Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Broil Solar Energy Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Broil Solar Energy Private Limited ("the Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021 and the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended, 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 Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31st 2021, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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 Annual report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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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 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.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note on Slump Sale in the financial statements, which describes the effect of business transfer agreement entered with M/s. Engender Developers Private Limited wherein the company had transferred identified completed projects, contracts, assets and liabilities on a slump sale basis for a consideration of Rs.70,083,448/-. The company had transferred assets worth of Rs.102,520,448/- and liabilities worth of Rs.34,437,000/- and earned a profit of Rs.2,000,000/-.

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 Companies Act, 2013 ("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 and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility 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

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basis of these Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we enclose in the Annexure - 2 a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.

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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 appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 1" to this report;

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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 me:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which will have an impact on its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term 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.

For ABCD & Co,
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S

ABCD & CO. CHENNAI-14 FRN 016415S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vinay Kumar Bachhawat
Partner
Membership No: 214520
Place: Chennai
Date: 05.08.2021
UDIN: 21214520AAAACX7929.

Annexure - 1 to the Auditors' Report

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 Broil Solar Energy Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021, 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS 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 Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS 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 over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements.

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

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial

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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 control over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS 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 over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, 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 ABCD & Co,
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S

ABCD & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS CHENNAI-14 FRN 016415S

Vinay Kumar Bachhawat-Partner
Membership No: 214520
Place: Chennai,
Date: 05.08.2021
UDIN: 21214520AAAACX7929.

"Annexure - 2" to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to Our report of even date)

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021, we report that:

1. Fixed Assets:

    - The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.
    - As explained to us, fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
    - The title deeds of plant and machinery are held in the name of the company.

2. As explained to us, the company does not have any inventory as on 31.03.2021.

3. According to the information and explanations given to us the Company has granted unsecured loan to companies covered in the register required under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

    - The terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are not prejudicial to the company's interest.
    - The terms of arrangement do not stipulate any repayment schedule and the loans are repayable on demand with interest.
    - Since the term of arrangement do not stipulate any repayment schedule and the loans are repayable on demand, no question of overdue amounts will arise in respect of the loans granted to the parties listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.

4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.

5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.

6. As informed to us, the maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under sub – section (1) of section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company. However, the overall turnover from all of its products and services is less than 35 crores in the preceding financial year. Thus, the cost records are not maintained by the company.

7. (a) According to information and explanations given to me and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Goods and Service Tax (GST), Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to me, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.

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(b) according to the information and explanations given to me, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, Goods and Service Tax (GST) outstanding on account of any dispute.

8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to financial institutions. The Company has not taken loan from banks. During the year the company has repaid the loan taken from financial institutions and there are no loan outstanding as on 31 March 2021.

9. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of Term Loans or has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instrument during the year.

10. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or no fraud / material fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

11. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the payment of managerial remuneration according to the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act is not mandatory as it is a Private Limited Company.

12. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 4 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

13. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

15. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

16. In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

For ABCD & Co,
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S

ABCD & CO. CHENNAI-14 FRN 016415S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vinay Kumar Bachhawat
Partner
Membership No: 214520
Place: Chennai
Date: 05.08.2021
UDIN: 21214520AAAACX7929.

BROIL SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U74999TN2017PTC116769
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021
(All amounts are in Indian rupees, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4	119,963,571	71,333,942
Capital Work In Progress	5	1,171,020	40,468,116
Intangible Assets	6	307,070	559,040
Financial Assets			
Investments	7	3,999,960	90,000
Loans	8	836,004	1,086,705
Other Financial assets	9	32,495,126	39,195,152
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	27	416,191	-
Total Non-Current Assets		***159,188,944***	***152,732,955***
CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	10	4,876,926	1,265,006
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	1,148,328	1,359,669
Loans	12	-	77,760
Other Financial assets	13	1,373,071	97,091
Other Current Assets	14	1,517,611	130,006
Total Current assets		***8,915,936***	***2,929,532***
Total Assets		**168,104,880**	**155,662,487**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	15	27,206,720	27,206,720
Other Equity	16	27,684,116	27,337,227
Total Equity		**54,890,836**	**54,543,947**
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	17	107,979,577	69,554,604
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	27	-	10,928,839
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**107,979,577**	**80,483,443**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables Due to	18		
Micro and Small Enterprises		120,128	6,130
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		1,359,150	17,375,679
Other Financial Liabilities	19	3,310,076	2,748,574
Provisions		90,290	-
Other Current Liabilities	20	354,822	504,714
Total Current Liabilities		***5,234,466***	***20,635,097***
Total Liabilities		***113,214,043***	***101,118,540***
Total Equity and Liabilities		**168,104,880**	**155,662,487**

