

MITCON Rooftop Solar Private Limited
Standalone Financial Statements
for the period ended 31 March, 2023



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
MITCON Rooftop Solar Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **MITCON Rooftop Solar Private Limited** (“the Company”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) and Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended (“Ind AS”) and the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2023, its Loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Branch Office:

Ahmedabad (Gujarat) • Bangalore (Karnataka) • Chennai (Tamil Nadu) • Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) • Indore (M.P.) • Jaipur (Rajasthan) • Kolkata (West Bengal) • New Delhi • Patna (Bihar) • Punjab (Mohali) • Ranchi (Jharkhand) • Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) • Tirunelveli (Tamil Nadu) • Varanasi (U.P.)

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements:

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatements of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in Order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management’s use of going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and the content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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


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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2020 (“the Order”) issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure “A” a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent 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 (including other comprehensive income), and the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (f) 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, as amended 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 litigation which would impact its financial position in the Ind AS financial statements.
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

- (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection fund by the Company.
- (iv) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:
- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) by or on the behalf of the Company or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (v) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:
- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) by or on the behalf of the Funding party or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (vi) Based on such audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (f)(iv) and (f)(v) contain any material misstatement;
- (g) The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the financial year.

For J Singh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. 110266W)



CA. S. P. Dixit
(Partner)

Membership No.: 041179.

UDIN: 23041179BGSRNZ7693

Place: Pune

Dated: 11th May, 2023.

Annexure “A” to the Independent Auditors’ Report

The Annexure referred to in paragraph (1) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)

- (i) (a) In respect of Property, Plant and Equipment of the company, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any fixed assets hence provisions of clause 3(i)(a) to (d) of the said Order are not applicable during the year.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company as at 31st March, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The nature of business of the Company does not require it to have any inventory. Hence, the requirement of clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the said Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence sub-clauses iii (a) to (f) under clause (iii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public in accordance with the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(v) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under Sec.148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 hence the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - a) The Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees’ State Insurance, Income-tax, Customs Duty, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.
 - b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees’ State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - c) There were no dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty and Goods and Service Tax which have not been deposited as at 31st March, 2023 on account of any disputes.

- (viii) According to the records of the Company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, there were no unrecorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- (ix) (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted during the year in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilized term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) On an overall examination of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been utilised during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or associates during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debenture (fully or partly or optionally) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to Company.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year nor we have been reported of such case by the management.
- (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) The Company has not received any whistle blower complaint during the year.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company as prescribed under section 406 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

- (xiv) The size and nature of business of the Company does not require it to have any internal audit system. Hence, the requirement of clause (xiv)(a) and (b) of paragraph 3 of the said Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company during the year.
- (xvi)(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred a cash losses of INR 0.24 lakhs in the current financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, the auditor is of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, this clause of the Order is not applicable to the company.

For J Singh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No. 110266W)



CA. S. P. Dixit
(Partner)

Membership No.: 041179.

UDIN: 23041179BGSRNZ7693

Place: Pune

Dated: 11th May, 2023.

MITCON Rooftop Solar Private Limited
 CIN : U40109PN2022PTC209678
 Balance Sheet As at 31 March, 2023
 (All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particular	Notes	As at 31 March, 2023
ASSETS		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
(a) Property, plant and equipment		-
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-
(c) Other Intangible assets		-
(d) Financial assets		-
(i) Investments		-
(ii) Loans		-
(iii) Other financial assets		0.06
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	3	-
(f) Other non-current assets		-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		0.06
CURRENT ASSETS		
(a) Inventories		-
(b) Financial assets		-
(i) Trade receivables		-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	4	2.00
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above		-
(iv) Loans		-
(v) Other financial assets		-
(c) Other current assets		-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2.00
TOTAL ASSETS		2.06
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
(a) Equity share capital	5	1.00
(b) Other equity	6	(0.21)
Total Equity		0.79
LIABILITIES		
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
(a) Financial liabilities		-
(i) Borrowings		-
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		-
Current liabilities		
(a) Financial liabilities		-
(i) Borrowings		-
(ii) Trade and other payables		-
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-
(b) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro and small enterprises		-
(iii) Other Financial liabilities	7	1.13
(b) Other Current Liabilities	8	0.14
(c) Provisions		-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1.27
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1.27
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2.06

