

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TP NANDED LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of **TP NANDED LIMITED** ("**the Company**"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31st March 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of change in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2026, its loss including other comprehensive Income, change in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed, in the context of our audit of the financial statement as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have not determined any key audit matters.



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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is other information included in Board of Directors Annual Report including Annexures to such report but does not include the Ind AS Financial Statements and our Auditor's Report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, change in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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



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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- 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 Ind AS Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the financial year ended March 31, 2026 current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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 B**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of change in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.



- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls with respect to Ind AS Financial Statements, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure A'.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended;
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration to its directors during the year and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- i) a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person 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.
- d) No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.



e) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used SAP 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 (refer note 22 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. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those respective years.

FOR VIKASH A. JAIN & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
ICAI Firm registration number: 325949E

per AKASH KUMAR JAIN
PARTNER
M. NO. 064724



PLACE : MUMBAI
DATE : 16th April, 2026
UDIN : 26064724LPIGQF8571

**ANNEXURE - A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE
IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF TP NANDED LIMITED**

(Referred to in our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **TP NANDED LIMITED ("the Company")**, as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

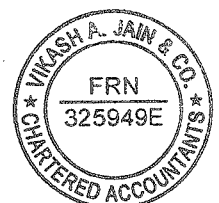
The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting 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 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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



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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

FOR VIKASH A. JAIN & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
ICAI Firm registration number: 325949E


per **AKASH KUMAR JAIN**
PARTNER
M. NO. 064724



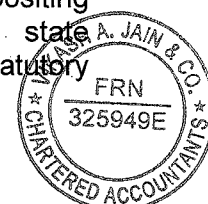
PLACE : MUMBAI
DATE : 16th April, 2026

“ANNEXURE B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

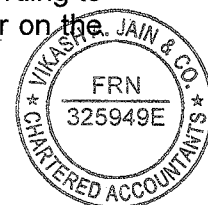
(Referred to in paragraph 1 under paragraph “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of the Independent Auditors’ Report of even date to the standalone financial statement of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2026)

- (i) (a) According to information given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, the company does not have any fixed asset, property, plant and equipment and immovable property during the period and as at the reporting date and accordingly, the requirement under paragraph 3(i) (a), (b) and (c) of the order are not applicable to the company.
- (ii) (a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the any of the products sold by the company. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

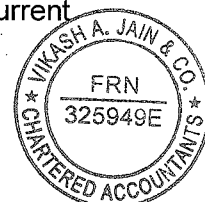
According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Goods and Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.



- According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.



- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) Based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have a vigil mechanism and is not required to have a vigil mechanism as per the Act.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of Section 177 of Companies act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company and accordingly report under clause 3(xiii) in so far it relates to Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an Internal Audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act.
- (b) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (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 one CIC which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs 3.70 lakhs in the current financial year and Rs 1.11 lakhs immediately preceding financial year.



VIKASH A. JAIN & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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- (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 above and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, 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 the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

FOR VIKASH A. JAIN & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
ICAI Firm registration number: 325949E



per AKASH KUMAR JAIN
PARTNER

M. NO. 064724

PLACE : MUMBAI

DATE : 16th April, 2026

UDIN : 26064724LPIGQF8571



TP Nanded Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash Equivalents	5	2.03	3.18
(b) Other Current Assets	6	-	0.05
Total Current Assets		2.03	3.23
TOTAL ASSETS		2.03	3.23
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	7	5.00	5.00
(b) Other Equity	8	(5.74)	(2.04)
Total Equity		(0.74)	2.96
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	9		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.19	0.24
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2.55	0.02
(b) Other Current Liabilities	10	0.03	0.01
Total Current Liabilities		2.77	0.27
Total Liabilities		2.77	0.27
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2.03	3.23

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,
CIN: U40100MH2022PLC385950

For Vikash A. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. - 325949E


Behram Mehta
Director
DIN - 08830107


Ashwinikumar Patil
Director
DIN -08947244


Akash Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 064724



Place : Mumbai
Date: 16th April, 2026

Place : Mumbai
Date: 16th April, 2026



TP Nanded Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026

	Notes	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
I Revenue from Operations		-	-
II Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Finance Cost	11	0.10	-
Other Expense	12	3.60	1.11
III Total Expenses		3.70	1.11
IV Profit Before Tax (II-III)		(3.70)	(1.11)
V Tax Expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
VI Profit/ (Loss) For the Year (IV-V)		(3.70)	(1.11)
VII Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		-	-
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to Profit and Loss		-	-
VIII Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the Year (VI+ VII)		(3.70)	(1.11)
IX Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value ₹ 10/- Per Share)			
Basic (₹)	15	(7.40)	(2.22)
Diluted (₹)		(7.40)	(2.22)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For Vikash A. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. - 325949E



