) As disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, the quarterly statements filed by the Company with such banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.
- (iii) (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability



Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.
 - (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees and securities in respect of which provision of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of loans and advances given, investments made and, guarantees, and securities given are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (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 power generation through renewable sources, 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 regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, goods and service tax and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- The provisions relating to provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax and cess are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the records of the company, there are no dues of provident fund, employees' state insurance, profession tax, income-tax, goods and service tax and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (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 raised monies by way of term loans during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), 3(xii)(b) and 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 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 the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company
- (xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (d) 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 two CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 30 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 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.



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Independent auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2024

- (xx) (a) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For S R B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Suresh Yadav
Partner

Membership Number: 119878

UDIN: 24119878BKEKTR7313

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: April 18, 2024



Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date on the Financial Statements of TP Kirnali 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 with reference to financial statements of TP Kirnali Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's 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 ("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 with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by 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 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 with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls 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 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 with reference to these financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to the Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting



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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 with reference to the financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference 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, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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 B C & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Suresh Yadav
Partner

Membership Number: 119878

UDIN: 24119878BKEKTR7313

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: April 18, 2024



TP Kirnali Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipments	5a	1,12,541.77	1,16,362.08
(b) Right of Use Assets	5b	1,744.36	1,205.68
(c) Capital Work-in-Progress	6	176.78	-
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	7a	247.35	109.35
(e) Deferred Tax Asset	9	734.31	266.64
(f) Non-current Tax Assets (Net)	8	2.62	5.95
Total Non-current Assets		1,15,447.19	1,17,949.70
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	12	11.54	-
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	10	826.20	1,591.00
(ii) Unbilled Revenue		1,323.24	1,173.29
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	28.22	6.68
(iv) Other Financial Assets	7b	52.55	766.34
(c) Other Current Assets	11	867.14	1,328.54
Total Current Assets		3,108.89	4,865.85
TOTAL ASSETS		1,18,556.08	1,22,815.55
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	14	5.00	5.00
(b) Other Equity	15	(3,577.62)	(1,373.60)
Total Equity		(3,572.62)	(1,368.60)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	1,05,218.08	1,21,383.42
(ii) Lease Liability	17	1,220.69	1,070.75
Total Non-current Liabilities		1,06,438.77	1,22,454.17
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	15,014.41	729.57
(ii) Lease Liability	17	2.99	72.83
(iii) Trade Payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	37.26	4.05
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	113.12	264.98
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	19	469.00	523.02
(b) Other Current Liabilities	20	53.15	135.53
Total Current Liabilities		15,689.93	1,729.98
Total Liabilities		1,22,128.70	1,24,184.15
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,18,556.08	1,22,815.55

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 324982E/E300003

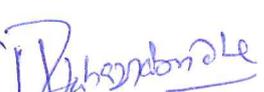

Per Suresh Yadav
Partner
Membership No :119878



Place: Mumbai,
Date: April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the board of Directors
CIN : U40100MH2020PLC337950


Gautam Attravanam
Director
DIN : 08284326


Paresh Sahasrabudhe
Director
DIN : 09579597

Place: Mumbai,
Date: April 17, 2024

TP Kirnali Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024

	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
I Revenue from Operations	22	12,799.26	10,483.18
II Other Income	23	0.69	2.76
III Total Income		12,799.95	10,485.94
IV Expenses			
Finance Costs	24	9,357.20	6,868.14
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	5	4,173.98	3,986.53
Other Expenses	25	1,940.46	1,167.02
V Total Expenses		15,471.64	12,021.69
VI Profit/(loss) Before Tax		(2,671.69)	(1,535.75)
VII Tax Expense	26		
Current tax		-	0.24
Deferred tax		(467.67)	(266.64)
		(467.67)	(266.40)
VIII Profit / (loss) for the year (V - VI)		(2,204.02)	(1,269.35)
IX Other Comprehensive Income / (Expense)		-	-
X Total Comprehensive Income / (Expense) for the year (VIII+ VII)		(2,204.02)	(1,269.35)
XI Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value ₹ 10/- Per Share)			
Basic (₹)	27	(4,408.04)	(2,538.70)
Diluted (₹)	27	(4,408.04)	(2,538.70)

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 324982E/E300003


Per Suresh Yadav
Partner
Membership No : 119878



Place: Mumbai,
Date: April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the board of Directors
CIN : U40100MH2020PLC337950


Gautam Attravanam
Director
DIN : 08284326


Paresh Sahasrabudhe
Director
DIN : 09579597

Place: Mumbai,
Date: April 17, 2024



TP Kirnali Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2024

	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(2,671.69)	(1,535.75)
Adjustments to reconcile Profit / (Loss) Before Tax to Net Operative Cash Flows:		
Interest income from Inter-corporate Deposits	-	(2.76)
Interest on income tax refund	(0.69)	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	4,173.98	3,986.53
Finance cost	9,357.20	6,868.14
	10,858.80	9,316.16
Working Capital Adjustments		
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating assets:		
Inventory	(11.54)	-
Trade Receivables	764.80	(1,591.00)
Unbilled Revenue	(149.95)	(1,173.29)
Other Financial Assets - Current	713.79	(764.90)
Other Financial Assets - Non -Current	(138.00)	(9.35)
Other Current Assets	0.20	(404.86)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	(118.65)	233.93
Other Current Liabilities	(82.38)	(90.31)
Cash flow form / (used) in operating activities	11,837.07	5,516.38
Income tax paid	4.02	(5.22)
Net cash flow form / (used) in operating Activities	11,841.09	5,511.16
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Capital expenditure on Property Plant and Equipment (including capital advances)	(709.46)	(79,000.20)
Interest income received	-	3.68
Repayment of Loan by holding company	-	4,658.50
Net cash flow from / (used) in investing activities	(709.46)	(74,338.02)
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Non Current Borrowings	-	1,13,848.13
Repayment of short term borrowings	(729.57)	728.39
Interest and other borrowing cost paid	(9,144.38)	(6,797.31)
Repayment of Non-current borrowings	(10,047.03)	(38,879.12)
Proceeds from Non-current borrowings	8,896.10	-
Lease payment	(85.21)	(79.45)
Net cash flow from / (used) in Financing activities	(11,110.09)	68,820.64
Net Increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents	21.54	(6.22)
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6.68	12.90
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	28.22	6.68
Cash and Cash equivalents comprises		
(i) Balances with Banks:		
In Current Accounts	28.22	6.68
	28.22	6.68