Significant accounting policies
 The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

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As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
 MITCON Rooftop Solar Private Limited

For J Singh & Associates
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm's Registration: 1102661V

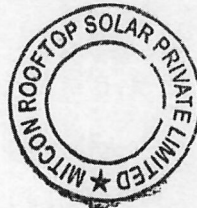
Ramdhondiba Mapari
 RAM DHONDIBA MAPARI
 Director
 DIN No. 7771508

Pankaj Prabhakar Deshmukh
 PANKAJ PRABHAKAR DESHMUKH
 Director
 DIN No. 8014691

CA S P Dixit
 (Partner)
 Membership No.: 041179
 Place: Pune
 Date : 11 May, 2023
 UDIN : 23041179BGSRNZ7693

Place: Pune
 Date : 11 May, 2023

Place: Pune
 Date : 11 May, 2023



MITCON Rooftop Solar Private Limited
CIN : U40109PN2022PTC209678
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31 March, 2023
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particular	Notes	For the period ended 31 March, 2023
Income		
Revenue from operations		-
Other income		-
Total Income		-
Expenses		
Operating Costs		-
Changes in inventories		-
Employee benefit expense		-
Finance costs		-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		-
Other expenses	9	0.27
Total expenses		0.27
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(0.27)
Tax expense		
Current Tax		-
Deferred tax		(0.06)
Deferred tax OCI		-
Profit / (Loss) for the period		(0.21)
Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
A. Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Re-measurement (losses)/gains on defined benefit plans		-
Income tax effect on above		-
Total other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		(0.21)
Earnings per equity share: [nominal value per share RS.10/-	10	
Basic (In Rs.)		(2.07)
Diluted (In Rs.)		(2.07)

Significant accounting policies
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

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1-24

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
MITCON Rooftop Solar Private Limited

For J Singh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration: 110266W

Rajdhondiba Mapari
RAJ DHONDIBA MAPARI
Director
DIN No. 7771508

Pankaj Prabhakar Deshmukh
PANKAJ PRABHAKAR DESHMUKH
Director
DIN No. 8014691

SP Dixit
CA S P Dixit
(Partner)
Membership No.: 041179

Place: Pune
Date : 11 May, 2023

Place: Pune
Date : 11 May, 2023

Place: Pune
Date : 11 May, 2023
UDIN : 23041179BGSRNZ7693



MITCON Rooftop Solar Private Limited
CIN : U40109PN2022PTC209678
Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31 March, 2023
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2023
A Cash flows from operating activities	
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(0.28)
Adjustments for:	
Depreciation and Amortisation	-
Loss on disposal of assets & Others	-
Bad debts and irrecoverable balances written off	-
Provision for doubtful debts and advances (net)	-
Finance cost	-
Financial guarantee income	-
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value	-
Provisions no longer required written back	-
Dividend Income	-
Interest income	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(0.28)
Working capital adjustments:	
(Increase)/ Decrease in loans	-
(Increase)/ Decrease in other financial assets	-
(Increase)/ Decrease in other assets	-
(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories	-
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions	0.15
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	1.13
Increase/ (Decrease) in other liabilities	-
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	1.00
Direct taxes paid (net)	-
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	1.00
B Cash flows from investing activities	
Expenditure on acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	-
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-
Purchases of investment	-
Dividend Income	-
Loans and deposit given to related parties	-
Interest Income	-
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities	-
C Cash flows from financing activities	
Interest paid (finance cost)	-
Repayment of borrowing (Net)	-
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	1.00
Proceeds from issue of instruments entirely in nature of equity	-
Share issue expenses	-
Repayment of lease liability	-
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	1.00
Net (decrease)/ Increase in cash and cash equivalent (A+B+C)	2.00
Opening Cash and Cash equivalents	-
Closing Cash and Cash equivalents	2.00

MITCON Rooftop Solar Private Limited
 CIN : U40109PN2022PTC209678
 Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended 31 March, 2023
 (All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note:

1. Statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" as specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015
2. Expenditure on acquisition of fixed assets represents additions to property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets adjusted for movement of capital work in progress for property, plant and equipment and intangible asset under development during the year.
3. Cash and cash equivalents included in the Statement of Cash Flows comprise the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023
Balance with Bank	2.00
Cash on hand	-
Cheques, drafts on hand	-
Total	2.00

Significant accounting policies
 The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

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1-24

As per our attached report of even date

For J Singh & Associates
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm's Registration: 110266W

CA S P Dixit
 (Partner)
 Membership No.: 041179

Place: Pune
 Date : 11 May, 2023
 UDIN : 23041179BGSRNZ7693

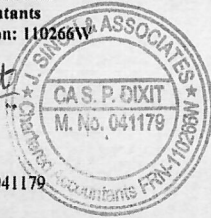
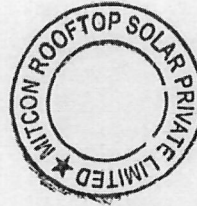
For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
 MITCON Rooftop Solar Private Limited

RAM DHONDIBA MAPARI
 Director
 DIN No. 7771508

Place: Pune
 Date : 11 May, 2023

PANKAJ PRABHAKAR DESHMUKH
 Director
 DIN No. 8014691

Place: Pune
 Date : 11 May, 2023



MITCON Rooftop Solar Private Limited
 CIN : U40109PN2022PTC209678
 Statement of changes in Equity for the period ended 31 March, 2023
 (All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital*

Equity Shares of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid Issue/(Reduction) during the period	Number of shares	Amount
As at 31 March, 2023	10,000	1.00
	10,000	1.00

B. Other equity**

Particulars	Instruments entirely equity in nature	Reserves and Surplus			Items of OCI	Total other equity
		Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings		
Profit/(Loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(0.21)	-	(0.21)
Final dividend & tax thereon for year ended 31 March 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2023	-	-	-	(0.21)	-	(0.21)

Significant accounting policies
 The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our attached report of even date

For J Singh & Associates
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm's Registration: 110266W



CA S P Dixit
 (Partner)
 Membership No.: 041179

Place: Pune
 Date: 11 May, 2023
 UDIN : 23041179BGRMZ7693

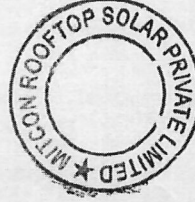
For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
 MITCON Rooftop Solar Private Limited

RAM DIBONDIBA MAPARI
 Director
 DIN No. 7771508

PANKAJ PRABHAKAR DESHMUKH
 Director
 DIN No. 8014691

Place: Pune
 Date: 11 May, 2023

Place: Pune
 Date: 11 May, 2023



MITCON Rooftop Solar Private Limited

CIN : U40109PN2022PTC209678

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2023**(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)****1 Company overview**

MITCON Rooftop Solar Private Limited, incorporated on 25th March, 2022, is engaged into the business of generation of solar power. The Company is a limited company and is incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act applicable in India. The Company's Registered Office is located at 1st Floor, Kubera Chambers, Shivajinagar, Pune 411005

Company details

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company on 11th May, 2023

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS**2.1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statements**

These financial statements are the separate financial statements of the Company (also called standalone financial statements) prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31st March, 2021, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards notified under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ('Previous GAAP'). Detailed explanation on how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's Balance Sheet, financial performance and cash flows is given under Note 31.

These financial statements are the separate financial statements of the Company (also called standalone financial statements) prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at, Certain financial assets have been measured at fair value (refer accounting policy Note '2.3 (e)' of summary of significant accounting policies regarding financial instruments). The accounting policies have been applied consistently over all the periods presented in these financial statements.

