

TD POWER SYSTEMS JAPAN LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET

Amount in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No	As at 31.03.2022				As at 31.03.2021	
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
I. ASSETS							
Financial assets:							
Cash and cash equivalent	2	17.95	17.95	30.43	30.43		
		17.95		30.43			
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity:							
Share Capital	3	122.44		122.44			
Other equity	4	(113.00)	9.44	(100.63)	21.81		
Current Liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables							
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and Small enterprises	5	-		-			
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and Small enterprises		0.25		0.27			
Other current liabilities	6	7.14		7.15			
Short-term provisions	7	1.12	8.51	1.20	8.62		
		17.95		30.43			

In Accordance with our Report attached

For B K Ramadhyani & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 002878S/S200021

Satyanarayana Murthi
Ramachandran
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Date: 2022.05.09 17:52:17 +05'30'

R Satyanarayana Murthi

Partner

Membership No.024248

Place : Bangalore

Date : 9th May 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

MOHIB
NOMANBHAI
KHERICHA

Mohib N Khericha

Director

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 9th May 2022

Nikhil Kumar

Director

Place : Frankfurt

Date : 9th May 2022

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TD POWER SYSTEMS JAPAN LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE

Amount in Lakhs

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended	Year ended
		31.03.2022	31.03.2021
		₹	₹
I. Revenue from Operations	8	-	235.47
II. Other Income	9	-	0.02
III Total revenue (I + II)		-	235.49
IV Expenses			
Purchase of traded goods	10	-	223.69
Employee benefits expense	11	1.02	1.08
Other expenses	12	8.74	9.50
Total Expenses		9.76	234.27
V Profit/(loss)before tax (III-IV)		(9.76)	1.22
VI Tax expense:			
- Current tax		1.12	1.20
VII Profit/(loss) for the period (V-VI)		(10.88)	0.02
VIII Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	13	(1.49)	(1.59)
Total		(1.49)	(1.59)
Total comprehensive income for the period (VII+VIII)		(12.37)	(1.57)
IX Earning per equity share:			
Basic and Diluted (₹.)		(544.00)	1.00

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17:52:42 +05'30'

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TD POWER SYSTEMS JAPAN LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31ST MARCH 2022

Particulars	Numbers	Amount in Lakhs
Equity Share Capital:		
Equity shares of JPY 10000 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1st April 2020	2,000	122.44
Issue of share capital	-	-
As at 31st March 2021	2,000	122.44
As at 1st April 2021	2,000	122.44
Issue of share capital	-	-
As at 31st March 2022	2,000	122.44

Other Equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Exchange difference on translation of foreign operation	Total other equity
As at 1st April 2020	(138.83)	39.77	(99.06)
Profit for the year 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	0.02	-	0.02
Other comprehensive income	-	(1.59)	(1.59)
As at 31st March 2021	(138.81)	38.18	(100.63)
As at 1st April 2021	(138.81)	38.18	(100.63)
Profit for the period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022	(10.88)	-	(10.88)
Other comprehensive income	-	(1.49)	(1.49)
As at 31st March 2022	(149.69)	36.69	(113.00)

In Accordance with our Report attached

For B K Ramadhyani & Co. LLP

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TD POWER SYSTEMS JAPAN LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE

Amount in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit before tax	(9.76)	1.22
Adjustments for:		
Interest Income	-	(0.02)
Operating profit before Working Capital Changes	(9.76)	1.20
Adjustments for		
(Decrease)/Increase in Trade Payables	(0.02)	-
(Decrease)/Increase in Other Payable	(0.01)	(241.50)
Cash generated from Operations	(9.79)	(240.30)
Direct Taxes Paid	1.20	1.27
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(10.99)	(241.57)
B Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Interest Received	-	0.02
Net Cash used in investing activities	-	0.02
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(10.99)	(241.55)
Net Foreign exchange difference on translation	(1.49)	(1.59)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning	30.43	273.57
Cash and cash equivalents at close	17.95	30.43
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year- Constitute		
- Balances with banks		
In current accounts	17.95	30.43

NOTES : Cashflows are reported using the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents is after adjusting translation gain/loss.