Note:

The above cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - Statement of Cash Flows.

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 324982E/E300003

Per Suresh Yadav
Partner
Membership No : 119878

Place: Mumbai,
Date: April 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board,
CIN : U40100MH2020PLC337950

Gautam Attravanam
Director
DIN : 08284326

Paresh Sahasrabudhe
Director
DIN : 09579597

Place: Mumbai,
Date: April 17, 2024



TP Kirnali Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2024

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer note 14)

	₹ Lakhs	
	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	50,000	5.00
<i>Issued during the year</i>	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	50,000	5.00
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	50,000	5.00
<i>Issued during the year</i>	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	50,000	5.00

B. Other Equity (Refer note 15)

	₹ Lakhs	
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	(104.25)	(104.25)
<i>Profit / (Loss) for the year</i>	(1,269.35)	(1,269.35)
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	(1,373.60)	(1,373.60)
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	(1,373.60)	(1,373.60)
<i>Profit / (Loss) for the year</i>	(2,204.02)	(2,204.02)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	(3,577.62)	(3,577.62)

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 324982E/E300003

Suresh Yadav

Per Suresh Yadav
Partner
Membership No :119878

Place: Mumbai,
Date: April 18, 2024



For and on behalf of the board of Directors
CIN : U40100MH2020PLC337950

Gautam Attravanam

Gautam Attravanam
Director
DIN : 08284326

Place: Mumbai,
Date: April 17, 2024

Paresh Sahasrabudhe

Paresh Sahasrabudhe
Director
DIN : 09579597



1. Corporate information:

TP Kirnali Limited (CIN : U40100MH2020PLC337950) is incorporated on 19th February, 2020 under the Companies Act, 2013. 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 The Tata Power Company Ltd , A Block 34, Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac Bunder, Mumbai-400009.

Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited (TPREL), a subsidiary Company of 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. Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') 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 on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair Value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

Historical cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire assets at the time of their acquisition or the amount of proceeds received in exchange for the obligation, or at the amounts of cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability in the normal course of business.

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 financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all amounts are in lakhs unless otherwise stated.

3. Other Material 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

- 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.



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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.

3.4.1 Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling 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.

On initial recognition, the Company makes an irrevocable election on an instrument-by-instrument basis to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments, other than equity investment which are held for trading. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

3.4.2 Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

3.4.3 Derecognition

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

- 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.

3.4.4 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.

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if these are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised 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.

3.5 Reclassification of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments. At each reporting date, if financial liability meets the definition of equity, it is classified as equity. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting year following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

3.6 Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

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 Ind AS financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

Estimations used for impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment.

Estimations used for determination of tax expenses and tax balances

Estimates related to accrual of revenue recognition

Estimates and judgements related to the assessment of liquidity risk

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.



Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Property, Plant and Equipments

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 the Ind AS 23. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. 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 recognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss as 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 entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Depreciation

Depreciation commences when an asset is ready for its intended use. Freehold land and assets held for sale are not depreciated.

Depreciation is recognised on the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their estimated 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. The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Plant (machinery) & Equipment	: 25 years
Buildings (Others)	: 25 years
Transmission Lines & Cable Network	: 25 years

Residual value of the assets has been estimated at 10% of the original cost of the asset.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment

Impairment of tangible assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the individual assets. These budgets and forecast calculations are performed to determine future cash flows for the remaining period of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for the respective assets after considering expected PLF (plant load factor), degradation of Solar Modules and cost inflation.

Impairment losses of tangible and intangible assets are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



5. Property, Plant and Equipments (contd.)

a. Owned Assets

Description	₹ Lakhs				
	Freehold Land	Buildings - Plants	Plant and Equipments	Transmission Lines	Total
Cost					
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	6,690.04	3,554.35	1,04,940.73	5,116.23	1,20,301.35
Additions during the year	220.24	40.07	518.11	362.70	1,141.12
Disposals during the year	560.31	-	350.30	-	910.61
Balance as at 31st March,2024	6,349.97	3,594.42	1,05,108.54	5,478.93	1,20,531.86
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	-	122.03	3,641.90	175.34	3,939.27
Depreciation for the year	-	128.24	3,761.49	185.31	4,075.04
Disposals during the year	-	-	24.22	-	24.22
Balance as at 31st March,2024	-	250.27	7,379.17	360.65	7,990.09
Net carrying amount					
As at 31st March,2024	6,349.97	3,344.15	97,729.37	5,118.28	1,12,541.77
As at 31st March,2023	6,690.04	3,432.32	1,01,298.83	4,940.89	1,16,362.08

Description	₹ Lakhs				
	Freehold Land	Buildings - Plants	Plant and Equipments	Transmission Lines	Total
Cost					
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	3,655.58	-	-	-	3,655.58
Additions during the year	3,034.46	3,554.35	1,04,940.73	5,116.23	1,16,645.77
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2023	6,690.04	3,554.35	1,04,940.73	5,116.23	1,20,301.35
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	122.03	3,641.90	175.34	3,939.27
Balance as at 31st March,2023	-	122.03	3,641.90	175.34	3,939.27
Net carrying amount					
As at 31st March,2023	6,690.04	3,432.32	1,01,298.83	4,940.89	1,16,362.08
As at 31st March,2022	3,655.58	-	-	-	3,655.58



5. Property, Plant and Equipments (contd.)

b. Right of Use Assets

Accounting Policy

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to dismantle. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Leasehold Land-27 years

The Company presents right-to-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property, plant and equipment'.