The financial statements are presented in INR in lakhs and all values are rounded to the nearest rupee, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Application of accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 55. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to financial statements.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies**a) Revenue recognition**

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised on transfer of control of promised goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. This variable consideration is estimated based on the expected value of outflow. For contracts with multiple performance obligations, transaction price is allocated to different obligations based on their standalone selling price. In such case, revenue recognition criteria are applied for each performance obligation separately, in order to reflect the substance of the transaction and revenue is recognized separately for each obligation as and when the recognition criteria for the component is fulfilled. For contracts that permit the customer to return, revenue is recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. The rates applied are the ones agreed with customers or estimated by the management based on the latest terms of the agreement or latest negotiation with customers and other industry considerations as appropriate. Due to the large variety and complexity of contractual terms, as well as ongoing negotiations with customers, significant judgments are required to estimate the rates applied, interpretation of terms of agreement and certainty of realization, measurement of billed services and timing of services. If the contracted services are not delivered then penal clauses in the said agreement are invoked by the customers, which will have an impact on the accuracy of revenue recognized in the current year and accrued as at year end.

Sale of products

Revenue from sale of products is recognized when the Company transfers all significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer, while the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement nor effective control over the products sold.

Sale of services

Revenue from services is recognized when the stage of completion can be measured reliably. Stage of completion is measured by the services performed till Balance Sheet date as a percentage of total services contracted.

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Other income comprises of interest income, rental income, fair value gain on mutual funds (refer note no. 23)

Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Rental Income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss

Dividend Income

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established.

b) Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

Measurement at recognition:

The company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the previous GAAP financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS; measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments in accordance with the relevant Ind AS, since there is no change in functional currency.

Property, plant and equipment are carried at the cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any). The cost of fixed assets comprises its purchase price and other costs attributable to bringing such assets to its working condition for its intended use, including installation cost of employees capitalised.

The entire excess of sale proceeds over the net book value of fixed assets is credited to the statement of profit and loss. Expenditure on re-conditioning, re-sitting and re-layout of machinery and equipment which do not increase the future benefits from the existing assets beyond the previously assessed standard of performance based on technical assessment, is not capitalized.

Capital work in progress and Capital advances :The cost of fixed assets not ready for their intended use before such date, are disclosed as capital work-in-progress. Indirect expenses on administration and supervision are charged to revenue. Advances given towards acquisition of fixed assets outstanding at each Balance Sheet date are disclosed as Other Non-Current Assets.

Derecognition: The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the Derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the item is derecognized

Depreciation/amortisation

Depreciation on fixed assets has been provided at the rates prescribed in Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013 on following basis:

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated on Straight line method with 1% salvage over the useful lives in accordance with Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.

Estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Asset Type	"Estimated useful life (in years)
Free Hold Land	-
Buildings	
Other buildings- Office premises	60 years
Plant and Machinery includes lab equipment, energy saving equipments	25 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipments including Air Conditioners	05 years
Computers	
Computers	03 years
Electrical Installation	10 years
Intangible Assets (Computer Software)	03 years

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(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold land and Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of the lease.

Impairment

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example goodwill, are not subject to amortization and are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization and assets representing investments in subsidiary and associate companies are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amount may not be recoverable. Such circumstances include, though are not limited to, significant or sustained decline in revenues or earnings and material adverse changes in the economic environment.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less cost to sell and value in use. To calculate value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market rates and the risk specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. Fair value less cost to sell is the best estimate of the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the cost of disposal.

Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and included in depreciation and amortization expense. Impairment losses are reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognized.

c Intangible assets

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its intangible assets as recognised in the previous GAAP financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous Indian GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments in accordance with the relevant Ind AS, since there is no change in functional currency.

Measurement at recognition: Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Amortisation : Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Derecognition: The carrying amount of an intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the Derecognition of an intangible asset is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

d) Impairment of non financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

e) Financial instruments:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- >Debt instruments at amortised cost
- >Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- >Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- >Debt instruments at fair value through Other Comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- >The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- >Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to loans trade receivables and other financial assets.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

'Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Derecognition

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

>The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- 1) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. deposits, loans, trade receivables, bank balance and other financial assets.
- 2) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115;

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on twelve-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The twelve-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within twelve months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for ECL on financial assets measured at amortised cost is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; loans and borrowings; payables as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR (effective interest rate) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

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f) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

"Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

>When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

>In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Sales/ value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

>When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included.

>The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet

g) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR which is the Company's presentation currency and functional currency of the company.