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements:1-35

As per our report of even date

For ABCD & Co,
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S

ABCD & Co. CHENNAI-14 FRN 016415S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vinay Kumar Bachhawat - Partner
Membership No: 214520
Place: Chennai,
Date: 05.08.2021

For Broil Solar Energy Pvt Ltd

SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED BROIL

Kalpesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 07966090

Shankar
Director
DIN: 08088393

BROIL SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U74999TN2017PTC116769
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts are in Indian rupees, unless otherwise stated)

		For the Year ended 31-Mar-21	For the Year ended 31-Mar-20
INCOME			
Revenue From Operations	21	12,183,222	6,805,407
Other Income	22	4,727,665	856,014
Total Income		16,910,887	7,661,421
EXPENSES			
Employee Benefit Expenses	23	2,813,470	15,829,227
Finance Costs	24	7,735,403	5,641,431
Depreciation / Amortisation Expenses	25	13,771,384	9,181,500
Other Expenses	26	3,588,772	16,652,467
Total expenses		27,909,029	47,304,625
		-	
Profit / (Loss) Before tax		(10,998,142)	(39,643,204)
Less: Tax Expenses	27		
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		(11,345,030)	6,731,920
Profit for the Year		346,889	(46,375,124)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations, net			
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		346,889	(46,375,124)
Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic / Dilutive Earnings Per Share	28	0.13	(31.99)

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements: 1-35

As per our report of even date
For ABCD & Co,
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S

For Broil Solar Energy Pvt Ltd

ABCD & CO. CHENNAI-14 FRN 016415S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vinay Kumar Bachhawat
Partner
Membership No: 214520
Place: Chennai
Date: 05.08.2021

Kalpesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 07966090

Shankar
Director
DIN: 08088393

BROIL SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

BROIL SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U74999TN2017PTC116769
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net Profit/ (Loss) before tax	(1,09,98,142)	(3,96,43,204)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	1,37,71,384	91,33,500
Interest income	(36,946)	(8,56,014)
Interest expense	76,68,981	51,49,321
Profit on Sale of Investment	(16,47,000)	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	**87,58,277**	**(2,62,16,397)**
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets :		
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities :		
Trade Receivables	(36,11,920)	4,20,99,332
Other Financial Assets	54,54,863	(3,13,70,333)
Other Current Assets	(13,87,605)	1,17,250
Loans	(7,58,244)	10,12,466
Trade Payables	(1,59,02,531)	(2,72,57,541)
Other Financial Liabilities	(19,20,485)	2,80,337
Provision	90,290	
Other Current Liabilities	(1,49,892)	(3,10,890)
Cash used in operations	**(94,27,248)**	**(4,16,45,777)**
Net cash flow from / (used) in operating activities	**(94,27,248)**	**(4,16,45,777)**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Investment in tangible and intangible assets	(11,86,24,832)	(5,66,43,679)
Disposal of tangible and intangible assets - Slump Sale	9,57,72,885	-
Investment in subsidiaries	(39,99,960)	-
Disposal of Investment in subsidiaries	17,37,000	-
Interest received	6,129	8,56,014
Net cash flow from / (used) investing activities	**(2,51,08,778)**	**(5,57,87,665)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from /(Repayments to) Non Current Borrowings	3,84,24,974	3,39,51,847
Interest Paid	(41,00,288)	(45,77,456)
Increase in Share Capital	-	6,79,21,920
Net cash flow from / (used) in financing activities	**3,43,24,686**	**9,72,96,311**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(2,11,341)**	**(1,37,131)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**13,59,669**	**14,96,800**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**11,48,328**	**13,59,669**
Cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement	**11,48,328**	**13,59,669**
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with banks in current account	11,48,328	13,59,669
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance sheet	**11,48,328**	**13,59,669**

Notes

1. The cash flow statement is prepared under Indirect Method as set out in Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet.