₹ Lakhs

Description	Leasehold Land
Cost	
Balance as on 1st April, 2023	1,252.94
Additions during the year	637.62
Balance as at 31st March,2024	1,890.56
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance as on 1st April, 2023	47.26
Depreciation expense	98.94
Balance as at 31st March,2024	146.20
Net carrying amount	
As at 31st March, 2024	1,744.36
As at 31st March, 2023	1,205.68

Description	Leasehold Land
Cost	
Balance as on 1st April, 2022	-
Additions during the year	1,252.94
Balance as at 31st March,2023	1,252.94
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance as on 1st April, 2022	-
Depreciation expense	47.26
Balance as at 31st March,2023	47.26
Net carrying amount	
As at 31st March, 2023	1,205.68
As at 31st March, 2022	-

Description	For the year ended	For the year
	31st March, 2024	ended 31st
	₹ Lakhs	March, 2023
		₹ Lakhs
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipments (Refer note 5a)	4,075.04	3,939.27
Amortization on ROU (Refer note 5b)	98.94	47.26
Total	4,173.98	3,986.53



6. Capital Work-in Progress (CWIP)

Accounting Policy

The Company recognises capital work in progress at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any

	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
Balance at the beginning	-	1,13,309.84
Additions	1,317.90	15,830.59
Less: Assets transferred to subsidiaries	-	-
Less: Considered as finance lease during the year	-	-
Less: Capitalised during the year	(1,141.12)	(1,29,140.43)
Balance at the end of year	176.78	-

Accounting Policy

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Capital work in progress as at 31st March, 2024 comprises of expenditure for the plant in the course of construction. Total amount of CWIP is ₹ NIL Lakhs (31st March, 2023, ₹ Nil Lakhs)

CWIP ageing Schedule as at 31st March 2024

₹ Lakhs

Capital Work in Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	176.78	-	-	-	176.78
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	176.78	-	-	-	176.78

CWIP ageing Schedule as at 31st March 2023

₹ Lakhs

Capital Work in Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-



7. Other Financial Assets

a. Non-current

(i) Others

Unsecured, considered good
Deferred Revenue Asset

	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
	247.35	109.35
	<u>247.35</u>	<u>109.35</u>
	247.35	109.35

b. Current

(i) Others

Other Receivables
Other Current Advances

	52.55	766.34
	<u>52.55</u>	<u>766.34</u>
	52.55	766.34

8. Non-current tax Assets

Non-current tax assets

Advance Income-tax (Net)

	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
	2.62	5.95
	<u>2.62</u>	<u>5.95</u>
	2.62	5.95



9. Deferred Tax (Net)

Accounting Policy

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the company relies on the same forecast assumptions used elsewhere in the financial statements and in other management reports.

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

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

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 are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Deferred Tax Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs	
Deferred Tax Assets	11,512.94	7,143.56	
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(10,778.63)	(6,876.92)	
Total - Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liability)	734.31	266.64	
2023-24			
	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit and Loss	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets in relation to			
Unabsorbed Depreciation	7,143.56	4,369.38	11,512.94
	7,143.56	4,369.38	11,512.94
Deferred tax liabilities in relation to			
Property, Plant and Equipments	(6,876.92)	(3,901.71)	(10,778.63)
	(6,876.92)	(3,901.71)	(10,778.63)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	266.64	467.67	734.31
2022-23			
	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit and Loss	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets relating to			
Unabsorbed Depreciation	-	7,143.56	7,143.56
	-	7,143.56	7,143.56
Deferred tax liabilities relating to			
Property, Plant and Equipments	-	(6,876.92)	(6,876.92)
	-	(6,876.92)	(6,876.92)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	-	266.64	266.64

Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Expense amount recognised in Profit or Loss

	Recognised in profit or loss	
	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ lakhs
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		
Net (increase)/decrease in Deferred Tax Assets	(4,369.38)	(7,143.56)
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		
Net increase/(decrease) in Deferred Tax Liabilities	3,901.71	6,876.92
Deferred Tax Expense (Net)	(467.67)	(266.64)



10. Trade Receivables

(Unsecured unless otherwise stated)
(At Amortized Cost)

	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
Trade Receivables [Refer note 10.1]	826.20	1,591.00
	826.20	1,591.00

* Include receivable from related parties ₹ Nil (31st March 2023: ₹ Nil)

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The ageing of trade receivables at the end of reporting period is as follows:

10.1 Age of receivables

Trade Receivables Ageing schedule as at 31st March , 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #				
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables					
a) Considered good	524.42	-	301.78	-	826.20

Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered

Trade Receivables Ageing schedule as at 31st March , 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #				
	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables					
a) Considered good	1,177.79	413.21	-	-	1,591.00

Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered



TP Kirnali Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

11. Other Assets

A. Current

(i) Balances with Government Authorities

Unsecured, considered good

	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
	25.00	25.00
	25.00	25.00

(ii) Other Loans and Advances

Unsecured, considered good

Prepaid Expenses

Other Advances

	841.94	1,303.14
	0.20	0.40
	842.14	1,303.54
	867.14	1,328.54

12. Inventories

Accounting Policy

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

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

- Cost of inventory includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to its present location and condition.
- Costs of inventories are determined on weighted average basis

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Unserviceable/damaged stores and spares are identified and written down based on technical evaluation.

