

SIL GOVINDAM POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TN2020PTC133692

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021

(All amounts are in Indian rupees, unless otherwise stated)

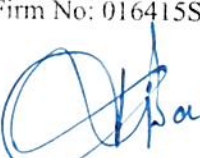


	Notes	As at 31-Mar-21
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Financial Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	65,782
Other Financial assets	5	10,000
Total Current assets		75,782
Total Assets		75,782
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
Equity Share Capital	6	100,000
Other Equity	7	(173,104)
Total Equity		(73,104)
LIABILITIES		
Non-Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings	8	89,715
Total Non-Current Liabilities		89,715
Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
Other Financial Liabilities	9	54,159
Other Current Liabilities	10	5,012
Total Current Liabilities		59,171
Total Liabilities		148,886
Total Equity and Liabilities		75,782

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements :1-19

As per our report of even date

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

For SIL Govindam Power Private Limited


Vinay Kumar Bachhawat Partner
Membership No: 214520
Place: Chennai,
Date: 05.08.2021
Kalpesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 07966090
Neelu Pokharna
Director
DIN: 01058187

SIL GOVINDAM POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TN2020PTC133692

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31 March 2021 (Jan 2020 – Mar 2021)*(All amounts are in Indian rupees, unless otherwise stated)*


		For the period ended 31-Mar-21
INCOME		
Revenue From Operations		
Other Income		-
Total Income		<u>-</u>
EXPENSES		
Finance Costs		
Other Expenses	11	3,373
Total expenses	12	<u>169,731</u>
		<u>173,104</u>
Profit / (Loss) Before tax		-
TAX EXPENSES		
Current Tax		(173,104)
Deferred Tax		-
Profit for the Year		(173,104)
Other Comprehensive Income		-
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss</i>		
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations, net		-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		<u>(173,104)</u>
Earnings per equity share (of face value of Rs. 10 each)		
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share	13	(1.73)

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements: 1-19

As per our report of even date

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

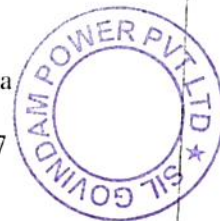
For SIL Govindam Power Pvt Ltd


Vinay Kumar Bachhawat
Partner

Membership No: 214520

Place: Chennai

Date: 05.08.2021.

Kalpesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 07966090Neelu Pokharna
Director
DIN: 01058187

SIL GOVINDAM POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TN2020PTC133692

Cash Flow Statement for the period ended March 31, 2021 (Jan 2020 – Mar 2021)

(All amounts are in Indian rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021
A. Cash flow from operating activities	
Net Profit/ (Loss) before tax	(173,104)
Adjustments for:	
Interest income	-
Interest expense	3,373
Operating loss before working capital changes	(169,731)
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets :	
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities :	
Other Financial Assets	(10,000)
Other Financial Liabilities	54,100
Other Current Liabilities	5,012
Cash used in operations	(120,619)
B. Cash flow from investing activities	
Purchase of Fixed Assets (CWIP)	-
Net cash flow from / (used) investing activities	-
C. Cash flow from financing activities	
Proceeds from / (Repayment of) Non Current Borrowings	89,715
Proceeds from Share Capital	100,000
Interest Paid	(3,314)
Net cash flow from / (used) in financing activities	186,401
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	65,782
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	65,782
Cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement	65,782
Cash on hand	-
Balance with banks in current account	65,782
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance sheet	65,782

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: 1-19

As per our report of even date

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

For SIL Govindam Power Private Limited

Vinay Kumar Bachhawat
Partner

Membership No: 214520

Place: Chennai,

Date: 05.08.2021.

Kalpesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 07966090Neelu Pokharna
Director
DIN: 01058187

SIL GOVINDAM POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TN2020PTC133692

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31 March 2021 (Jan 2020 – Mar 2021)

(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 9th January 2020	-	-
Issue of equity shares	10,000	100,000
As at 31st March 2021	10,000	100,000

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium Reserve	Total equity attributable to equity holders
As at 9th January 2020	-	-	-
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(173,104)	-	(173,104)
As at 31st March 2021	(173,104)	-	(173,104)

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements: 1-19

As per our report of even date


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




Vinay Kumar Bachhawat
Partner
Membership No: 214520

For SIL Govindam Power Private Limited


Kalpesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 07966090


Neelu Pokharna
Director
DIN: 01058187



Place: Chennai
Date: 05.08.2021

SIL GOVINDAM POWER PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40100TN2020PTC133692

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2021 (Jan 2020 – Mar 2021)

(All amounts are in Indian rupees, unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate Information

SIL GOVINDAM POWER PRIVATE LIMITED is incorporated in Jan 2020 having its registered office in Chennai, Tamilnadu, registered under the Companies Act 2013. The company is engaged in Production, collection and distribution of electricity.

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 company's financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021 are prepared in accordance with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 as prescribed under Sec 133 of the Act and the company adopted all the Ind AS.

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

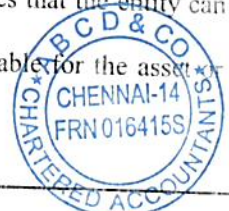
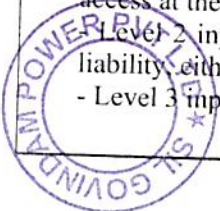
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair 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.



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. 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.

