

SPANGLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40104KA2015PTC081477

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	100,769,956	113,601,707
Financial Assets			
Loans	5	10,094,830	12,346,488
Other Financial assets	6	4,643,176	-
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	24	5,561,037	-
Total Non-Current Assets		121,068,999	125,948,195
CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	7	39,969,512	29,051,177
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	166,248	121,915
Other Financial assets	9	20,000	-
Other Current Assets	10	155,819	115,660
Total Current assets		40,311,579	29,288,752
Total Assets		161,380,577	155,236,947
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	11	100,000	100,000
Other Equity	12	67,994,888	42,195,599
Total Equity		68,094,888	42,295,599
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	13	85,284,756	84,320,108
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	24	-	20,656,660
Total Non-Current Liabilities		85,284,756	104,976,768
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables Due to	14		
Micro and Small Enterprises		940,747	1,056,450
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		-	44,000
Other Financial Liabilities	15	6,994,428	6,860,128
Provisions	16	31,785	-
Other Current Liabilities	17	33,973	4,003
Total Current Liabilities		8,000,933	7,964,581
Total Liabilities		93,285,689	112,941,349
Total Equity and Liabilities		161,380,577	155,236,947

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements : 1-32

As per our report of even date

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

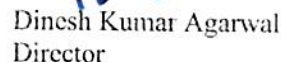

Vinay Kumar Bachhawat - Partner
Membership No: 214520
Place: Chennai,
Date : 05.08.2021



For Spangle Energy Pvt Ltd


Sunny Jain
Director

DIN: 07544759


Dinesh Kumar Agarwal
Director

DIN: 07544757



SPANGLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40104KA2015PTC081477

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021*(All amounts are in Indian rupees, unless otherwise stated)***INCOME**

		For the Year ended 31-Mar-21	For the Year ended 31-Mar-20
Revenue From Operations	18	25,236,492	25,445,801
Other Income	19	155,810	-
Total Income		25,392,302	25,445,801

EXPENSES

Employee Benefit Expenses	20	228,624	-
Finance Costs	21	11,814,243	11,238,468
Depreciation / Amortisation Expenses	22	12,831,751	14,475,918
Other Expenses	23	5,355,590	2,837,661
Total expenses		30,230,208	28,552,047

Profit / (Loss) Before tax

		(4,837,907)	(3,106,246)
--	--	-------------	-------------

Less: Tax Expenses

Current Tax

Deferred Tax

Profit for the Year**Other Comprehensive Income**

Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss

Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations,

Total Comprehensive Income for the year

		21,379,790	(5,248,244)
--	--	------------	-------------

Earnings per equity share (of face value of Rs. 10 each)

Basic Earnings Per Share	25	2,138	(525)
Diluted Earnings Per Share		89	(30)

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements : 1-32

As per our report of even date

For ABCD & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Firm No: 016415S

For Spangle Energy Pvt Ltd



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


Sunny Jain
Director
DIN: 07544759



Dinesh Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 07544757


SPANGLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40104KA2015PTC081477

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	(4,837,907)	(3,106,246)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Depreciation	12,831,751	14,467,918
Interest expense	11,810,308	11,025,410
Operating loss before working capital changes	19,804,152	22,387,082
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets :		
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities :		
Trade Receivables	(10,918,334)	(13,508,588)
Other Financial Assets	(4,663,176)	-
Other Current Assets	(40,159)	(3,674)
Loans	2,230,000	-
Trade Payables	(159,703)	(30,766,436)
Other Financial Liabilities	72,015	31,797
Provisions	31,785	
Other Current Liabilities	29,970	2,003
Cash used in operations	6,386,550	(21,857,816)
Net cash flow from / (used) in operating activities	6,386,550	(21,857,816)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets	-	-
Net cash flow from / (used) investing activities	-	-
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from / (Repayment of) Current & Non Current Borrowings	(2,309,080)	(7,487,551)
Interest Paid	(9,308,969)	(9,364,976)
Increase in Share Capital	5,275,832	38,830,623
Net cash flow from / (used) in financing activities	(6,342,217)	21,978,096
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	44,333	120,280
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	121,915	1,635
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	166,248	121,915
Cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement	166,248	121,915
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with banks in current account	166,248	121,915
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance sheet	166,248	121,915

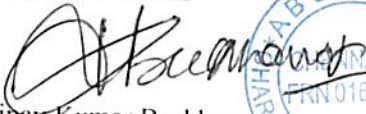
Notes

- 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.
 - Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet.
- See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements : 1-32

As per our report of even date


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

For Spangle Energy Pvt Ltd


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




Sunny Jain
Director
DIN: 07544759


Dinesh Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 07544757



SPANGLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40104KA2015PTC081477

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 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 31st March 2020	10,000	100,000
Issue of equity shares	-	-
As at 31st March 2021	10,000	100,000

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument	Items of Other Comprehensive income	Total equity attributable to equity holders
As at 31 March 2020	(53,209,353)	95,404,951	-	42,195,599
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	21,379,790		-	21,379,790
Preference Shares @.01% Dividend Issued		4,419,500		4,419,500
As at 31 March 2021	(31,829,563)	99,824,451	-	67,994,888

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements : 1-32

As per our report of even date

For ABCD & Co,
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S
Vinay Kumar Bachhawat
Partner
Membership No: 214520

For Spangle Energy Pvt Ltd


Sunny Jain
Director
DIN: 07544759
Dinesh Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 07544757Place: Chennai
Date: 05.08.2021

SPANGLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40104KA2015PTC081477

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

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

1. Corporate Information

SPANGLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED is incorporated in July 2015 having its registered office in Karnataka, 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 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. 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

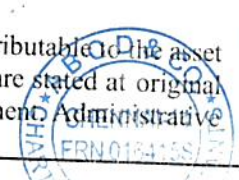
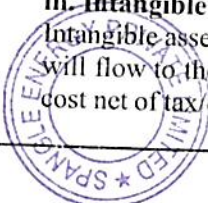
Tangible property, plant and equipment (PPE) acquired by the Company are reported at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The acquisition cost includes any cost attributable for bringing an asset to its working condition net of tax/duty credits availed, 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 allocated and capitalised as a part of the cost of the intangible assets. Expenses on software support and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which such costs are incurred.

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
Tools & Equipments	5 Years
Furniture Fittings	10 Years
Plant and Machineries	25 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.

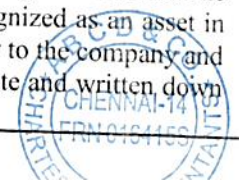
vii. De-recognition of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset

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. 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.

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.



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.



— Space is left intentionally blank —



4. Property, Plant and Equipment
Tangible Assets

Description	Plant & Machinery	Tools & Equipments	Furniture	Total
Gross Block				
Balance as at 31st March 2020	157,500,000	7,493	36,000	157,543,493
Additions	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	157,500,000	7,493	36,000	157,543,493
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance as at 31st March 2020	43,914,345	4,476	22,965	43,941,786
Charge for the year	12,827,017	1,360	3,374	12,831,751
Balance as at 31st March 2021	56,741,362	5,836	26,339	56,773,537
Net Block				
Balance as at 31st March 2021	100,758,638	1,657	9,661	100,769,956
Balance as at 31st March 2020	113,585,655	3,017	13,035	113,601,707

5. Loans – Non Current

(Unsecured, Considered Good)

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Loans and advances to Related parties	-	-
Other Loans and Advances	10,094,830	12,346,488
Total	10,094,830	12,346,488

6. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(Non-Current)

Bank Deposits

Total

	4,643,176	-
Total	4,643,176	-

7. Trade Receivables

(Unsecured, Considered Good)

Trade Receivables

Total

(Refer Note: 28 & 29)

	39,969,512	29,051,177
Total	39,969,512	29,051,177

8. Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash on hand

Balance with Banks

In Current Accounts

In Fixed Deposits

Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet

Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Cash Flow Statements

	-	-
	166,248	121,915
	166,248	121,915
	166,248	121,915

9. Other Financial Assets

(Unsecured, Considered Good)

Others

Total

	20,000	-
Total	20,000	-



10. Other Current Assets*(Unsecured, Considered Good)*

Balance with Govt Authorities	14,691	2,057
Others	141,128	113,603
Total	155,819	115,660

11. Share Capital

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Authorised		
10000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	100,000	100,000
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
10000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	100,000	100,000
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

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

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
At the commencement of the year	10,000	100,000	10,000	100,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	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.

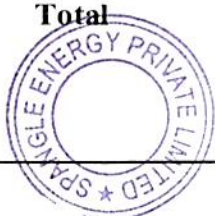
b. Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

	Number	(% of total shares)	Number	(% of total shares)
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid held by Sherisha Solar LLP			74,000	74%
SIL Rooftop Solar Power Private Limited	74,000	74%		
Shashidhar	26,000	26%	26,000	26%
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

As a part of Framework agreement, identified C&I business under Sherisha Solar Private Limited (SSPL) were transferred to SIL Rooftop Solar Power Private Limited (Holding of SSPL) for a valued business consideration. SSPL later has been converted into Sherisha Solar LLP (SLLP) on October 29, 2020. On Dec 15th, SS LLP ownership of 36% of the partnership interest & economic interest constituting 99% has been transferred to the SunEdison Infrastructure Limited (SIL - holding of SIL Rooftop Solar Power Private Ltd).

12. Other Equity

Retained Earnings	(31,829,563)	(53,209,353)
Equity component of optionally convertible preference share	99,824,451	95,404,951
Total	67,994,888	42,195,599



A RETAINED EARNINGS

Opening Balance	(53,209,353)	(47,961,109)
Add : Surplus/Loss during the year	21,379,790	(5,248,244)
	(31,829,563)	(53,209,353)
Less: Transfer to General Reserve	-	-
Closing Balance	(31,829,563)	(53,209,353)

B EQUITY COMPONENT OF COMPOUND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

Opening balance	95,404,951	62,877,658
Add: Shares issued during the year	5,275,832	38,830,623
Less: Liability component of Redeemable preference shares / OCPRS	856,332	6,303,330
Closing Balance	99,824,451	95,404,951
Total	67,994,888	42,195,599

(Refer notes 13)

The compound financial instrument relate to the Optionally convertible preference shares ('OCPS') issued by the company.

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Authorised share capital		
3,00,000 Preference shares of ₹ 10 each	3,000,000	3,000,000
	3,000,000	3,000,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up share capital		
234404 (Previous year: 224652) Optionally Convertible Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each	2,344,040	2,246,520
	2,344,040	2,246,520

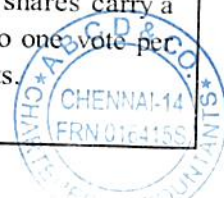
b. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Optionally convertible Preference Shares				
At the commencement of the year	224,652	2,246,520	148,063	1,480,630
Shares issued during the year	9,752	97,520	76,589	765,890
Shares redeemed during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	234,404	2,344,040	224,652	2,246,520

c. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to preference EPS

0.01 % Optionally convertible non-cumulative preference shares were issued in the month of March' 19 (148063 Shares @ Rs.10; Premium of Rs.497), December' 19 (76589 Shares @ Rs.10; Premium of Rs.497) & August' 20(9752 Shares @ Rs.10; Premium of Rs.531) pursuant to the share holders agreement. Optionally convertible non - cumulative preference shares are convertible into equity share of par value Rs.10/- in the ratio of 1:1.

These preference shares are convertible at any time on or before the end of nineteenth year from the date of issuance at the option of the company. Preference shares shall be mandatorily converted to equity shares upon completion of a period of 19 (Nineteen) years from the date of issuance and allotment of such preference shares. The holders of these shares are entitled to a non-cumulative dividend 0.01%. Preference shares carry a preferential right as to dividend over equity shareholders. The preference shares are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company on any resolutions of the Company directly involving their rights.



d. Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Number	%	Number	%
Sherisha Solar LLP			224,652	100%
SIL Rooftop Solar Power Private Limited	234,404	100%		
	234,404	100%	224,652	100%

13. Borrowings- Long Term

	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
SECURED		
Bank Borrowings	57,288,429	68,028,795
Less: Current Maturities of Long term Borrowings	6,768,000	6,768,000
Total	50,520,429	61,260,795

Bank Borrowings includes the Term loan sanctioned of Rs 9.50 crores during the year 2017-18, with a current outstanding as on 31.03.2021 amounting to Rs5,72,88,429 (March 2020: 6,80,28,795). The loan is repayable by Jun 2030. Loan is secured by hypothecation of all Plant & Machineries procured for setting up the project & farmer's land of 13 acres, personal guarantee of Sunny Chandrakumar Jain, Anil Jain, Shashidhara, Corporate guarantee of Sherisha Solar LLP, Refex Industries Limited & Sherisha Technologies Private Limited. Collateral Security of Thiruporur Property measuring 4 acres and 19 cents held by Refex Industries Limited, assignment of Power Purchase Agreement and Pledge of 51% of Promoter Share. The loan carries an interest rate of 11.75% as on 31.03.2021(31.03.2020:12.20%).

UNSECURED

Inter Corporate Deposits from Related Parties	11,379,467	2,948,181
0.01 % Non- Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares	23,384,860	20,111,132
Total	34,764,327	23,059,313

0.01 % Optionally convertible non-cumulative preference shares were issued in the month of March' 19 (148063 Shares @ Rs.10; Premium of Rs.497), December' 19 (76589 Shares @ Rs.10; Premium of Rs.497) & August' 20 (9752 Shares @ Rs.10; Premium of Rs.531) pursuant to the shareholders agreement. Optionally convertible non - cumulative preference shares are convertible into equity share of par value Rs.10/- in the ratio of 1:1.

As per Accounting Standards (GAAP), the Par value of the Preference Shares are grouped under Share Capital & Premium paid on the Preference Shares are grouped under Securities Premium Reserve. Since the OCPS are in nature of compound financial instrument, as per Ind AS classification, the Equity component of the Preference Shares is regrouped under the Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument, the financial liability portion of the OCPS shares are grouped under the Long-term borrowings (Unsecured)& Interest (calculated on EIR method) is charged till its redeemed / converted. Equity portion of OCPS is grouped under Other Equity.

Inter Corporate Loans are taken for working capital requirements. The loan carries an interest rate of 8% per annum on the outstanding amount. (Refer note 26)

14. Trade Payable Due to

Micro and Small Enterprise	940,747	1,056,450
Other than Micro and Small Enterprise	-	44,000
Total	940,747	1,100,450

(Refer Note 27)

15. Other Financial Liabilities – Current

Interest accrued but not paid	79,413	17,128
Current maturities on Longterm borrowings	6,768,000	6,768,000
Other Payables	147,015	75,000
	6,994,428	6,860,128



16. Provisions		
Provision	31,785	
Total	<u>31,785</u>	-
17. Other Current Liabilities		
Statutory Dues (GST, TDS, etc.)	33,973	4,003
Total	<u>33,973</u>	<u>4,003</u>
18. Revenue from Operations		
	For the Year ended	For the Year ended
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Sale of Power	25,236,492	25,445,801
Total	<u>25,236,492</u>	<u>25,445,801</u>
19. Other Income		
Interest Income	155,810	-
Total	<u>155,810</u>	-
20. Employee Benefit Expenses		
Salaries and wages	228,624	-
Total	<u>228,624</u>	-
21. Finance Cost		
Interest cost		
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposits	11,810,308	11,025,410
Commitment Interest - Term Loan	465,620	19,031
Interest on Term Loan	83,704	84,606
Loan Processing Charges- Amortised	8,821,930	9,280,370
Interest on Financial Liability - OCPS	21,658	23,884
Other Borrowing Cost	2,417,396	1,617,519
Total	<u>3,935</u>	<u>213,058</u>
	<u>11,814,243</u>	<u>11,238,468</u>
22. Depreciation & Amortisation		
Depreciation	12,831,751	14,467,918
Preliminary Expenses Write off	-	8,000
	<u>12,831,751</u>	<u>14,475,918</u>
23. Other Expenses		
Rates and Taxes	6,500	145,426
Professional Fees	295,103	325,525
Freight Expenses	-	108,000
Payment to Auditors	174,300	94,470
Operations and Maintenance	4,212,932	1,565,930
Rebate	373,988	323,186
Insurance Expenses	249,420	203,876
Miscellaneous Expenses	43,348	71,248
Total	<u>5,355,590</u>	<u>2,837,661</u>
Payment to Auditors		
Statutory Audit	135,000	75,000
Certification & Other Charges	39,300	19,470
	<u>174,300</u>	<u>94,470</u>



24. Tax Expenses

For the year ended
31st March 2021

For the year ended
31st March 2020

Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax	(26,217,697)	2,141,998
Tax reported in Profit & Loss	<u>(26,217,697)</u>	<u>2,141,998</u>

As at 31
March 2021

As at 31
March 2020

A **Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)**

Deferred Tax Liabilities

Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation for financial reporting

20,889,293

20,686,947

Gross Deferred Tax Liability

20,889,293

20,686,947

Deferred Tax Assets

Financial assets at amortized cost

24,656

30,287

Carried Forward Unabsorbed Depn Losses

26,425,674

-

Gross Deferred Tax Assets

26,450,329

30,287

Net Deferred Tax Liability

(5,561,037)

20,656,660

B **Reconciliation of Deferred Tax liability**

Opening Deferred Tax Liability

20,656,660

18,514,662

Deferred Credit recorded in Statement of Profit & Loss

(26,217,697)

2,141,998

Deferred Tax change recorded in OCI

-

-

Closing Deferred Tax Liability/(Asset)(Net)

(5,561,037)

20,656,660

25. 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-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
a. Net profit after Tax/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders for calculation of EPS	21,379,790	(5,248,244)
b. Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period	10,000	10,000
c. Basic Earnings per share	2,138	(525)
d. Weighted average number of Potential Equity shares outstanding during the period	240,904	177,315
e. Diluted Earnings per share	89	(30)



26. Related Party Transactions

a. List of Related Parties*

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 Technologies Pvt Ltd
	Megamic Electronics
Directors	Sunny Chandrakumar Jain
	Patrik Vijay Kumar Francis Arun Kumar
	Dinesh Kumar Agarwal

* 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

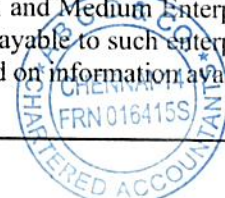
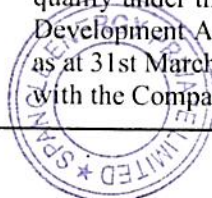
Nature of the Transaction	Name of Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Preference Shares Issued (Issue Price)	Sherisha Solar LLP	5,275,832	38,830,623
Transfer of Equity Shares (Face Value)	Sherisha Solar LLP to SIL Rooftop Private Limited	74,000	-
Transfer of Preference Shares (Face Value)	Sherisha Solar LLP to SIL Rooftop Private Limited	2,344,040	-
Interest Expense	SIL Rooftop Solar Power Pvt Ltd	85,852	-
Interest Expense	Sherisha Technologies Pvt Ltd	263,544	-
Interest Expense	Sherisha Solar LLP	116,224	19,031
Operation & Maintenance Charges	Sunedison Infrastructure Limited	1,553,405	-
Repairs & Maintenance	Megamic Electronics	72,947	-
Loan Repaid	Sherisha Solar LLP	5,150,682	-
Loan Borrowed	Sherisha Solar LLP	7,478,333	41,778,804
Loan Repaid	Sherisha Technologies Pvt Ltd	6,480,150	-
Loan Borrowed	Sherisha Technologies Pvt Ltd	6,480,150	-
Loan Borrowed	SIL Rooftop Solar Power Pvt Ltd	11,379,647	-

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	314,069	-
Creditors	Megamic Electronics	13,828	-
Loan Payable	Sherisha Solar LLP	-	2,948,181
Loan Payable	SIL Rooftop Solar Power Pvt Ltd	11,379,647	-
Interest Payable	Sherisha Solar LLP	-	17,128
Interest Payable	SIL Rooftop Solar Power Pvt Ltd	79,413	-

27. 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	As at
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	940,747	1,056,450
(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	-	-

28. 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						
Trade Receivables	-	-	39,969,512	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	166,248	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	10,094,830	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	4,663,176	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	-	-	54,893,766	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	85,284,756	-	-	-
Trade Payable	-	-	940,747	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	6,994,428	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	-	93,219,931	-	-	-

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020			Fair value hierarchy		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Level I	Level II	Level III
Financial Assets						
Trade Receivables	-	-	29,051,177	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	121,915	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	12,346,488	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	-	-	41,519,580	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	84,320,108	-	-	-
Trade Payable	-	-	1,100,450	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	6,860,128	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	-	92,280,686	-	-	-



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 I 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	39,969,512	29,051,177
Cash and cash equivalents	166,248	121,915
Loans	10,094,830	12,346,488
Other financial assets	4,663,176	-
	54,893,766	41,519,580

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. The company have an outstanding trade receivables amounting to Rs. 4.00 Crs from BESCO as at 31st March 2021. As per Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with BESCO, Power Price is agreed at Rs.8.4/- per unit & invoice raised accordingly. BESCO paid only Rs.4.36/- per unit against Rs.8.40/- per unit stating delay in the commissioning of the project by the company. The company has appealed to KERC for release of the balance Rs.4.04/- per unit, for which KREDL has ruled the Appeal in BESCO's favour. The company has appealed to the Karnataka High Court. As per Supreme Court decision, the company has withdrawn the case before High Court of Karnataka and has filed the appeal before the APTEL New Delhi against the KERC Order. So we haven't provided any provision for doubtful debts till the final order from APTEL. The total amount held by BESCO is Rs.3.86 Crs will be released only after final order from APTEL.

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, 31 March 2020.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021			Total
	Less than one year	1-2 years	2 years and above	
Borrowings		6,768,000	78,516,756	85,284,756
Trade Payables	940,747	-	-	940,747
Other Financial Liabilities	6,994,428	-	-	6,994,428
Total	7,935,175	6,768,000	78,516,756	93,219,931

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020			Total
	Less than one year	1-2 years	2 years and above	
Borrowings -Long Term		6,768,000	77,552,108	84,320,108
Trade Payables	1,100,450	-	-	1,100,450
Other Financial Liabilities	6,860,128	-	-	6,860,128
Total	7,960,578	6,768,000	77,552,108	92,280,686

(iii) Foreign Currency Risk

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

29. Contingent Liabilities & Commitments

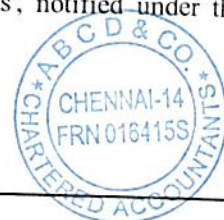
a. As per Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with BESCO, Power Price is agreed at Rs.8.4/- per unit & invoice raised accordingly. BESCO paid only Rs.4.36/- per unit against Rs.8.40/- per unit stating delay in the commissioning of the project by the company. The company has appealed to KERC for release of the balance Rs.4.04/- per unit, for which KERC has ruled the Appeal in BESCO's favour. The company has appealed to the Karnataka High Court. As per Supreme Court decision, the company has withdrawn the case before High Court of Karnataka and has filed the appeal before the APTEL New Delhi against the KERC Order. Hence, until and unless a Final Judgement is passed by APTEL New Delhi, the balance portion of Rs.121.38 lakhs (4.04 X 30,04,344) for the year 2020-21, Rs. 122.38 lakhs (Rs.4.04 X 30,29,262) for the year 2019-20, Rs. 115.45 lakhs (Rs.4.04 X 2857681) for FY 2018-19 and Rs. 26.71 lakhs (Rs.4.04 X 6,61,375) for FY 2017-18 will not be written off or reversed from the Books of Accounts.

b. The amount to be paid (Rs.1.23 per unit) to the Farmer as dividend (as per MOU), have not been recognized in the Financial Statements, since the company has not attained profitability. As per MOU, Farmer share will proportionately reduce if the Power price is reduced by BESCO. From FY 2017-18 to FY 2020-21, no payment is made towards farmer since the Farmer Share is not ascertained due to pending legal proceedings.

c. The above mentioned Statements were substantially reiterated by the Management in a written representation to the auditors.

30. 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.



31. 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.


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

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements: 1-32

As per our report of even date

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


For Spangle Energy Pvt Ltd


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




Sunny Jain
Director

DIN: 07544759


Dinesh Kumar Agarwal
Director

DIN: 07544757