Inventories (lower of cost and net realisable value)

(a) Stores and Spares

Stores and Spare Parts

	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
	11.54	-
	11.54	-



13. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Accounting Policy

Cash and cash equivalents 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. 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 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.

	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
(i) Balances with Banks:		
In Current Accounts	28.22	6.68
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	28.22	6.68
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flows	28.22	6.68

Reconciliation of liabilities from Financing Activities

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2023	Reclassification from short term to long term	Cash Flows		Non-cash Changes / Amortisation	As at 31st March, 2023
			Additions	Repayments		
Long term borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	1,21,383.42	-	8,896.10	(10,047.03)	-	1,20,232.49
Working capital loan	729.57	-	-	(729.57)	-	-
Lease Liabilities	1,143.58	-	-	(85.21)	165.31	1,223.68
Total	1,22,112.99	-	8,896.10	(10,776.60)	-	1,20,232.49

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2022	Reclassification from short term to long term	Cash Flows		Non-cash Changes / Amortisation	As at 31st March, 2022
			Additions	Repayments		
Long term borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings)	15,014.41	31,401.18	1,13,846.95	(38,879.12)	-	1,21,383.42
Short term borrowings	31,401.18	(31,401.18)	-	-	-	-
Working capital loan	-	-	729.57	-	-	729.57
Lease Liabilities	-	-	(79.45)	-	1,223.03	1,143.58
Total	46,415.59	-	1,14,576.52	(38,879.12)	-	1,22,112.99



14. Share Capital

	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
Authorised				
7,00,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	7,00,00,000	7,000.00	7,00,00,000	7,000.00
	<u>7,00,00,000</u>	<u>7,000.00</u>	<u>7,00,00,000</u>	<u>7,000.00</u>
Issued				
50,000 fully paid equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5.00</u>
Subscribed and Paid-up				
50,000 fully paid equity shares of Rs. 10/- each with voting rights	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Total Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid-up Share Capital	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5.00</u>

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

	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the Year/Period	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Issued during the Year/Period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the Year	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5.00</u>

(ii) Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each equity shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. Each equity shareholder is entitled to dividend as and when the company declares and pays dividend after obtaining shareholders approval. Dividends are paid in Indian Rupees.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(iii) The entire share capital of the company is held by The Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited, the holding Company.

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

	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid				
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	50,000.00	5.00	50,000.00	5.00

(V) Shareholding of Promoters

As at 31st March, 2024

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				% Change during the year
SI No	Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	
1	Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	50,000	100.00	-

As at 31st March, 2023

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				% Change during the year
SI No	Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	
1	Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	50,000	100.00	-



15. Other Equity

	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(1,373.60)	(104.25)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(2,204.02)	(1,269.35)
Closing Balance	(3,577.62)	(1,373.60)
Total Other Equity	(3,577.62)	(1,373.60)

Nature and purpose of reserves**Retained earnings:**

Retained earnings are the Profit (Loss) of the Company incurred till date net of appropriations.



16. Non-current Borrowings

	31st March, 2024		31st March, 2023	
	Non-current ₹ Lakhs	Current ₹ Lakhs	Non-current ₹ Lakhs	Current ₹ Lakhs
(i) Unsecured - At Amortised Cost (Refer note 16.1) Loans from Related Parties (Refer note 28)	35,284.93	-	36,435.86	-
(ii) Secured - At Amortised Cost (Refer note 16.2) Capex - Letter of Credit from banks	35,284.93	-	36,435.86	-
	69,933.15	15,014.41	84,947.56	-
	69,933.15	15,014.41	84,947.56	-
	1,05,218.08	15,014.41	1,21,383.42	-

Security and interest rate terms of borrowings

16.1 Unsecured - At Amortised Cost

(a) Loans from related parties

- (a) Loan amount shall be repaid in one bullet payment at the end of tenure from the date of disbursement. The borrower, at its discretion, can repay a part or entire amount of loan without any prepayment premium.
- (b) The borrower shall pay interest on the loan at the rate of 6.95% per annum. The interest shall be payable within one month from the end of each financial year or repayment of loan whichever is earlier.

16.2 Secured - at amortised cost

(a) Capex - Letter of Credit from banks

Terms of Repayment

Particulars	Amount outstanding as at 31st March, 2024	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-34	FY 34-35 and onward
Term Loan from Banks Letter of Credit	84,947.56	15,014.41	69,933.15	-	-	-	-	-

Note :

The rate of interest for Letter of Credit for above mentioned loan is 5.73% (31st March, 2023-5.73%)

Security

Letter of Credit have been secured by an exclusive charge on :-

- 1) Company's book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenue of whatsoever nature and wherever
- 2) Hypothecation of all present and future movable assets of the Company including but not limited to plant and machinery (including solar modules), machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixture, vehicle etc.
- 3) on Power Purchase Agreement
- 4) Negative lien on all immovable assets, including land owned by the Company



17. Lease Liabilities

Accounting Policy

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 an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. 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 stand alone price.