1 Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

2 Conversion

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item. (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

h) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date. 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

>In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

>In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 38)

Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 39)

i) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and other funds is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- 1 The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- 2 The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss:

- 1 Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- 2 Net interest expense or income

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as a short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as a long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method as at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

Short-term employee benefits including salaries, bonuses and commission payable within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services and non monetary benefits (such as medical care) for current employees are estimated and measured on an undiscounted basis

j) Provision and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement

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If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

k) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the financial statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts (if any) as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

o) Earnings per share ('EPS')

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holder of the company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

p) Inventories

i. Raw materials, components, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost of raw materials, components and stores and spares is determined on First In First Out (FIFO) Basis.

ii. Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal/actual operating capacity as per the Indian Accounting standard 2.

iii. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

q) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise cash in hand and balance in bank in current accounts, deposit accounts.

r) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is current when:

- a) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- d) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

s) Cash dividend

The Company recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

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t) Investment in Subsidiary and Associate Companies

Recognition & measurement

Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its investment in subsidiaries recognized as at 1 April 2020, measured as per previous GAAP and hence the carrying value is considered to be the deemed cost of such investment.

u) Contingent Liabilities

Disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made.

v)

Segment Reporting

Segments are identified based on the manner in which the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') decides about resource allocation and reviews performance. Segment results that are reported to the CODM include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property and equipment and intangible assets other than goodwill.

w) Ind AS notified but not effective

Recent pronouncements

On 31 March 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 effective from 1 April 2023. Following are the key amended provisions which may have an impact on the financial statements of the Company:

Disclosure of accounting policies (amendments to Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements)

The amendments intend to assist in deciding which accounting policies to disclose in the financial statements. The amendments to Ind AS 1 require entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Definition of accounting estimate (amendments to Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors)

The amendments distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes)

The amendments specify how to account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases. The amendments clarify that lease transactions give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences and financial statements should reflect the future tax impacts of these transactions through recognizing deferred tax. The Company is evaluating the impact of this amendment, if any, in its financial statements. Other amendments included in the notification do not have any significant impact on the financial statements.

The above amendments are effective from annual periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2023

3 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023
Curried forward business loss	0.06
Total	0.06

4 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023
Balance with bank in current accounts and debit balance in cash credit accounts	2.00
Cash on hand	-
Cheques, drafts on hand	-
Total	2.00

Notes:-

1. Refer Note 16 for fair value disclosure of financial assets and financial liabilities and for fair value hierarchy.
2. Refer Note 17 on risk management objectives and policies for financial instruments.

5. Share capital

Authorised share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	
	No. of shares	Rs in Lakhs
Equity shares of Rs 10 each	150,000	15.00

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	
	No. of shares	Rs in Lakhs
Equity shares of Rs 10 each	10,000	1.00

6 Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023
Retained Earnings	
Opening Balance	-
Add : Profit/(Loss) for the period	(0.21)
Add : Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-
Less : Appropriations	
Transferred to General reserve	-
Final dividend & Tax on final dividend	-
Interim Dividend	-
Tax on interim dividend	-
Closing Balance	(0.21)
Total	(0.21)

7 Provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023
Provisions for expenses	0.14
Total	0.14

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Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

8 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023
Contract liability - In respect of contracts with customers	-
Statutory dues including provident fund and tax deducted at source	-
Deferred Income	-
Advance from related party	1.13
Other liabilities	-
Total	1.13

9 Other expenses

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2023
Repairs and Maintenance	-
Travelling and conveyance	-
Printing and stationery	-
Professional charges	0.07
Registration and Legal Fees	0.05
Auditor's remuneration	0.15
Power and Fuel	-
Insurance	-
General Expenses	-
Total	0.27

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Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2023

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10 Earnings per share

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2023
Basic earnings per share	
Profit after tax as per accounts (A)	(0.21)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (B)	10,164
Basic EPS of ordinary equity share (A/B) (in. Rs.)	(2.07)
Diluted earnings per share	
Profit after tax as per accounts	(0.21)
Adjustment on account of interest cost on optionally convertible debentures and tax thereon	
Adjusted profit after tax (C)	(0.21)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	10,164
Weighted average potential equity shares outstanding	
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (D)	10,164
Diluted EPS of ordinary equity share (C/D) (in. Rs.)	(2.07)
Face value per share (in. Rs.)	10.00