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements :1-35

As per our report of even date
For ABCD & Co,
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S

Bachhawat

Vinay Kumar Bachhawat
Partner
Membership No: 214520
Place: Chennai,
Date: 05.08.2021

ABCD & CO. CHENNAI-14 FRN 016415S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For Broil Solar Energy Pvt Ltd

कल्पेश

Kalpesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 07966090

Shankar
Director
DIN: 08088393

BROIL SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

BROIL SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U74999TN2017PTC116769
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 20201
(All amounts are in Indian rupees, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No of Shares	Amount in Rs
Equity shares INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 31st March 2020	**2,720,672**	**27,206,720**
Issue of equity shares	-	-
As at 31st March 2021	**2,720,672**	**27,206,720**

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium Reserve	Items of Other Comprehensive income	Total equity attributable to equity holders
As at 31 March 2020	**(5,27,82,933)**	**8,01,20,160**	-	**2,73,37,227**
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	3,46,889	-	-	3,46,889
As at 31 March 2021	**(5,24,36,044)**	**8,01,20,160**	-	**2,76,84,116**

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements: 1-35
As per our report of even date

For ABCD & Co,
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S

ABCD & CO. CHENNAI-14 FRN 016415S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vinay Kumar Bachhawat
Partner
Membership No: 214520

For Broil Solar Energy Pvt Ltd

Kalpesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 07966090

Shankar
Director
DIN: 08088393

BROIL SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Place: Chennai
Date: 05.08.2021

BROIL SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U74999TN2017PTC116769
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts are in Indian rupees, unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate Information

BROIL SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED is incorporated in May 2017 having its registered office in Tamilnadu, registered under the Companies Act 2013. It is formed to act as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the limited purpose to develop, execute, manage and run solar power generation project.

2. Basis of Preparation

a. Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, at the end of each reporting period as explained in the accounting policies below , the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. Details of the Company's significant accounting policies are included in Note 3.

b. Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee. All the financial information have been presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.) except for share data or as stated otherwise.

c. Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:
a) Net defined benefit liability - Present value of defined benefit obligations
b) Certain financial assets and financial liabilities - Fair value

d. Use of estimates

In preparing these financial statements, Management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.
Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.
Judgements are made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements and the same is disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.
Assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment are reviewed on an on-going basis and the same is disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

e. Measurement of fair values

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and /or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:
- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, 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);
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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3. **Significant Accounting Policies**

a. Foreign Currency Transactions

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee. The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee. Foreign-currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rate in effect at the Balance Sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled. Revenue, expense and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

b. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of returns and discounts to customers. Revenue from services is recognised in the periods in which the services are rendered and the Performance Obligations are discharged. However, where the ultimate collection of revenue lacks reasonable certainty, revenue recognition is postponed. Interest income is recognized on effective interest rate taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate.

c. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

d. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories comprises all cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost includes all taxes and duties, but excludes duties and taxes that are subsequently recoverable from tax authorities.

The methods of determining cost of various categories of inventories are as follows:

Description	**Methods of determining cost**
Raw Materials	First-In-First-Out (FIFO)

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less estimated costs for completion and sale. Obsolete, slow moving and defective inventories are identified from time to time and, where necessary, a provision is made for such inventories.

e. Property, plant and equipment

i. Tangible

Tangible property, plant and equipment (PPE) acquired by the Company are reported at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The acquisition cost includes any cost attributable for bringing an asset to its working condition net of tax/duty credits availed, which comprises of purchase consideration and other directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to their working condition for their intended use. PPE is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

ii. Capital work-in-progress

PPE not ready for the intended use on the date of the Balance Sheet are disclosed as "capital work-in-progress" and carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

iii. Intangible

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated amortisation and cumulative impairment. Administrative and other general overhead expenses that are specifically attributable to the acquisition of intangible assets are

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iv. Intangible assets under development

Intangible assets not ready for the intended use on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Intangible assets under development".

v. Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciable amount for tangible property, plant and equipment is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation on tangible property, plant and equipment has been provided on the written down method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end with the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/residual value is accounted on prospective basis. Depreciation for additions to/deductions on owned assets is calculated pro rata to the remaining period of use. Depreciation charge for impaired assets is adjusted in future periods in such a manner that the revised carrying amount of the asset is allocated over its remaining useful life. All capital assets with individual value less than Rs. 5,000 are depreciated fully in the year in which they are purchased.

Estimated useful life considered by the Company are:

Asset	Estimated Useful Life
Computer Equipment	3 Years
Office Equipment	3 Years
Furniture Fittings	10 Years
Plant and Machineries	25 Years
Software	5 Years

vi. Impairment of assets

Upon an observed trigger or at the end of each accounting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE, investment property and intangible asset to determine whether there is any indication that the asset have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the PPE, investment property and intangible assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any.

Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value in use.

vii. De-recognition of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset

An item of PPE and intangible assets 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 PPE 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.

f. Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprise current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the income-tax law) and deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting that tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period). The deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recognized using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is a reasonable certainty that the assets can be realized in future; however, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is a virtual certainty of realization of such assets. Deferred tax assets are reviewed as at the balance sheet date and written down or written up to reflect the amount that is reasonably/virtually certain (as the case may be) to be realized. Current tax and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset to the extent to which the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off and they relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

Minimum Alternate Tax ("MAT") paid in accordance with tax laws, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the company would pay normal income tax after tax holiday period and accordingly, MAT is recognized as an asset in the balance sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the company and the asset can be measured reliably. MAT credit entitlement is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent there is no convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

Current and deferred tax for the year

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

g. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of past event that probably requires an outflow of resources, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

Provision for onerous contracts i.e. contacts where the expected unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, are recognized when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event, based on reliable estimate of such obligation.

h. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the Equity Shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the year, adjusted for the effects of dilutive potential equity shares, attributable to the Equity Shareholders by the weighted average number of the equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year except where the results are anti-dilutive.

i. Cash Flow Statements

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

j. Financial Instruments:

Initial Recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

Subsequent Measurement

i) Financial Assets carried at Amortized Cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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.

ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

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. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model.

iii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

A financial asset, which is not classified in any of the above categories, is subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

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iv) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL, as applicable, as the case may be. The amount of ECLs (or reversals, if any) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the profit or loss.

v) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination, which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

k. Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of activities of the company and the normal time between rendering of services and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

l. Leases

The company assesses whether a contract contains a lease at the inception of the contract. 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the company assesses whether (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the company has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The company has applied the exemption of not to recognize Right to Use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application as a practical expediency. For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

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4. Property, Plant and Equipment

Tangible Assets

Description	Plant & Machinery	Office Equipments	Computers	Furniture	Total
Gross Block					
Balance as at 31st March 2020	**79,143,103**	**41,999**	**1,850,634**	**250,000**	**81,285,736**
Additions	157,921,928	-			**157,921,928**
Deletions	109,722,820		-		**109,722,820**
Balance as at 31st March 2021	**127,342,211**	**41,999**	**1,850,634**	**250,000**	**129,484,844**
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance as at 31st March 2020	**8,954,120**	**28,133**	**826,567**	**142,974**	**9,951,794**
Charge for the year	12,836,153	8,758	646,798	27,705	13,519,414
Disposals	13,949,935	-	-		13,949,935
Balance as at 31st March 2021	**7,840,338**	**36,891**	**1,473,365**	**170,679**	**9,521,273**
Net Block					
Balance as at 31st March 2021	**119,501,873**	**5,108**	**377,269**	**79,321**	**119,963,571**
Balance as at 31st March 2020	**70,188,983**	**13,866**	**1,024,067**	**107,026**	**71,333,942**

5. Capital Work in Progress

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Capital Work in Progress - Service	91,202	17,510,037
Capital Work In Progress- Supply	572,418	22,958,079
Capital Work In Progress- Professional Fees	118,000	-
Project Management Service	389,400	-
	1,171,020	**40,468,116**

6. Intangible Assets

InTangible Assets

Description	Software	Total
Gross Block		
Balance as at 31st March 2020	**782,702**	**782,702**
Additions		-
Deletions	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	**782,702**	**782,702**
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance as at 31st March 2020	**223,662**	**223,662**
Charge for the year	251,970	251,970
Disposals		-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	**475,632**	**475,632**
Net Block		
Balance as at 31st March 2021	**307,070**	**307,070**
Balance as at 31st March 2020	**559,040**	**559,040**

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Note on Slump Sale:

During the year, the company had entered into a business transfer agreement with M/s. Engender Developers Private Limited wherein the company had transferred identified completed projects, contracts, assets and liabilities on a slump sale basis for a consideration of Rs.70,083,448/-. The details of completed projects, contracts, assets and liabilities transferred are as follows:

Details of Completed Projects:

1. 148.200 kWp (DC) with Anjuman College of Engineering and Technologies and Anjuman Polytechnic.
2. 1034.8 kWp (DC) with IVL Dhunseri Petrochem Industries Private Limited
3. 351 kWp (DC) with RSPL Limited
4. 225.06 kWp (DC) with Lumax Auto Technologies Limited
5. 745.8 kWp (DC) with Lumax Auto Technologies Limited

Details of Business Contracts:

1. Power Purchase Agreement 'PPA'

Name of the Project	Project Location	Project Size (MW)
Anjuman College of Engineering and Technologies	Nagpur	0.1
Anjuman Polytechnic College		0.04
RSPL Limited	Chattisgarh	0.35
IVL Dhunseri Petrochem Industries Private Limited	Haryana	1.80
Lumax Auto Technologies Limited	Manesar, Haryana	0.23
	Kolar, Karnataka	0.74

2. Operation and Maintenance Agreement and Work Orders

Details of Assets and Liabilities transferred:

Particulars	Amount in Rs.
Consideration Received	70,083,448
Less: Assets and Liabilities transferred	
Plant and Machinery	95,772,883
Trade Receivables	4,247,565
Other Current Assets	2,500,000
Total Assets Transferred	102,520,448
Unsecured Loans	-34,437,000
Total Liabilties Transferred	-34,437,000
Net Assets and Liabilities transferred	68,083,448
Profit on Slump Sale*	2,000,000

* Profit on Slump sale in included in other income. Refer Note 23.