As a lessee

i) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company generally uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the discount rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. The carrying amount is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in index or rate. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company presents lease liabilities in 'Non Current Liabilities and Current Liabilities' in the Balance Sheet.

ii) Short term leases and leases of low value of assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leasing arrangement as Lessee

The Company has lease contracts for land used in its operations. Leases of land have lease terms of 27 years. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ lakhs
Amortization of Right-of-use assets	98.94	47.26
Interest on lease liabilities	88.00	77.02

Amount recognised in the Statement of Cash Flows	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ lakhs
Principal payment of Lease Liability	(167.63)	2.43
Interest on Lease Liability	82.42	77.02
Total cash outflow of leases	(85.21)	79.45

	₹ lakhs	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Non-current		
(i) Lease liabilities	1,220.69	1,070.75
	1,220.69	1,070.75
Current		
(i) Lease liabilities	2.99	72.83
Total	2.99	72.83



18. Current Borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
Secured - At Amortised Cost		
From Banks		
Current Maturities of Capex letter of credit (Refer Note 16)	15,014.41	-
Working Capital Loans - (Refer note below)	-	729.57
	15,014.41	729.57

Note:

Working Capital Loan represent loan from ICICI Bank. The same is secured by:

Security

Charge on the company's book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenue of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future.

Interest

1. The rate of interest stipulated by ICICI Bank shall be sum of I-MCLR-6M and "Spread" per annum, subject to a minimum of I-MCLR-6M, plus applicable statutory levy, if any, on the principal amount of the loan remains outstanding each day.

2. As on date the I-MCLR-6M is 7.20% and Spread is Nil.

As per Operational terms of Working Capital Loan, company should submit details of Book Debts on quarter w.e.f. 31st December, 2022 prior to 30th of next quarter.

Quarterly submission to the bank is as follows:

₹ Lakhs						
Quarter Ended	Name of the Bank	Particulars of the security provided	Amount as reported in Quarterly Statement	Amount as reported in Quarterly Statement	Amount of difference	% of difference
Mar-23	ICICI Bank	Book debt	1,591.00	1,591.00	-	-
Jun-23	ICICI Bank	Book debt	2,489.49	2,489.49	-	-
Sep-23	ICICI Bank	Book debt	2,321.33	2,321.33	-	-
Dec-23	ICICI Bank	Book debt	1,251.22	1,251.22	-	-

19. Other Financial Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
Current		
(a) Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	-	248.38
(b) Other Payables		
Payable for capital supplies and services	469.00	274.64
Total	469.00	523.02

20. Other Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
Current		
Statutory Liabilities	49.62	134.55
Other Liabilities	3.53	0.98
	53.15	135.53



21. Trade Payables

Current

Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises
Outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises
Total

	As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
	37.26	4.05
	113.12	264.98
	150.38	269.03

Trade Payables Ageing schedule as at 31st March , 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #							Total
	Unbilled Not Due	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Payables								
a) MSE	3.77	-	33.49	-	-	-	-	37.26
b) Others	12.43	31.78	67.91	1.00	-	-	-	113.12
(ii) Disputed Trade Payables								
a) MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered

Trade Payables Ageing schedule as at 31st March , 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #							Total
	Unbilled Not Due	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Payables								
a) MSE	-	4.05	-	-	-	-	-	4.05
b) Others	190.63	1.46	72.89	-	-	-	-	264.98
(ii) Disputed Trade Payables								
a) MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered



22. Revenue from Operations

Revenue recognition

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.

Description of performance obligations are as follows :

Sale of Power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised net of estimated rebates and other similar allowances when the units of electricity is delivered at the contracted rate. The transaction price is adjusted for significant financing component, if any and the adjustment is accounted as finance cost.

As per Ind AS 115, the Company has identified supply of power over the term of PPA as a single performance obligation and is recognizing revenue over time using a single measure of progress. Variable Consideration forming part of the total transaction price including compensation on account of change in law will be allocated and recognised when the terms of variable payment relate specifically to the Company's efforts to satisfy the performance obligation i.e. in the year of occurrence of event linked to variable consideration.

Delayed payment charges

The Company has adopted a policy to recognize Delayed Payment Charges (DPC) on accrual basis based on contractual terms and an assessment of certainty of realization which could be based either an acknowledgement of the charges by the concerned customer or on receipt of favourable order from regulatory or statutory body.

Unbilled revenue

Unbilled revenue represents services rendered by the Company but not invoiced as at balance sheet date. The Company presents such unbilled revenue as financial asset if it has unconditional right to receive and billing is dependent only on the passage of time. If unconditional right to receive does not exist, then amount is presented as non-financial asset.



22. Revenue from Operations (Contd.)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
(a) Revenue from Power Supply contract with customers	12,799.26	10,483.18
	12,799.26	10,483.18

Details of Revenue from contract with customers

Revenue from power supply (net of cash discount)	12,799.26	10,483.18
Total revenue from contract with customers	12,799.26	10,483.18
Add : Rebate/ Discount	-	-
Total revenue as per contracted price	12,799.26	10,483.18

Contract balances

	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
Contract assets		
Deferred revenue to customers	247.35	109.35
Total Contract assets	247.35	109.35
Contract liabilities		
Deferred revenue from customers	-	-
Total Contract Liabilities	-	-
Receivables		
Trade receivables (Gross)	826.20	1,591.00
Unbilled revenue	1,323.24	1,173.29
Less : Allowances for doubtful trade receivable	-	-
Net receivables	2,149.44	2,764.29

The Company has entered into long term agreement for sale of power to Discom at a fixed rate per unit. The management has assessed and determined that amount invoiced / to be invoiced as the agreement reflects appropriate revenue for the year.