11 Auditors' remuneration

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2023
Audit fee	
- Statutory audit fee	0.15
Total	0.15

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Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2023

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12 Disclosure pursuant to The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 (MSMED Act)

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2023
Principal amount payable to Micro And Small Enterprises (to the extent identified by the company from available information)	-
Amounts due for more than 45 days and remains to be outstanding	-
Interest on Amounts due for more than 45 days and remains to be outstanding (*)	-
Amount of payments made to suppliers beyond 45 days during the year	-
Estimated interest due and payable on above	-
Interest paid in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at the end of the year (*)	-
The amount of estimated interest due and payable for the period from 1st April to actual date of payment or 15th May (*)	-
(*) Amount of previous year disclosed to the extent information available.	-

13 Disclosure pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 “Operating Segment”

The business activities of the Company from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses; whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available involve predominantly one operating segment. The Company operates within a single geographical segment 'India'.

Revenue contributed by any single customer does not exceed ten percent of the Company's total revenue.

14 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 116 “Leases”**Where the Company is a lessee:**

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2023
Expense recognised in respect of low value leases	-
Expense recognised in respect of short term leases	-
Aggregate undiscounted commitments for short-term leases	-

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15 Disclosure of related parties/related party transactions pursuant to Ind AS 24 “Related Party Disclosures**a. Names of the other related party and status of transactions entered during the year :**

Nature of relationship	Name of the related party	Transaction entered during the year (Yes/ No)
Ultimate Holding Company	MITCON Consultancy & Engineering Services Limited	Yes
Holding Company	MITCON Sun Power Limited	Yes
Subsidiary	Krishna Windfarms Developers Private Limited	No
	MITCON Sun Power Limited	No
	MITCON Credentia Trusteeship Services Limited	No
	MITCON Envirotech Limited	No
	Shrikhande Consultants Limited	No
	MITCON Biofuel & Green Chemistry Pvt. Ltd	No
	MITCON ADVISORY SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED	No
Step down Subsidiary	MITCON Solar Alliance Limited	No
	MITCON Impact Asset Management Private Limited	No
	MSPL Unit 1 Limited	No
	MSPL Unit 2 Private Limited	No
	MSPL Unit 3 Private Limited	No
	MSPL Unit 4 Private Limited	No
	MSPL Unit 5 Private Limited	No

b. Name of key management personnel and their relatives with whom transactions were carried out during the year :

Name of the Related Party	Nature of relationship
RAM DHONDIBA MAPARI	Director
PANKAJ PRABHAKAR DESHMUKH	Director
PRASAD PAPALAL PAWAR	Director

c. Related party transactions

Name of the party	Nature of transaction	For the period ended 31 March, 2023
A. Ultimate Holding Company		
MITCON Consultancy & Engineering Services Limited	Interest on Loan	-
	Expenses	-
	Expense reimbursed	1.13
	EPC Contract	-
	Inter Corporate Loan	-
		-

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Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2023

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16 Fair value disclosure**a. Classification of financial assets**

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March, 2023	
		Carrying Value	Fair Value
(I) Measured at amortised cost			
Loans		-	-
Trade receivables		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	4	2.00	2.00
Others financial assets		-	-
Subtotal (I)		2.00	2.00
(II) Measured at fair value through Profit or Loss			
Investments in mutual funds		-	-
Subtotal (II)		-	-
Total (I+II)		2.00	2.00

b. Classification of financial liabilities

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March, 2023	
		Carrying Value	Fair Value
Measured at amortised cost			
Borrowings		-	-
Trade and other payables		-	-
Other financial liabilities		-	-
Total		-	-

c. Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at measurement date under the current market condition regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using other valuation techniques.