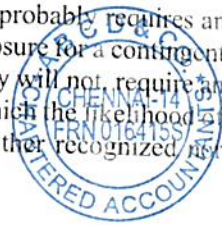
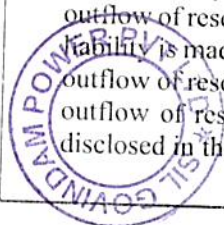
Minimum Alternate Tax ("MAT") paid in accordance with tax laws, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the company would pay normal income tax after tax holiday period and accordingly, 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.

e. 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. contracts 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.

f. 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.

g. 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.

h. 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.

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.

i. 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.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalent

	As at 31-Mar-21
Cash on hand	-
Balance with Banks	-
In Current Accounts	65,782
In Fixed Deposits	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	<u>65,782</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Cash Flow Statements	<u>65,782</u>

5. Other Financial Assets- Current

Others	-
Total	<u>10,000</u>
	<u>10,000</u>

6. Share Capital

	As at 31 March 2021
Authorised	
10000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	100,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up	<u>100,000</u>
10000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	100,000
	<u>100,000</u>

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

Equity Shares

At the commencement of the year

Shares issued during the year

At the end of the year

31 March 2021	
Number	Amount
-	-
10,000	100,000
10,000	100,000

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

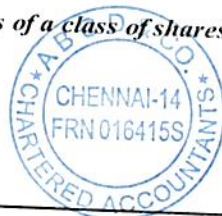
The company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time after subject to dividend to preference shareholders. The 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

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid held by
SIL Rooftop Solar Power Private Limited
Neelu Pokharna

31 March 2021	
Number	(% of total shares)
51,000	51%
49,000	49%
100,000	100%



	As at 31-Mar-21
7. Other Equity	
Retained Earnings	
Total	(173,104)
	<u>(173,104)</u>
A RETAINED EARNINGS	
Opening Balance	
Add : Surplus/Loss during the year	-
	(173,104)
Less: Transferred to General Reserve	
Closing Balance	-
	<u>(173,104)</u>
Total	<u>(173,104)</u>
8. Borrowings – Unsecured	
Inter Corporate Deposits from Related Parties	
Other Loans	89,715
Total	-
(Refer Note-14)	<u>89,715</u>
9. Other Financial Liabilities – Current	
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	
Other Payables	59
Total	54,100
	<u>54,159</u>
10. Other Current Liabilities	
Statutory Dues (TDS, GST etc)	
Total	5,012
	<u>5,012</u>
11. Finance Cost	
	For the period ended
Interest cost	31-Mar-21
Total	3,373
	<u>3,373</u>
12. Other Expenses	
Rates and Taxes	
Professional Fees	2,251
Payment to Auditors	81,150
Total	86,330
	<u>169,731</u>
Payment to Auditors	
Statutory Audit	
Certification & Other Charges	75,000
	<u>11,330</u>
	<u>86,330</u>
13. 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.

	As at
	31-Mar-21
a. Net profit after Tax/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders for calculation of EPS	(173,104)
b. Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period	100,000
c. Basic/Dilutive earnings per share	(1.73)

14. 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	SIL Rooftop Solar Power Private Limited (From 1st Oct 2020)
	Sherisha Solar LLP** (Till 1st October 2020)
Entities in which share holders / directors exert significant influence	Sherisha Technolgies Pvt Ltd
	Megamic Electronics
Directors	Neelu Pokharna
	Kalpesh Kumar

* 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

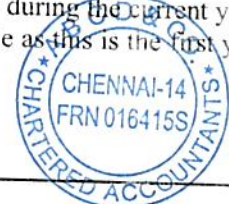
Nature of the Transaction	Name of Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Transfer of Equity Shares (Face Value)	Sherisha Solar LLP to SIL Rooftop Private Limited	51,000
Interest Expense	SIL Rooftop Solar Power Pvt Ltd	59
Interest Expense	Sherisha Technolgies Pvt Ltd	3,314
Loan Repaid	Sherisha Solar LLP	2,251
Loan Borrowed	Sherisha Solar LLP	2,251
Loan Repaid	Sherisha Technolgies Pvt Ltd	86,650
Loan Borrowed	Sherisha Technolgies Pvt Ltd	86,650
Loan Borrowed	SIL Rooftop Solar Power Pvt Ltd	89,715

c. Balance at Year end

Nature of the Transaction	Name of Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Loan Payable	SIL Rooftop Solar Power Pvt Ltd	89,715
Interest Payable	SIL Rooftop Solar Power Pvt Ltd	59

15. First time adoption of Ind AS

The company has prepared its first Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) compliant Financials Statements. The company had prepared these financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 as it become a subsidiary of a listed company during the current year. The Company was incorporated on 09-01-2020 and transitional provisions are not applicable as this is the first year of incorporation.



16. 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						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	65,782	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	54,286	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	-	-	120,068	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	89,715	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	54,159	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	-	143,874	-	-	-

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
Cash and cash equivalents	65,782
Other financial assets	10,000
	75,782

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 2021

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021			Total
	Less than one year	1-2 years	2 years and above	
Borrowings	-	-	89,715	89,715
Other Financial Liabilities	54,159	-	-	54,159
Total	54,159	-	89,715	143,874

(iii) Foreign Currency Risk

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

17. 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.

18. 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.

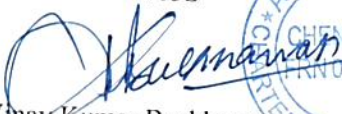
19. Previous year's figures are not applicable since this is first year for financial statement presentation.

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements: 1-19

As per our report of even date


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

For SIL Govindam Power Private Limited


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




Kalpesh Kumar
Director
DIN: 07966090


Neelu Pokharna
Director
DIN: 01058187