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets are transferred to unbilled revenue / receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognized as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Disaggregation of Revenue

The Company has a single stream of revenue i.e. sale of power

23. Other Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized 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.

(a) Interest Income

(i) On Financial Assets held at Amortised Cost

	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
Interest from Inter-corporate Deposits (Refer note 28)	-	2.76
interest on Income tax refund	0.69	-
	0.69	2.76

Total

0.69 **2.76**



Notes to the Financial Statements

24. Finance 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 statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
(a) Interest Expense:		
Borrowings		
Interest on Loans - Banks & Financial Institutions	6,651.72	4,740.71
Interest on Loans from related party (Refer note 28)	2,575.36	2,178.69
Less: Interest Capitalised	-	175.52
Others		
Interest on Lease liability (Refer note 17)	88.00	77.02
	9,315.08	6,820.90
(b) Other Borrowing Cost:		
Other Finance Costs	42.12	47.24
	9,357.20	6,868.14

Note:

The weighted average capitalisation rate on the Company's general borrowings is 5.73 % per annum. (31st March 2023-5.73% per annum)



TP Kirnali Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

25. Other Expenses

	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
Consumption of Stores, Oil, etc.	0.72	21.17
Repairs and Maintenance -		
(i) To Buildings and Civil Works	4.34	2.38
(ii) To Machinery and Hydraulic Works	847.63	671.99
(iii) To Furniture, Vehicles, etc.	0.64	-
	<u>852.61</u>	<u>674.37</u>
Rates and Taxes	65.46	13.95
Insurance	128.16	85.42
Other Operation Expenses	435.03	287.36
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	9.55	13.44
Consultants' Fees	28.26	13.52
Payment of the Auditors [Refer note (i) below]	11.11	6.81
Cost of Services Procured	60.94	18.36
Legal Charges	17.17	30.26
Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	326.08	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	5.37	2.36
Total	<u>1,940.46</u>	<u>1,167.02</u>

(i) Payment to the auditors (inclusive of Goods & Service Tax):

	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
For Statutory Audit	7.08	5.15
For Other Services	2.65	0.86
For Taxation Matters	-	0.59
For Reimbursement of Expenses	1.38	0.21
Total	<u>11.11</u>	<u>6.81</u>



26. Income taxes

Accounting Policy

Current Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income 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.

(i) Income taxes recognised in statement of profit and Loss

Current Tax

In respect of the current year
In respect of the previous years

Deferred tax

In respect of the current year
In respect of the previous years

Total income tax expense recognised in the current year

For the year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
-	-
-	0.24
-	0.24
(458.02)	(266.64)
(9.65)	-
(467.67)	(266.64)
(467.67)	(266.40)

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

Profit/(loss) before tax

Profit before tax considered for tax working

Income tax expense calculated at 17.16%
Effect of tax on other items
Effect of expenses that are deductible in determining taxable profit
Effect of items on which no deferred tax was recognised in earlier years
Effect of tax on other items

Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and Loss

For the year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
(2,671.69)	(1,535.75)
(2,671.69)	(1,535.75)
(458.46)	(263.53)
-	(2.87)
0.44	-
(9.65)	-
-	-
(467.67)	(266.40)

Notes:

The tax rates used for the years 2023-24 and 2022-23 reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate of 17.16% as payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.



27. 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 (after adjustment for income in respect of dilutive potential ordinary shares) 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 financial statements by the Board of Directors.

	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 ₹ Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March, 2023 ₹ Lakhs
Earnings Per Share		
Loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(2,204.02)	(1,269.35)
Weighted average no. of equity shares for Basic and Diluted EPS	50,000	50,000
Earnings Per Share		
- Basic and Diluted (In ₹)	(4,408.04)	(2,538.70)

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28. Related Party Disclosures:

Names of the related parties and description of relationship:

(a) Related parties where control exists:

- (i) **Ultimate Holding Company**
The Tata Power Company Limited (TPCL)
- (ii) **Holding Company**
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited (TPREL)
- (iii) **Fellow Subsidiary**
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited (TPSSL)
Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited(WREL)
TP Sourya Limited (TPSL)
TP Kirmali Solar Limited (TPKSL)

(b) **Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares in intermediate Holding Company**
Green Forest New Energies Bidco Ltd. (UK) w.e.f 18th August 2022

(c) **Key Management Personnel and directors**

Mahesh Paranjpe
Gautam Attravanam
Paresh Sahasrabudhe w.e.f April 04,2023

(d) **Details of Transactions / Balances Outstanding:**

Particulars	Year ended							Amount in ₹ Lakhs	
		TPREL	TPSSL	TPCL	TPKSL	WREL	TPSL	Total	
Transaction during the Year									
Purchase of Property, Plants and Equipments	2024	-	312.91	-	-	-	-	312.91	
	2023	-	1,607.96	-	-	-	-	1,607.96	
Interest Expense on deferment of capex payments	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2023	-	198.03	-	-	-	-	198.03	
Interest Income	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2023	2.76	-	-	-	-	-	2.76	
Interest Expense	2024	2,572.41	-	-	-	-	2.95	2,575.36	
	2023	1,251.57	-	925.81	-	-	1.33	2,178.71	
Receiving of services	2024	-	985.97	95.74	-	-	-	1,081.71	
	2023	-	569.84	4.87	-	-	-	574.71	
Loan & Advances received during the period	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2023	4,658.00	-	-	-	-	-	4,658.00	
Loan taken during the period	2024	8,896.10	-	-	-	-	-	8,896.10	
	2023	42,509.08	-	1,360.00	-	-	45.90	43,914.98	
Loan repaid during the period	2024	10,001.13	-	-	-	-	45.90	10,047.03	
	2023	6,119.12	-	32,760.00	-	-	-	38,879.12	
Balance Outstanding									
Non-Current Liabilities: Borrowing	2024	35,284.93	-	-	-	-	-	35,284.93	
	2023	36,389.96	-	-	-	-	45.90	36,435.86	
Other Financial Liabilities	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2023	247.18	-	-	-	-	1.20	248.38	
Payable towards the purchase of Fixed Asset	2024	-	312.91	-	-	-	-	312.91	
	2023	-	273.52	-	-	-	-	273.52	
Trade Payables	2024	-	4.66	30.62	-	-	-	35.28	
	2023	31.03	168.06	2.86	-	-	-	201.95	
Other Receivables	2024	1.44	-	-	-	-	51.11	52.55	
	2023	1.44	-	-	764.76	-	-	766.20	