The Company has established the following fair value hierarchy that categorises the values into 3 levels. The inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value of financial instruments are:

Level 1: This hierarchy uses quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The fair value of all bonds which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price or dealer quotations as at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (For example traded bonds, over the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on company specific estimates. The mutual fund units are valued using the closing Net Asset Value. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

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Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023
Level 1	
Level 2	-
Level 3	-
Financial Asset	
Investment	-

There has been no transfers between level 1 and level 2.

Particulars	Carrying Value
Add: Change in Value of Investment in Equity Shares measured at FVPL	
Balance as at 31 March, 2023	-

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17 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the company's operations. The company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, investments and cash and cash equivalents that it derives directly from its operations.

The Company's activities exposes it to market risk including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. Company's overall risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company may use derivatives for hedging purposes. However, derivatives are not used for trading or as speculative instruments.

The sources of risks which the company is exposed to and their management is given below:

Risk	Exposure Arising From	Measurement	Management
a. Market risk			
i. Foreign currency risk	Financial asset and Liabilities not denominated in INR	Cash Flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Management follows established risk management policies, including when required, use of derivatives like foreign exchange forward contracts, where the economic conditions match the company's policy (a) Portfolio Diversification (b) Derivative instruments Diversification of mutual fund investments,
ii. Interest rate risk	Long Term Borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis, Interest rate movements	
iii. Other price risk	Investments	Market movements	
b. Credit risk	Trade receivables, Loans and Bank balances	Ageing analysis, Credit Rating	(a) Credit limit & credit worthiness monitoring (b) Criteria based approval process
c. Liquidity risk	Borrowings and Other Liabilities and Liquid Investments	Rolling cash flow forecasts, Broker Quotes	(a) Adequate unused credit lines and borrowing facilities (b) Portfolio Diversification

The Company manages market risk through a treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by senior management and the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

a. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and borrowings.

i. Foreign exchange rate:

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk mainly through its capital purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies.

The company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and the company follows established risk management policies, including when required, use of derivatives like foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge exposure to foreign currency risk, where the economic conditions match the company's policy.

Financial Guarantees

The Company has given corporate guarantees as on 31 March, 2023 amounting to Rs. -- lakhs (31 March, 2022 Rs.-- lakhs; 31 March, 2021: Rs. -- lakhs) in favour of its Subsidiary.

iii. Liquidity risk management:

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is carried out in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company. In addition, the company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

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18 Capital management

The capital management objective of the Company is to (a) maximise shareholder value and provide benefits to other stakeholders and (b) maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, share premium and all other equity.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is total debt less liquid investments and bank deposits divided by total equity.

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023
Total Debt (Bank and other borrowings)	-
Less: Liquid Investments and bank deposits	-
Net Debt (A)	-
Equity (B)	-
Debt to Equity (A/B)	-

19 ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY SCHEDULE III TO THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

(i) The Company does not have any benami property held in its name. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988(45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender or government or any government authority.

(iii) The Company has complied with the requirement with respect to number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017

(iv) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

I The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

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

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

(v) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as search or survey), that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(vi) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year

(vii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction of charges which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

20 There are no contingent liabilities during the year

21 This being a step down subsidiary of Mitcon Consultancy & Engineering Services Limited, consolidated for the period ending 31st March 2023

22 None of the directors are disqualified under section 164 of the Companies Act 2013 to be appointed as Director


23 Company wholly owned subsidiary of Mitcon Sun Power Ltd. The Board of Directors of the company decided to closed its first accounting period on 31st March 2023.Hence current period comprises of more than 12 months.

24 This financials covered the period from 25th March 2022 to 31st March 2023 and this being first year, there are no comparative figures for the previous period

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(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

As per our attached report of even date

For J Singh & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration: 11026611

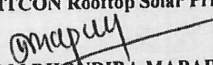


CA S P Dixit
(Partner)
Membership No.:041179


Place: Pune
Date : 11 May, 2023
UDIN : 23041179BGSRN27693



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
MITCON Rooftop Solar Private Limited


RAM DHONDIBA MAPARI
Director
DIN No.7771508

Place: Pune
Date: 11 May, 2023


PANKAJ PRABHAKAR DESHMUKH
Director
DIN No. 8014691

Place: Pune
Date: 11 May, 2023