Akash Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 064724



Place : Mumbai
Date: 16th April, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,
CIN: U40100MH2022PLC385950




Behram Mehta Ashwinikumar Patil
Director Director
DIN - 08830107 DIN - 08947244

Place : Mumbai
Date: 16th April, 2026



TP Nanded Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2026

	₹ Lakhs	
	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit / (Loss) before Tax	(3.70)	(1.11)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Finance Cost (Net of Capitalisation)	0.10	-
	(3.60)	(1.11)
<u>Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in Operating Assets:</u>		
Other Current Assets	0.05	(0.05)
<u>Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in Operating Liabilities:</u>		
Trade Payables	2.48	(0.26)
Other Current Liabilities	0.02	(0.01)
Cash flow from / (used in) operations	(1.05)	(1.43)
Net cash flows from / (used in) Operating Activities	(A) (1.05)	(1.43)
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Net cash flow from / (used in) Investing Activities	(B) -	-
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Inter-Corporate Deposit Repaid	(5.00)	
Inter-Corporate Deposit Taken	5.00	-
Finance Cost Paid	(0.10)	
Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Financing Activities	(C) (0.10)	-
Net (Decrease) / Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(A+B+C) (1.15)	(1.43)
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 1st April, 2025 (Opening Balance)	3.18	4.61
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 31st March, 2026 (Closing Balance)	2.03	3.18

Notes

(I) 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".

(II) Cash and Cash Equivalents include:

(a) Balance with Banks

Total Cash and Cash Equivalents

2.03	3.18
2.03	3.18

Refer Note 5 for movement in financing activities.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For Vikash A. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. - 325949E



Akash Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 064724



Place : Mumbai
Date: 16th April, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,
CIN: U40100MH2022PLC385950



Behram Mehta
Director
DIN - 08830107



Ashwinikumar Patil
Director
DIN -08947244

Place : Mumbai
Date: 16th April, 2026



TP Nanded Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31st March, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital

	No. of Shares	₹ Lakhs
Opening Balance as at 1st April 2024	50,000	5.00
Issue of equity share during the year	-	-
Outstanding Balance as at 31st March, 2025	50,000	5.00
Opening Balance as at 1st April, 2025	50,000	5.00
Issue of equity share during the year	-	-
Outstanding Balance as at 31st March, 2026	50,000	5.00


B. Other equity

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	(0.93)	(0.93)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(1.11)	(1.11)
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive Income/ (loss) for the year	(1.11)	(1.11)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	(1.11)	(2.04)
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	(2.04)	(2.04)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(3.70)	(3.70)
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive Income/ (loss) for the year	(5.74)	(5.74)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	(5.74)	(5.74)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For Vikash A. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. - 325949E


Akash Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 064724



Place : Mumbai
Date: 16th April, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,
CIN: U40100MH2022PLC385950


Behram Mehta
Director
DIN - 08830107


Ashwinikumar Patil
Director
DIN -08947244

Place : Mumbai
Date: 16th April, 2026



TP Nanded Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1. Corporate information:

TP Nanded Limited, (the 'Company') (U40100MH2022PLC385950) is incorporated on 4th July , 2022 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.

The registered office is at C/O The Tata Power Co. Ltd Corp. Center 34, Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac Bunder, Mumbai-400009.

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 and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended from time to time) .

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

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)

The Company has prepared the Financial Statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern. The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of previous year.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) and all amounts are in lakhs unless otherwise stated.

3. Other Material Accounting Policies

3.1 Foreign Currencies

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee (₹).

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

3.2 Current versus Non-Current Classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- there is no right at the end of the reporting period 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.



3.3 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.

Initial Measurement

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 (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) 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 Statement of Profit and Loss. Trade receivables and Trade payables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Effective interest method

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

3.4 Financial Assets

3.4.1 Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets are 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.

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

A financial asset is 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.

The Company in respect of certain equity investments which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of such equity investments. These investments are held for medium or long-term strategic purpose. The Company has chosen to designate these investments in equity instruments as fair value through other comprehensive income as the management believes this provides a more meaningful presentation for medium or long-term strategic investments, than reflecting changes in fair value immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are carried at fair value through profit and loss.

3.4.3 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.

3.4.4 Derecognition

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

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

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

3.4.5 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a Company 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

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into 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 recognised initially at fair value and in case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in 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.

3.5.5 Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

3.6 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 and financial liabilities. 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 period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

3.7 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.