Note:

(i) Above related party transaction are in the ordinary course of business and are at arm's length

(ii) Previous year figure are in italics. Transactions are for the year 1st April, 2023 to 31st March, 2024 and closing balance is as on 31st March 2024.



29. Financial Instruments

29.1 Fair Value Measurement:

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amount and fair value of the financial instruments:

	Carrying value		Fair Value	
	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
At Amortised cost				
Financial assets				
Other Financial Assets	299.90	875.69	299.90	875.69
Cash and Cash Equivalents	28.22	6.68	28.22	6.68
Unbilled Revenue	1,323.24	1,173.29	1,323.24	1,173.29
Trade Receivables	826.20	1,591.00	826.20	1,591.00
Total	2,477.56	3,646.66	2,477.56	3,646.66
Financial liabilities				
Fixed rate borrowings (including current maturities)	35,284.93	36,435.86	35,284.93	36,435.86
Floating rate borrowings (including current maturities)	84,947.56	85,677.13	84,947.56	85,677.13
Trade Payables	150.38	269.03	150.38	269.03
Other Financial Liabilities	469.00	523.02	469.00	523.02
Lease liabilities	1,223.68	1,143.58	1,223.68	1,143.58
Total	1,22,075.55	1,24,048.62	1,22,075.55	1,24,048.62

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other balances with bank, trade receivables, loans, unbilled revenues, trade payables, 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.

29.2 Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

- Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This includes unquoted borrowings (fixed and floating rate).
- Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. The company does not have such any such financial instruments.

The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosure are required):

	Date of valuation	Fair value hierarchy as at 31st March, 2024			Total
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
		₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Fixed rate Borrowings	31st March, 2024	-	35,284.93	-	35,284.93
Floating rate Borrowings	31st March, 2024	-	84,947.56	-	84,947.56
Total		-	1,20,232.49	-	1,20,232.49

	Date of valuation	Fair value hierarchy as at 31st March, 2023			Total
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
		₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed					
Fixed rate Borrowings	31st March, 2023	150.38	36,435.86	-	36,435.86
Floating rate Borrowings	31st March, 2023	-	85,677.13	-	85,677.13
Total		150.38	1,22,112.99	-	1,22,112.99

Notes:

Long-term fixed-rate borrowings (including current maturities) are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, credit risk and the risk characteristics of the financed project. The fair value is determined using the discounted cash flow method. The future cash flows are based on terms of the borrowing. These cash flows are discounted at a rate that reflects current market rate and the current credit risk.

The fair value of loans given is determined using the discounted cash flow method. Future cashflows are based on the terms of loan. Cashflows are discounted at the current market rate reflecting current market and credit risks

There has been no transfer between level 1 and level 2 during the year.



For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. The primary objective of the company capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. From time to time, the company reviews its policy related to dividend payment to shareholders. The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents. The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of its long-term and short-term goals. Its Capital structure consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes below) and total equity.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting year was as follows:

	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Debt	1,20,232.49	1,22,361.37
Less: Cash and Bank balances	28.22	6.68
Net Debt	1,20,204.27	1,22,354.69
Total Equity	(3,572.62)	(1,368.60)

Since equity is negative total debt to equity ratio is not computed. The Holding Company is committed to provide adequate equity to fund operations as needed.

(i) Debt is defined as Non-current borrowings (including current maturities) and current borrowings (excluding derivative, financial guarantee contracts and contingent considerations) and interest accrued on non-current and current borrowings.

(ii) Equity is defined as Equity Share Capital and other equity including reserves and surplus.

29.4 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The company's principal financial assets include loans (deposits), loan given to related party and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management reviews the financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

29.4.1 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 three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. The equity price risk and commodity risk is not applicable to the company. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments and derivative financial instruments, if any.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant.

a. Interest Rate Risk Management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument enjoying floating rate interest will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

(i) Interest Rate Sensitivity:

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on exposure to interest rates for term loans at the end of the reporting period and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period in case of term loans that have floating rates.

If the interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all the other variables were held constant, the effect on Interest expense for the respective financial years and consequent effect on Company's profit in that financial year would have been as below:

	Effect on profit before tax and consequential impact on Equity before tax	
As of 31st March, 2024	Increase in Interest rate by 50 bps	424.74
	Decrease in Interest rate by 50 bps	(424.74)
As of 31st March, 2023	Increase in Interest rate by 50 bps	428.39
	Decrease in Interest rate by 50 bps	(428.39)

29.4.2 Credit risk management

The Company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. Financial assets that potentially expose the Company to credit risks are listed below.