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7. Investments

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
SIL Jupiter Solar Private Limited - Investments (99,990 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each Fully Paid)	9,99,990	-
SIL Mercury Solar Private Limited - Investments (99,990 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each Fully Paid)	9,99,990	-
SIL Neptune Solar Private Limited - Investments (99,990 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each Fully Paid)	9,99,990	-
Sunedison Rooftop Solar SPV Six Private Limited - Investments (99,990 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each Fully Paid)	9,99,990	-
Wither Solar Energy Private Limited-Investments (9000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each Fully Paid)	-	90,000
Total	**39,99,960**	**90,000**

8. Loans – Non-Current

(Unsecured, Considered Good)

Loans and advances to Related parties	8,36,004	-
Other Loans & Advances	-	10,86,705
Total	**8,36,004**	**10,86,705**

9. Other Financial Assets – Non-Current

Bank Deposits	1,59,80,126	2,26,80,152
Security Deposits	1,65,15,000	1,65,15,000
Total	**3,24,95,126**	**3,91,95,152**

10. Trade Receivables

(Unsecured)

Trade Receivables	48,76,926	12,65,006
Total	**48,76,926**	**12,65,006**

11. Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with Banks		
In Current Accounts	11,48,328	13,59,669
In Fixed Deposits	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	**11,48,328**	**13,59,669**
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Cash Flow Statements	**11,48,328**	**13,59,669**

12. Loans – Current

Loans and Advances to Related Parties	-	-
Other Loans	-	77,760
Total	**-**	**77,760**

13. Other Financial Assets

Interest Accrued not due	30,817	-
Unapplied Receipts	13,42,254	61,091
Security Deposits	-	36,000
Total	**13,73,071**	**97,091**

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14. Other Current Assets

(Unsecured, Considered Good)

Balance with Customs, Central Excise, GST and State Authorities	1,08,497	1,16,526
Others	14,09,114	13,480
Total	**15,17,611**	**1,30,006**

15. Share Capital

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Authorised		
4000000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	40,000,000	40,000,000
	40,000,000	40,000,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
27,20,672 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	27,206,720	27,206,720
	27,206,720	**27,206,720**

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
Equity Shares	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
At the commencement of the year	2,720,672	27,206,720	1,022,624	10,226,240
Shares issued during the year		-	1,698,048	16,980,480
At the end of the year	**2,720,672**	**27,206,720**	**2,720,672**	**27,206,720**

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time after subject to dividend to preference shareholders. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the company.

On winding up of the company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

b. Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Number	(% of total shares)	Number	(% of total shares)
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid held by Sherisha Solar LLP	27,206,720	100%	27,206,720	100%
	27,206,720	**100%**	**27,206,720**	**100%**

16. Other Equity

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Retained Earnings	(52,436,044)	(52,782,933)
Securities Premium Reserve	80,120,160	80,120,160
Total	27,684,116	27,337,227

A RETAINED EARNINGS

Opening Balance	(52,782,933)	(6,407,809)
Add : Surplus/Loss during the year	346,889	(46,375,124)
Less: Transferred to General Reserve	-	-
Closing Balance	(52,436,044)	(52,782,933)

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B SECURITY PREMIUM RESERVE		
Opening Balance	80,120,160	29,178,720
Add: Transferred during the year	-	50,941,440
Closing Balance	80,120,160	80,120,160
Total	**27,684,116**	**27,337,227**

17. Borrowings- Long Term

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
SECURED		
Bank Borrowings	-	3,56,02,758
Less: Current Maturities of Long term Borrwings	-	(22,60,632)
Total	-	3,33,42,126

Bank Borrowings were paid off during the year and the charge on plant and machinery is withdrawn by the bank.

UNSECURED		
Inter Corporate Deposits from Related Parties	10,79,79,577	3,62,12,478
Other Loans	-	-
Total	10,79,79,577	3,62,12,478

Inter Corporate Loans are taken for working capital requirements. The loan carries an interest rate of 8% per annum on the outstanding amount. Interest is not charged by Sherisha Solar LLP after its Conversion from Private Limited Company (28^{th} October 2020).