3.8 Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

The unavoidable costs under the a contract reflect the least net cost of exitings from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfillings it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfill it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e. both incremental costs and allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

3.9 Events after the reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period but before the date the financial statements are approved for issue, and that information relates to conditions that already existed at the end of the reporting period, the Company will assess whether this information affects the amounts recognized in its separate financial statements. The Company will adjust the amounts recognized in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and the update disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company will not change the amounts recognized in its separate financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.



3.10 Contingent Liabilities

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities arise from litigations and claims. A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company, or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.

A contingent liability may also arise in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the Financial Statements.

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 financial statements.

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.



5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Accounting Policy

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

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

	₹ Lakhs	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a) Balances with Banks:		
(i) In Current Accounts	2.03	3.18
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per the Balance Sheet	2.03	3.18
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per the Statement of Cash Flows	2.03	3.18

Reconciliation of liabilities from Financing Activities

Particulars	₹ Lakhs				
	As at 1st April, 2025	Cash Flows		Non Cash Transaction / Others*	As at 31st March, 2026
		Proceeds	Repayment		
Inter Corporate Deposits (ICDs)	-	5.00	(5.00)	-	-
Current Borrowings	-			-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	5.00	(5.00)	-	-

*Comprises of intitial recognition lease liabilities and interest on lease liabilities during the year

Particulars	₹ Lakhs				
	As at 1st April, 2024	Cash Flows		Non Cash Transaction / Others*	As at 31st March, 2025
		Proceeds	Repayment		
Inter Corporate Deposits (ICDs)	-	-	-	-	-
Current Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

*Comprises of intitial recognition lease liabilities and interest on lease liabilities during the year



TP Nanded Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

6. Other Current Assets

(i) Other Receivables

Unsecured, considered good

Other Receivable

	As at 31st March, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
	-	0.05
	-	0.05



7. Equity - Share Capital

	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
Authorised				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	18,00,00,000	18,000.00	18,00,00,000	18,000.00
	18,00,00,000	18,000.00	18,00,00,000	18,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Total Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid-up Share Capital	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Number	₹ Lakhs
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00

b. Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each equity shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be settled in line with the terms of the Share Purchase Agreement.

c. Shares held by Promoters/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates

Equity Shares	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Holding %	Number	₹ Lakhs	Holding %
Promoter						
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	50,000	5.00	100%	37,000	3.70	74%
	50,000	5.00	100%	37,000	3.70	74%

Details of Shares held by Promoters

As at 31st March, 2026

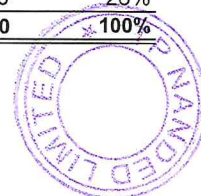
Promoter Name	No. of Shares at the beginning of the year	No. of Shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	-	37,000	13,000	100%	35%

As at 31st March, 2025

Promoter Name	No. of Shares at the beginning of the year	No. of Shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	-	37,000	-	74%	-

d. Details of Shareholders' holding more than 5% of the Share Capital

Equity Shares	As at 31st March, 2026			As at 31st March, 2025		
	Number	₹ Lakhs	Holding %	Number	₹ Lakhs	Holding %
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	50,000	5.00	100%	37,000	3.70	74%
Viraj Profiles Private Limited	-	-	-	13,000	1.30	26%
	50,000	5.00	100%	50,000	5.00	100%



TP Nanded Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

8. Other Equity

	As at 31st March, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 1st April, 2025	(2.04)	(0.93)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(3.70)	(1.11)
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	(5.74)	(2.04)
Total Other Equity	(5.74)	(2.04)

Nature and purpose of reserves

Retained earnings are the profit of the Company earned till date less any transfers to general reserve, debenture redemption or other reserve as well as dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss. The amount is available for distribution to the shareholders.



9. Trade Payables

	As at 31st March, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Current		
(i) Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSE) (Refer note 13)	0.19	0.24
(ii) Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.55	0.02
Total	2.74	0.26

Trade Payables Ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2026

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Unbilled and not due*	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Payables							
a) MSE	-	-	0.19	-	-	-	0.19
b) Others	0.24	-	2.31	-	-	-	2.55
(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, 2025

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Unbilled and not due*	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Payables							
a) MSE	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	0.24
b) Others	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
(ii) Disputed Trade Payables							
a) MSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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



TP Nanded Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

10. Other Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Current		
Statutory Liabilities	0.03	0.01
Total	0.03	0.01



11. Finance Costs

	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
(a) Interest Expense:		
On Borrowings - At Amortised Cost		
Interest on Loans - Related Parties (refer note 16)	0.10	-
	0.10	-



TP Nanded Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

12. Other Expenses

	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
Rental of Buildings, Plant and Equipment, etc.	2.47	-
Other Operation Expenses	-	0.08
Consultants' Fees	0.64	0.76
Auditors' Remuneration (Refer note below)	0.24	0.24
Cost of Services Procured	0.20	0.03
Legal Charges	0.05	-
Total	3.60	1.11