In Accordance with our Report attached

For B K Ramadhyani & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Place : Bangalore

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TD POWER SYSTEMS JAPAN LIMITED
SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND OTHER EXPLANATORY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st
MARCH 2022

1 Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements:

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis and on accrual method of accounting. Historical cost convention is adopted while preparing financial statements. The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported year.

1.2 Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are inclusive of excise duty and net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, and value added tax/GST.

The Company recognizes revenue from sale of goods when the following criteria have been satisfied:

- (a) the entity has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- (b) the entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- (c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- (d) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- (e) the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably

Timing of recognition:

Revenue from Sale of Manufactured goods and in case of project business is recognized on shipment to customers or acceptance by the customers. On Service contracts, revenue is recognised based on the estimates made on completion as at the end of the reporting period.

Measurement of revenue:

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

1.3 Property Plant and Equipment:

All items of Property, Plant and Equipment's are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation / amortisation and impairment losses, if any. the cost of Property, Plant and Equipment's are stated at cost of acquisition excluding vat/duties, inclusive of freight, taxes and incidental expenses relating to the acquisition and finance cost on borrowings utilized for acquisition of qualifying Property, Plant and Equipment's.

Property, Plant and Equipment's manufactured internally and capitalised at Factory Cost.

Depreciation:

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided using straight line method (SLM) with reference to the estimated useful life of the Property, Plant and Equipment's less its residual value as prescribed under Schedule II of The Companies Act 2013, or actual useful life of the asset, whichever is lower. Property, Plant and Equipment's costing below ₹. 5,000/- are depreciated fully. Depreciation is charged for complete quarter on addition / deletion.

1.4 Inventories:

Inventories are valued at cost or net realizable value, which ever is lower. Raw materials and bought out items are valued on first in first out basis as per Indian Accounting Standard and includes material cost, carriage inward, insurance and purchase related expenses. Cost in respect of work in progress and finished goods are based on works cost.

1.5 Foreign currency transactions:

- a) Foreign currency transactions are translated into Indian rupees at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.
- b) Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities outstanding at the end of the year are restated at the exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. In terms of IND AS 21, the exchange gains/losses are charged to other comprehensive income..
- c) Non monetary items denominated in foreign currency, are valued at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction.
- d) In respect of overseas branches, financial statements are translated as if the transactions are those of the Company itself.

1.6 Borrowing Cost:

Interest and other borrowing cost on borrowings relating to qualifying assets are capitalized up to the date such assets are ready for use. Other interest and borrowing cost are charged to Profit & Loss Account.

1.7 Contingent Liabilities:

Financial effects of contingent liabilities are disclosed based on information available up to the date on which financial statements are approved. However, where a reasonable estimate of financial effect cannot be made, suitable disclosures are made with regard to this fact and the existence and nature of the contingent liability.

1.8 Impairment of assets:

At each balance sheet date, the management reviews the carrying amount of its asset to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss. Reversal of impairment loss, if any, is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

1.9 Leases:

Company as a Lessee:

Contracts with third party, which give the company the right of use in respect of an Asset, are accounted in line with the provisions of Ind AS 116 – Leases, if the recognition criteria as specified in the Accounting standard are met.

Lease payments associated with Short terms leases and Leases in respect of Low value assets are charged off as expenses on straight line basis over lease term or other systematic basis, as applicable.

At commencement date, the value of “right of use” is capitalised at the present value of outstanding lease payments plus any initial direct cost and estimated cost, if any, of dismantling and removing the underlying asset and presented as part of Plant, property and equipment.

Liability for lease is created for an amount equivalent to the present value of outstanding lease payments and presented as Borrowing. Subsequent measurement, if any, is made using Cost model.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability created and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the Statement of Profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset’s useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be determined, or the company’s incremental borrowing rate.

Lease modifications, if any are accounted as a separate lease if the recognition criteria specified in the standard are met.

Company as a lessor:

Leases are classified as operating lease or a finance lease based on the recognition criteria specified in Ind AS 116 – Leases

Finance Lease:

At commencement date, amount equivalent to the “net investment in the lease” is presented as a Receivable. The implicit interest rate is used to measure the value of the “net investment in Lease”.

Each lease payment is allocated between the Receivable created and finance income. The finance income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss over the lease period so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in Lease.

The asset is tested for de-recognition and impairment requirements as per Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

Lease modifications, if any are accounted as a separate lease if the recognition criteria specified in the standard are met.

Operating Lease:

The company recognises lease payments from operating leases as income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis, if required.

Lease modifications, if any are accounted as a separate lease if the recognition criteria specified in the standard are met.

TD POWER SYSTEMS JAPAN LIMITED**NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022**

Particulars	Amount in Lakhs	
	As at	As at
	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
	₹	₹
2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT:		
Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	17.95	30.43
	17.95	30.43

TD POWER SYSTEMS JAPAN LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

3 SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Authorized:		
Equity shares of JPY 10,000/- each:		
Number of Equity Shares	8,000	8,000
Amount of Equity Share Capital (in JPY)	800.00	800.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:		
Equity shares of JPY 10,000/- each		
Number of Equity Shares		
At the beginning of the year	2,000	2,000
Issued during the year	-	-
At the close of the year	2,000	2,000
Amount of Equity Share Capital (Amount in Lakhs)		
At the beginning of the year	122.44	122.44
Issued during the year	-	-
At the close of the year	122.44	122.44
Particulars of equity share holders holding more than 5% of the total paid up equity share capital:		
TD Power Systems Limited (Holding Company)		
- Number of Shares held	2,000	2,000
- Percentage of Share Capital	100.00%	100.00%

Particulars	Amount in Lakhs	
	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
	₹	₹
4 OTHER EQUITY:		
Surplus i.e. balance in Statement of Profit & Loss		
As at the beginning of the year	(138.81)	(138.83)
Add: Transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	(10.88)	0.02
As at the end of the year - A	(149.69)	(138.81)
Other Comprehensive Income		
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations		
As at the beginning of the year	38.18	39.77
Add: Transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	(1.49)	(1.59)
As at the end of the year - B	36.69	38.18
Total (A+B)	(113.00)	(100.63)
5 TRADE PAYABLES		
-total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and Small enterprises	-	-
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and Small enterprises	0.25	0.27
	0.25	0.27
Additional disclosure:		
Outstanding dues to Others - Less than 1 year	0.25	0.27
6 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Advance received from customers	-	0.15
Outstanding Liabilities	7.14	7.00
	7.14	7.15
7 SHORT TERM PROVISIONS:		
Provision for taxation	1.12	1.20
	1.12	1.20

TD POWER SYSTEMS JAPAN LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

Note No.	Particulars	Amount in Lakhs	
		Year ended 31.03.2022	Year ended 31.03.2021
		₹	₹
8	REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS:		
	Sale of Goods		
	- Power Business	-	235.47
		-	235.47
9	OTHER INCOME:		
	Interest income on Bank Deposits	-	0.02
		-	0.02
10	PURCHASE FOR PROJECTS BUSINESS		
	Purchases for Projects Business	-	223.69
		-	223.69
11	EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES:		
	Salaries and wages	1.02	1.08
	Staff welfare expenses	-	-
		1.02	1.08
12	OTHER EXPENSES:		
	Rates and taxes	0.74	0.78
	Legal and professional charges	6.45	6.84
	Bank Charges	1.45	1.78
	Subscription to Technical Associations, Journals & Magazines	0.10	0.10
		8.74	9.50
13	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS):		
	Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	(1.49)	(1.59)
		(1.49)	(1.59)

14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS :

Sl. No.	Name of the related party	Relationship
1	T D Power Systems Ltd.,	Holding Company
2(a)	DF Power Systems Pvt Ltd.,	Fellow Subsidiary
2(b)	TD Power Systems USA Inc.	
2(c)	TD Power Systems Europe GmbH	
2(d)	TD Power Systems Jenerator Sanayi Anonim Sirketi	

15 The company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position as on the reporting date.

16 The company does not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

17(a) The Company will be executing orders in the ensuing years on a emerging favourable market conditions. However during the year no orders have been executed.

(b) The company has accumulated losses as at the end of the reporting year. However, the company's holding company is authorised by its Board to infuse further funds as and when required and the management has drawn up action plan which would reduce the company's operating costs in the coming years.

(c) Based on the order book and execution capability, profitability thereon, the management is of the opinion that the going concern assumption in preparation of the financial statement is appropriate.

18 There are no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company as on the reporting date

19 Details of Key Ratios: - (All amounts in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Sl No	Ratios	March 31, 2022			March 31, 2021			% Variance	Reason for Variance
		Numerat or	Denomin ator	Value	Numerat or	Denomin ator	Value		
1	Current Ratio	17.95	8.51	2.11	30.43	8.62	3.53	-40.25%	
2	Debt-equity Ratio	Not applicable			Not Applicable				The Company doesn't have any debt hence the same is furnished as not applicable
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Not applicable			Not Applicable				
4	Return on equity ratio	-10.88	15.63	-0.70	0.02	22.595	0.00	-787.67	Due to lower sales in current year
5	Inventory turnover ratio	Not applicable							The Company doesn't have any inventory
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Not applicable							The Company doesn't have any trade receivables
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Not applicable							The Company doesn't have any purchases during the year
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Not applicable							The Company doesn't have any sales during the current year
9	Net profit ratio	Not applicable							
10	Return on capital employed	-9.76	9.44	-103%	1.22	21.81	6%	-1948%	
11	Return on investment	Not applicable			Not Applicable				

Note on Ratios:

1 Current ratio = Current assets / Current liabilities

2 Debt-equity Ratio = Total Debt / Total equity

Total Debt = Borrowings (current and non-current) and lease liabilities (current and non-current)

3 Debt service coverage ratio = Earnings available for debt service/ Debt Service.

Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.

Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments

“Net Profit after tax” means reported amount of “Profit / (loss) for the period” and it does not include items of other comprehensive income

4 Return on equity ratio = Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend / Average Shareholder’s Equity

5 Inventory turnover ratio = Sales / Average Inventory

6 Trade receivables turnover ratio = Net Credit Sales / Avgerage Accounts Receivable

7 Trade payables turnover ratio = Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables

8 Net capital turnover ratio = Net Sales / Working Capital.

Working Capital = Current Assets - Current liabilities

9 Net profit ratio = Net Profit after taxes / Net Sales

10 Return on capital employed = Earning before interest and taxes / Capital Employed - Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability.

11 Return on investment - ROI = (Current Value of Investment - Cost of investment) / Cost of investment

20 Impact of COVID-19 on Business:

The management has considered the possible effects that may result from the Covid-19 pandemic on the carrying value of assets. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial statements has used internal and external sources of information to assess the expected future performance of the Company. The Company has internally assessed sensitivity of the assumptions used and based on the current estimates, the Company expects that the carrying amount of these assets, as reflected in the balance sheet as at March 31, 2022, are fully recoverable. The management has also estimated the future cash flows for the Company with the possible effects that may result from the COVID-19 pandemic and does not foresee any adverse impact on its ability to continue as going concern and in meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due. The actual impact of the Covid-19 pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

- 21** Previous reporting year figures have been regrouped wherever required in conformity with the presentation for the current reporting year.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of TD POWER SYSTEMS JAPAN LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements:

Opinion:

We have audited the standalone Ind AS financial statements of TD Power Systems Japan Limited ("the Company") which comprise of balance sheet as at March 31, 2022, the statement of profit & loss, statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, notes to 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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and losses, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion:

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern:

We draw attention to the following matter in the notes to financial statements:

Note 17 to the Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information which indicates that the company has accumulated losses during the year. The Company has incurred total comprehensive loss of Rs.12.37 lakhs and Rs.1.57 lakhs during the current year and previous years respectively. These conditions, along with other matters set forth in the said note, does not indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Key Audit Matters:

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

There were no key audit matters that need to be reported.

Management's Responsibility for Ind AS Financial Statements:

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism through the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 ability of the Company 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 standalone 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated 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. The Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, is not applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, is not applicable to a foreign company.
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, and also not entered into any derivative contracts, accordingly no provision is required to be made in respect of 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 B.K.RAMADHYANI & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 002878S/S200021

Satyanarayana Murthi
Ramachandran

Digitally signed by
Satyanarayana Murthi
Ramachandran
Date: 2022.05.09
13:26:25 +05'30'

CA R SATYANARAYANA MURTHI
Partner
Membership No. 024248
UDIN No: 22024248AIQCZL4662

Date: 09/05/2022
Place: Bangalore