18. Trade Payable Due to

Micro and Small Enterprise	1,20,128	6,130
Other than Micro and Small Enterprise	13,59,150	1,73,75,679
Total	14,79,278	1,73,81,809

(Refer Note 31)

19. Other Financial Liabilities – Current

Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2,832,169	350,182
Current maturities on longterm borrowings		2,260,632
Other Payables	477,907	137,760
Total	3,310,076	2,748,574

20. Provision

Provision	90,290	
Total	90,290	-

21. Other Current Liabilities

Salary Payable	-	2,31,382
Statutory Dues (GST, TDS, etc.,)	3,54,822	2,73,333
Total	**3,54,822**	**5,04,714**

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22. Revenue from Operations

	For the Year ended 31-Mar-21	For the Year ended 31-Mar-20
Sale of Power	1,09,02,059	67,44,316
Unbilled Revenue	12,81,163	61,091
Total	1,21,83,222	68,05,407

23. Other Income

Interest Income	9,48,257	8,56,014
Other Income	37,79,408	-
Total	47,27,665	8,56,014

24. Employee Benefit Expenses

Salaries and wages	26,81,061	1,51,32,334
Contribution to Provident Funds and Other Funds	1,32,409	4,51,111
Staff Welfare	-	2,45,782
Total	28,13,470	1,58,29,227

25. Finance Cost

Interest cost	76,68,981	51,49,321
Interest on ICD	46,88,590	3,89,091
Interest On Term Loan	18,93,686	45,77,456
Loan Processing -Amortised Cost	10,86,705	1,82,774
Other Borrowing Cost	66,423	4,92,110
Total	77,35,403	56,41,431

26. Depreciation & Amortisation

Depreciation	1,37,71,384	91,33,500
Preliminary Expenses Write off	-	48,000
	1,37,71,384	91,81,500

27. Other Expenses

Rates and Taxes	51,989	315,056
Professional Fees	1,324,266	1,958,888
Rent	54,000	2,861,843
Payment to Auditors	429,900	126,800
Travelling Expenses	111,434	7,931,463
Operations and Maintenance	1,048,301	2,165,475
Insurance Expenses	326,903	126,148
Miscellaneous Expenses	241,979	1,166,794
Total	3,588,772	16,652,467

Payment to Auditors

Statutory Audit	315,000	100,000
Certification & Other Charges	114,900	26,800
	429,900	126,800

28. Tax Expenses

	For the year ended 31st March 2021	For the year ended 31st March 2020
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax	(1,13,45,030)	67,31,920
Tax reported in Profit & Loss	**(1,13,45,030)**	**67,31,920**

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
A Deferred Tax Liabilties (Net)		
<u>Deferred Tax Liabilities</u>		
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation for financial reporting	1,76,76,291	1,12,11,383
Gross Deferred Tax Liability	**1,76,76,291**	**1,12,11,383**
<u>Deferred Tax Assets</u>		
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation for financial reporting	1,80,92,482	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	2,82,544
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	**1,80,92,482**	**2,82,544**
Net Deferred Tax Liability (Asset)	**(4,16,191)**	**1,09,28,839**
B <u>Reconciliation of Deferred Tax liability</u>		
Opening Deferred Tax Laibility	**1,09,28,839**	**41,96,919**
Deferred Credit recorded in Statement of Profit & Loss	(1,13,45,030)	67,31,920
Deferred Tax change recorded in OCI	-	-
Closing Deferred Tax Liability / (Asset) (Net)	**(4,16,191)**	**1,09,28,839**

29. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

	31-03-2021	31-03-2020
a. Net profit after Tax/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders for calculation of EPS	3,46,889	(4,63,75,124)
b. Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period	27,20,672	14,49,456
c. Basic / Dilutive Earnings per share	0.13	(31.99)

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30. **Related Party Transactions**

a. Name of the Related Party and Nature of Relationship

Nature of Relationship	Name of the Related Party
Ultimate Holding Company	Sunedison Infrastructure Limited (From 3-Jan-2020)
Holding Company	Sherisha Solar LLP**
Subsidiary Companies	SIL Jupiter Solar Private Limited
	SIL Mercury Solar Private Limited
	SIL Neptune Solar Private Limited
	Sunedison Rooftop Solar SPV Six Private Limited
Entities in which share holders / directors exert significant influence	Sherisha Technologies Private Limited
	SILRES Energy Solutions Private Limited
	Sherisha Solar SPV Two Private Limited
	SIL Rooftop Solar Power Private Limited
	Torrid Solar Power Private Limited
	Engender Developers Private Limited
Directors	Kalpesh Kumar
	Shankar