The Company has signed power purchase agreement (PPA) with Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited and Gujrat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited for a term of 25 years for supply of power. Being a state Government undertaking the company believes exposure to credit risk to be minimal (Refer note 10 Trade receivable)

Financial Assets that potentially expose the Company to credit risks are listed below

	For the Year ended 31st March, 2024	For the Year ended 31st March, 2023
	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
Trade Receivables	826.20	1,591.00
Unbilled Revenue	1,323.24	1,173.29
Other Financial Assets	299.90	875.69
Total	2,449.34	3,639.98

The Company has not acquired any credit impaired asset. There was no modification in any financial assets.



29.4.3 Liquidity Risk Management

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders, wherever applicable.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Expected maturity for Financial Liabilities	₹ Lakhs				
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5+ years	Total	Carrying Amount
31st March, 2024					
Borrowings (including current maturity)	69,933.15	35,284.93	-	1,05,218.08	1,20,232.49
Interest payable on above borrowings	2,452.30	604.68	-	3,056.98	-
Trade Payables	150.38	-	-	150.38	150.38
Other Financial Liabilities	469.00	-	-	469.00	469.00
Lease Liabilities	85.21	456.30	2,106.79	2,648.30	1,223.68
31st March, 2023					
Borrowings (including current maturity)	729.57	1,21,383.42	-	1,22,112.99	1,22,112.99
Interest payable on above borrowings	0.86	5,695.92	-	5,696.78	248.38
Trade Payables	269.03	-	-	269.03	269.03
Other Financial Liabilities	274.64	-	-	274.64	274.64
Lease Liabilities	72.83	329.72	2,139.58	2,542.13	1,143.58

The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will be paid on those liabilities upto the maturity of the instruments, ignoring the call and refinancing options available with the Company.

The amounts included above for fixed interest rate instruments for financial liabilities is subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting year.



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30. Ratios

Sl No	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	% of Variance	Reason for Variance
a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.20	2.81	-93%	There is decrease in current ratio due to regrouping of loans to current maturity.
b)	Debt-equity ratio	Total Debt	Net worth	(34.00)	(90.24)	-62%	Debt equity ration decrease due to repayment of accrued interest in current year.
c)	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 + Repayment of Non-current borrowings	0.56	1.36	-59%	Debt service converge ratio decrease due to finance cost is higher in current year as compared to previous year.
d)	Return on equity ratio	Net Profit after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	-	-	-	Since equity is negative the same is not computed
e)	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventories	-	-	-	Inventory turnover ratio is nil as the the Company has only inventory of loose tools and spare parts. There is no inventory of finished goods.
f)	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable	70.06	48.12	46%	Trade receivable turnover ratio is higher compared to previous year due to increase in average trade receivable in current year.
g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit Purchases	Average trade payable	47.41	47.56	-0.31%	
h)	Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working capital	(1.02)	3.34	100%	Ratio is decreased due to Loan amount transferred in current maturity
i)	Net profit ratio	Net Profit after taxes	Revenue from operations	-17.22%	-12.11%	42.21%	Ratio is decreased due to loss increased in current year as compared to previous year.
j)	Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and	Capital employed	5.57%	6.33%	-12.02%	
k)	Return on investment	(Interest income + Dividend income + Gain on fair value of current investment at FVTPL)	Average of (Investment + Fixed deposit+ Loans Given)	-	-	-	This ratio cannot be calculated since in current year there is no loan outsating and previous interest income was zero

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



TP Kirnali Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

31. Micro and small enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 have been determined based on the information available with the Company and the required disclosures are given below:

- (a) Principal amount remaining unpaid as on 31st March
 (b) Interest due thereon as on 31st March
 (c) The amount of Interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day *
 (d) The amount of Interest due and payable for the year *
 (e) The amount of Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at 31st March *
 (f) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid *

31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs
37.26	4.05
3.53	0.32
-	-
-	-
3.53	0.32
-	-

32. There are no contingent liability as on 31st March 2024 (31st March 2023 - Nil)

33. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed (net of capitals advance) on capital account and not provided for as on 31st March, 2024 is ₹271.13 Lakhs (31st March 2023, ₹ 935.54 Lakhs).

34. 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 (as amended). 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.

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. During the current year 31st March, 2024 there is single customer who contributed 100% of the Company's total revenue and in the previous year ended 31st March, 2023. (Refer Note 10 for Trade Receivables).

35. Other Statutory Information

- a) The Company do not have any Benami property during the year, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
 b) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
 c) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
 d) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
 e) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
 f) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)
 g) The company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any of the bank.

36. Significant Events after the Reporting Period

There were no significant adjusting events that occurred subsequent to the reporting period other than the events disclosed in the relevant notes.

37. Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the company.

38. At the reporting date, current liabilities of the Company exceeds current assets by ₹ 12,581.04 lakhs. The Company is exploring options to raise long-term finance to pay current liabilities. In any case, the holding company is committed to provide required financial support to the Company. Accordingly, financial statements of the Company are prepared on a going concern basis



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39. Audit Trail

The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except that audit trail feature is not enabled at the database level insofar as it relates to the SAP ECC and BW application and/or the underlying HANA database. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of the accounting software.

40. Approval of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 17, 2024

As per our report of even date

For S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 324982E/E300003

For and on behalf of the board of Directors
CIN : U40100MH2020PLC337950



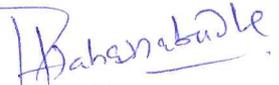
Per Suresh Yadav
Partner
Membership No : 119878



Place: Mumbai,
Date: April 18, 2024



Gautam Attravanam
Director
DIN : 08284326



Paresh Sahasrabudhe
Director
DIN : 09579597

Place: Mumbai,
Date: April 17, 2024