Note:

Payment to the auditors (inclusive of goods & services tax)

	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026 ₹ Lakhs	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025 ₹ Lakhs
For Statutory Audit	0.24	0.24
Total	0.24	0.24



TP Nanded Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

13. Micro , Small and Medium Enterprises Disclosures

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:

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
(a) Principal amount remaining unpaid as on 31st March	0.19	0.24
(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 @	-	-

Dues to Micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

@ Amounts unpaid to Micro and small enterprises vendors on account of retention money have not been considered for the purpose of interest

14. Capital Commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed (net of capital advance) on Capital account and not provided for is NIL (31st March, 2025 NIL).

15. 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 year. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each year presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements by the Board of Directors.

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year ended 31st March, 2025
Profit / (Loss) for the year (₹ lakh)	(3.70)	(1.11)
Net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to the equity shareholders (₹ lakh)	(3.70)	(1.11)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted earnings per share (Nos.)	50,000	50,000
Par value per share (in ₹)		
Basic earnings per share (in ₹)	(7.40)	(2.22)
Diluted earning per share (in ₹)	(7.40)	(2.22)

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

16. Related Party Disclosures:

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

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

Relationship	Name of the related party	Country
Ultimate Holding Company	The Tata Power Company Limited (TPCL)	India
Holding Company	Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited (TPREL)	India
Director	Mr. Ashwinikumar Patil	India
Director	Mr. Behram Phiroze Mehta	India
Director	Mr. Bikkina Venkat Shiv Ram Babu	India



TP Nanded Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

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

Particulars	Year	₹ lakh	
		TPCL	TPREL
Transaction during the period			
Equity Share Capital	2026	-	1.30
	2025	-	-
Purchase of goods & services	2026	2.59	-
	2025	0.04	-
Loan Repaid	2026	-	5.00
	2025	-	-
Loan Taken	2026	-	5.00
	2025	-	-
Interest Expense on Loan	2026	-	0.10
	2025	-	-
Balance Outstanding			
Loan Outstanding and Interest accrued thereon	2026	-	-
	2025	-	-
Other receivables	2026	-	0.08
	2025	-	-
Other Payables	2026	2.39	-
	2025	0.04	0.03

a) Above related party transactions are in ordinary course of business and are at arm's length

b) Comparative period of the movement is for the year 1st April, 2024 to 31st March, 2025 and closing balance is for the year ended 31st March, 2025.

c) Above related party transactions are excluding tax; however, the balance outstanding is inclusive of taxes.

17. 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 Segments', notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. All the Company's resources are dedicated to this single segment and all the discrete information is available for this segment. All non-current assets of the Company are located in India.



TP Nanded Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

18. Contingent Liability

There are no Contingent Liability in the company as at March 31, 2026.

19. Significant Events after the Reporting Period

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

20. Standards Notified but Not Yet Effective

The new and amended standards that are notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company will adopt these new and amended standards, when they become effective.

A. Amendments to Ind AS 1- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants and Ind AS 10 Events after the Reporting Period

Ind AS 10 has been amended to remove the previous treatment under which a lender's post reporting date waiver—granted before the financial statements were approved for issue—of a breach of a material covenant in a long term loan arrangement that occurred on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand at the reporting date, was regarded as an adjusting event.

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, any breach of a covenant—whether material or immaterial—occurring on or before the reporting date will, in accordance with Ind AS 1, require the related liability to be classified as current, unless the lender has granted a waiver of the breach on or before the reporting date and has agreed not to demand repayment for at least 12 months after the reporting date as a consequence of the breach. Such a waiver shall be treated as an adjusting event.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

21. Other Statutory Information

(a) The Company does 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 does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(c) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(d) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(e) The Company has 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

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

(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,

(g) The Company does not have 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)

22. Audit Trail

Back up – The Company maintains proper books of account as required by law.

Audit Trail - The Company has used SAP 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. Further, there are no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior years has been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years.

23. Previous year comparative

Previous year numbers have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to confirm to current year classification.

24. Financial Ratios

There are no operations in the Company, hence financial ratios disclosure are not relevant.

25. Approval of Standalone Financial Statements

The Ind AS financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 16th April, 2026.

As per our report of even date

For Vikash A. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. - 325949E

Akash Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 064724



Place : Mumbai
Date: 16th April, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,
CIN: U40100MH2022PLC385950

Behram Mehta
Director
DIN - 08830107

Place : Mumbai
Date: 16th April, 2026

Ashwinikumar Patil
Director
DIN -08947244