* as identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors

** Sherisha Solar LLP was converted from Sherisha Solar Private Limited on October 28, 2020.

b. Transaction with Related Parties

Nature of the Transaction	Name of Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Equity Shares Issued (Issue Price)	Sherisha Solar LLP	-	6,79,21,920
Slump Sale of Assets & Liabilities (Consideration)	Engender Developers Private Limited	7,00,83,448	-
Capital Advance Given	Sunedison Infrastructure Limited	13,56,87,290	3,04,78,922
Capital Work in Progress	Sunedison Infrastructure Limited	11,95,55,432	4,71,93,701
Investment in Subsidiary	SIL Jupiter Solar Private Limited	9,99,990	-
Investment in Subsidiary	SIL Mercury Solar Private Limited	9,99,990	-
Investment in Subsidiary	SIL Neptune Solar Private Limited	9,99,990	-
Investment in Subsidiary	Sunedison Rooftop Solar SPV Six Pvt Ltd	9,99,990	-
Sale of Investment (Consideration)	Wither Solar Energy Private Limited (Sold to SIL Rooftop Solar Private Limited)	17,37,000	-
Project Management Service - CWIP	Sherisha Solar LLP	14,51,400	-
Interest Income	SIL Jupiter Solar Private Limited	8,321	-
Interest Income	SIL Mercury Solar Private Limited	8,321	-
Interest Income	SIL Neptune Solar Private Limited	8,354	-
Interest Income	Sunedison Rooftop Solar SPV Six Pvt Ltd	8,321	-
Interest Expense	Sherisha Solar LLP	43,08,843	2,42,282
Interest Expense	SILRES Energy Solutions Private Limited	3,13,564	1,46,809
Interest Expense	SIL Rooftop Solar Power Private Limited	66,182	-
Operation & Maintenance	Sunedison Infrastructure Limited	6,13,698	-
Rent	Sherisha Technologies Private Limited	-	26,47,963
Advance Given	Sunedison Infrastructure Limited	1,62,145	-
Amount Received from Debtors	Sherisha Technologies Private Limited	-	4,16,45,570
Amount Received from Debtors	Torrid Solar Power Private Limited	-	16,20,000
Loan Repayment Received	Sherisha Solar SPV Two Private Limited	-	2,21,635
Loan Advanced	Sherisha Solar SPV Two Private Limited	-	2,21,635
Loan Repaid	Sherisha Technologies Private Limited	-	74,13,130
Loan Borrowed	Sherisha Technologies Private Limited	-	75,70,606
Loan Repayment Received	Sherisha Solar LLP	-	42,90,658
Loan Advanced	Sherisha Solar LLP	-	42,90,658
Loan Repaid	SILRES Energy Solutions Private Limited	50,00,000	-
Loan Borrowed	SILRES Energy Solutions Private Limited	4,00,000	50,50,000
Loan Repaid	SIL Rooftop Solar Power Private Limited	62,93,125	-
Loan Borrowed	SIL Rooftop Solar Power Private Limited	1,28,73,127	5,23,125
Loan Advanced	SIL Jupiter Solar Private Limited	2,08,751	-
Loan Advanced	SIL Mercury Solar Private Limited	2,08,751	-
Loan Advanced	SIL Neptune Solar Private Limited	2,09,751	-
Loan Advanced	Sunedison Rooftop Solar SPV Six Pvt Ltd	2,08,751	-
Loan Repaid	Engender Developers Private Limited	3,44,37,000	-
Loan Borrowed	Engender Developers Private Limited	3,44,37,000	-
Loan Repaid	Sherisha Solar LLP	7,72,87,323	39,61,635
Loan Borrowed	Sherisha Solar LLP	14,65,51,296	10,30,46,033

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c. **Balance at Year end**

Nature of the Transaction	Name of Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Creditors	Sunedison Infrastructure Limited	1,20,128	1,64,13,481
Advance Receivable	Sunedison Infrastructure Limited	1,62,142	-
Creditors	Sherisha Solar LLP	13,59,150	-
Interest Receivable	SIL Jupiter Solar Private Limited	7,697	-
Interest Receivable	SIL Mercury Solar Private Limited	7,697	-
Interest Receivable	SIL Neptune Solar Private Limited	7,727	-
Interest Receivable	Sunedison Rooftop Solar SPV Six Pvt Ltd	7,697	-
Interest Payable	Sherisha Solar LLP	23,48,734	2,18,054
Interest Payable	SILRES Energy Solutions Private Limited	4,22,216	1,32,128
Interest Payable	SIL Rooftop Solar Power Private Limited	61,219	-
Loan Payable	SILRES Energy Solutions Private Limited	4,50,000	50,50,000
Loan Payable	SIL Rooftop Solar Power Private Limited	71,03,127	5,23,125
Loan Payable	Sherisha Solar LLP	10,04,26,450	3,11,62,478

31. Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

The management has identified certain enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company, and which qualify under the definition of 'Micro and Small Enterprises' as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("the Act"). Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31st March 2021 and 31st March 2020 have been made in the financial statements based on information available with the Company and relied upon by the auditors.

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2021	As at 31-Mar-2020
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	120,128	6,130
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

32. Fair.Value Measurements

A. Financial Instrument by Category

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021			Fair value hierarchy		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Level I	Level II	Level III
Financial Assets						
Investment in Equity Instruments	-	-	39,99,960	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	48,76,926	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	11,48,328	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	8,36,004	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	3,38,68,197	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	-	-	**4,47,29,415**	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	10,79,79,577	-	-	
Trade Payable	-	-	14,79,278	-	-	
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	33,10,076	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	-	**11,27,68,932**	-	-	

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020			Fair value hierarchy		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Level I	Level II	Level III
Financial Assets						
Investment in Equity Instruments	-	-	90,000	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	12,65,006	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	13,59,669	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	11,64,465	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	3,92,92,243	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	-	-	**4,31,71,383**	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	6,95,54,604	-	-	-
Trade Payable	-	-	1,73,81,809	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	27,48,574	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	-	**8,96,84,987**	-	-	-

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 - Inputs 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).
Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Accordingly, these are classified as level 3 of fair value hierarchy.

B. Financial risk management

The Company business activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks, namely liquidity risk, foreign currency risks and credit risk. The Company's management has the overall responsibility for establishing and governing the Company risk management framework. The management is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company risk management policies. The Company risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set and monitor appropriate risk limits and controls, periodically review the changes in market conditions and reflect the changes in the policy accordingly. The key risks and mitigating actions are also placed before the Board of directors of the Company.

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from Company's trade receivables and other financial assets.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure which is as follows:

	Carrying amount	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Trade receivables	48,76,926	12,65,006
Cash and cash equivalents	11,48,328	13,59,669
Loans	8,36,004	11,64,465
Other financial assets	3,38,68,197	3,92,92,243
	4,07,29,455	**4,30,81,383**

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Trade receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks as at the reporting dates which has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions are evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good with low credit risk.

ii. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligation, associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing 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. Having regards to the nature of the business wherein the Company is able to generate fixed cash flows over a period of time and to optimize the cost of funding, the Company, from time to time, funds its long -term investment from short-term sources. The short-term borrowings can be roll forward or, if required, can be refinanced from long term borrowings. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021

	As at 31 March 2021			
Particulars	**Less than one year**	**1-2 years**	**2 years and above**	**Total**
Borrowings	-	-	10,79,79,577	10,79,79,577
Trade Payables	14,79,278	-	-	14,79,278
Other Financial Liabilities	33,10,076	-	-	33,10,076
Total	**47,89,355**	**-**	**-**	**11,27,68,932**

	As at 31 March 2020			
Particulars	**Less than one year**	**1-2 years**	**2 years and above**	**Total**
Borrowings	-	22,60,632	6,72,93,972	6,95,54,604
Trade Payables	1,73,81,809	-	-	1,73,81,809
Other Financial Liabilities	27,48,574	-	-	27,48,574
Total	**2,01,30,383**	**22,60,632**	**6,72,93,972**	**8,96,84,987**

(iii) Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's operations are largely within India and hence the exposure to foreign currency risk is very minimal.

33. Segment Reporting

The Company is mainly engaged in the business of generation and selling of power in India. Based on the information reported for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of performance, there are no reportable segments in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108-'Operating Segments', notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

34. The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID -19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. The Company has evaluated impact of this pandemic on its business operations,

assessed the Company's liquidity position for the next one year and evaluated the recoverability and carrying value of its assets as at March 31, 2021. Based on its review, consideration of internal and external information up to the date of approval of these financial statements and current indicators of future economic conditions relevant to the Company's operations, management has concluded that there are no adjustments required to the Company's financial statements. However, the estimated impact of COVID 19 might vary from the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

35. Previous year's figures are regrouped / rearranged, where necessary, to confirm to the current year's presentation

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements :1-35

As per our report of even date

For ABCD & Co,
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S

ABCD & CO. CHENNAI-14 FRN 016415S CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vinay Kumar Bachhawat
Partner
Membership No: 214520
Place: Chennai,
Date: 05.08.2021

For Broil Solar Energy Pvt Ltd

Kalpesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 07966090

Shankar
Director
DIN: 08088393

BROIL SOLAR ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED