

Bakliwal & Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of
Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its loss (including other comprehensive income), the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules there under, 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 financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

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

- Pending receipt of Statement and balance confirmation from Canara Bank as on reporting date, we are unable to comment on the consequential impact if any, on the financial statements of the Company.

Material Uncertainty related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 11 in the financial statements regarding accumulated loss exceeding Net Worth of the Company. This situation indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The accounts however are prepared on a going concern basis for the reasons stated therein.

Our opinion is not modified in this respect.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3) (i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements

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.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Director's report and shareholders information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement therein; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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 Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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) *Except for the matters stated in Key Audit Matters section*, 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, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act;
- e) The going concern matter described in Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;
- f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B";
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company has not paid any managerial remuneration to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of the Act;
- i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - (i) There were no pending litigations which would impact financial position of the Company.
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative 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 during the year ended March 31, 2022.
 - (iv) (a) Management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
(b) Management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the 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, whether, 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
(c) Based on our audit procedure conducted that are considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that cause us to believe that the representation given by the management under paragraph (2) (h) (iv) (a) & (b) contain any material misstatement.

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(v) The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

For **Bakliwal & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.130381W

Ankur Jain
Partner
Membership No.197643

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2022
UDIN: 22197643AIUCFL8080

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ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Limited of even date)

- i) The Company has no Property, Plant and Equipment hence clause 3(i) of the Order is not applicable.
- ii) (a) As explained to us, there is no inventory hence clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits from any bank or financial institution, Hence provisions of clause 3 (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans secured/unsecured or investments or advances or guarantees or security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties during the year. Accordingly provisions of clause 3 (iii) of the Order are not applicable.
- iv) Based on the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no loans given and investments made neither any guarantee nor securities given during the year hence clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- v) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit which is deemed to be deposit from the public hence clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed for maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of activities carried on by the Company. Hence provisions of clause 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- vii) (a) Based on our examination of the books and records, the Company has generally been regular in depositing with appropriate authority undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Income-tax, Duty of Customs, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other statutory dues, wherever applicable, during the year. Further no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Income Tax, Duty of Customs, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
(b) As per the information and explanations given to us, there are no disputed statutory dues pending to be deposited with the respective authorities by the Company.
- viii) As per the information and explanations given to us and based on our examinations of the records of the Company, there are no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ix) During the year the Company did not have any loan from any financial institution or bank or debenture holders hence the reporting requirement under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- x) (a) During the year the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans hence clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or debentures during the year hence clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

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- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.
- xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have a formal internal audit system.
- xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (d) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, there is only one Reserve Bank of India registered CIC which may be deemed to be part of Group. However, the said CIC is under corporate insolvency resolution process with its Board being superseded by an RBI nominated Administrator.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses in the current year and in the immediately preceding year.
- (xviii) Our appointment was made during the year to fill the casual vacancy caused by the resignation of the previous auditors. On examining their audit report we observe no material issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and 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, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not 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.

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(xx) According to information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the financial statements of the Company, the CSR requirement is not applicable to the Company in view of losses incurred by the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(a) and (xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable

For **Bakliwal & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.130381W

Ankur Jain
Partner
Membership No.197643

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2022

Bakliwal & Co.

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ANNEXURE - B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of **Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Limited** ("the Company") of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Limited** "as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance

that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For **Bakliwal & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Regn.No.130381W

Ankur Jain
Partner
Membership No.197643

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2022

Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022
 (All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
		Rs.	Rs.
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Other non-current assets	4	-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
- Cash and cash equivalents	5	45.76	45.76
- Other Current Assets	6	-	1.98
TOTAL ASSETS		45.76	47.74
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity attributable to the Equity shareholders			
Share capital	2.1	365,100.00	365,100.00
Other Equity	2.2	(372,384.77)	(372,369.79)
TOTAL EQUITY		(7,284.77)	(7,269.79)
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities	3		
Trade and other payables		100.67	87.67
Other financial liabilities		7,229.86	7,229.86
Total current liabilities		7,330.53	7,317.52
TOTAL LIABILITIES		7,330.53	7,317.52
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		45.76	47.74

For Bakliwal & Co
 Chartered Accountants
 Regn.No. 130381W

Ankur Jain
 Partner
 Membership No. 197643

Place: Mumbai
 Date: 11.05.2022

For and on behalf of the Board

Sandeep Bandekar
 Director
 DIN : 08236773

Hari Ganesh
 Director
 DIN : 05240363

Srilatha Gopal
 Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
 Date : 11.05.2022

Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Limited
Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022
 (All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Revenue		-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Other expenses	7	14.98	15.00
Total Expenses		14.98	15.00
Loss before tax		(14.98)	(15.00)
Income tax expense			
- Current tax		-	-
- Deferred tax		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year		(14.98)	(15.00)
Other Comprehensive Income			-
Total Comprehensive income for the year		(14.98)	(15.00)
Equity shareholders of the Company		(14.98)	(15.00)
Total		(14.98)	(15.00)

For Bakliwal & Co
 Chartered Accountants
 Regn.No. 130381W

Ankur Jain
 Partner
 Membership No: 197643

For and on behalf of the Board

Sandeep Bandekar
 Director
 DIN : 08236773

Hari Ganesh
 Director
 DIN : 05240363

Srilatha Gopal
 Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
 Date: 11.05.2022

Place : Mumbai
 Date : 11.05.2022

Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Limited
Statement of Cash Flows as at March 31, 2022
 (All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
			₹
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities :			
Profit / (Loss) for the year before income tax		(14.98)	(15.00)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation (Net of transfer from reserves)		-	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities		(14.98)	(15.00)
(Increase)/decrease in current assets		-	-
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		13.00	28.00
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	(A)	(1.98)	13.00
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	(B)		-
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities	(C)		-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		45.76	45.76
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		45.76	45.76

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement

Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following

	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	45.76	45.76
Other bank balances		-
Balances as per statement of cash flows	45.76	45.76

For Bakliwal & Co
 Chartered Accountants
 Regn.No. 130381W

For and on behalf of the Board

Sandeep Bandekar
 Director
 DIN :

Ankur Jain
 Partner
 Membership No. 197643

Hari Ganesh
 Director
 DIN : 05240363

Srilatha Gopal
 Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
 Date: 11.05.2022

Place : Mumbai
 Date: 11.05.2022

Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022
 (All amounts are in Thousands of Rupees)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Notes	Balance at the beginning of the year	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the year
For the year ended March 31, 2022		3,65,100.00	-	3,65,100.00
For the period ended March 31, 2021		3,65,100.00	-	3,65,100.00

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Note	Reserves and Surplus
		Surplus as per Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss
Balance at April 01, 2020		(3,72,341.79)
Profit / (Loss) for the year		(15.00)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(15.00)
Balance at March 31, 2021		(3,72,356.79)
Balance at April 01, 2021		
Profit / (Loss) for the year		(14.98)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(14.98)
Balance at March 31, 2022		(3,72,371.77)

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Background of the Company:

The objective of the company is to carry on in India and elsewhere the business of Power

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 502, Plot No. 91/94, Prabhat Colony, Santacruz (East), Mumbai - 400 055.

These financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022 are authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on May 11, 2022. Pursuant to the provisions of section 130 of the Act, the Central Government, income tax authorities and other statutory regulatory body and section 131 of the Act the board of directors of the Company have powers to amend / re-open the financial statements approved by the board / adopted by the members of the Company.

1. Significant Accounting Policies:

a) Basis of Preparation, Measurement and Significant Accounting Policies

(i) Compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

The Financial statements of the Company comply in all material aspects with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with relevant rules and other accounting principles. The policies set out below have been consistently applied during the years presented.

(ii) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the information and disclosures mandated by Schedule III to the Act, applicable Ind AS, other applicable pronouncements and regulations.

These financial statements are presented in 'Indian Rupees', which is also the Company's functional currency and all amounts, are rounded to the nearest Thousands with two decimals, unless otherwise stated.

(iii) Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statement have been prepared on the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial instrument that are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period.

b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. The estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the management becomes aware of the changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in 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 the financial statements.

c) Current versus Non-current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading

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 realization in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

d) Revenue Recognition Policy

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

All the items of Income and Expense are recognized on accrual basis of accounting.

e) Financial Instruments:

1. Financial Assets

I] Classification

The Company shall classify financial assets measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

II] 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 financial assets.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised costs.

III] Subsequent Measurement

For purpose of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

- (a) Financial assets at fair value or
- (b) Financial assets at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains or loss are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e fair value through profit or loss) or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

All other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Equity instruments:

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Investments in Subsidiaries:

The Company has accounted for its equity instruments in Subsidiaries at cost.

IV] Impairment of Financial Assets

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

V] Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- Right to receive cash flow from assets have expired or
- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- It retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass through" arrangement.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

2. Financial Liabilities

I] Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised at fair value. The Company financial liabilities include Trade and other Payables, loans and borrowings.

II] Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities at amortized cost: After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for advisory services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Limited

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(ii) Trade and Other Payables:

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

III] Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A Financial Liabilities is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from same lender on substantially different terms, or 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 and loss.

f) Measurement of fair values

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. 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.

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, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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.

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for recurring and non- recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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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.

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement & hierarchy (Refer Note No 18)

g) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, Plant and Equipment assets are carried at cost including taxes less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Property, Plant and Equipment are eliminated from the financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use.

Gains and losses on disposals or retirement of assets are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation method

Property, Plant and Equipment have been depreciated under the straight line method as per the useful life and in the manner prescribed in Part "C" Schedule II to the Act.

The Company charges 100% depreciation on any PPE item whose unit base value is less than Rs 5000

h) Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated amortisation / depletion. Cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of asset.

Amortisation method

Computer Software capitalized are amortized on straight line basis over the period of 3 years.

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period

j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

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Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

k) Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities are possible obligation that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by that occurrence or non occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgement of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

l) Investments

Investments which are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

Current investments are carried in the financial statements at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognise a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments

On disposal of an investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss

m) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise of cash on hand, demand deposits with Banks, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

n) Statement of Cash Flow

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

o) Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

p) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- (a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and
- (b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund, superannuation fund etc.

Defined Benefit Plans

(a) Gratuity obligations

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods,

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discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income(OCI). Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the period. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs

(b) Provident Fund

The benefit involving employee established provident funds, which require interest shortfall to recompensated are to be considered as defined benefit plans.

Defined Contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available. The Company makes annual contributions based on a specified percentage of each eligible employee's salary.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

q) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the country where the company and its subsidiaries generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax

liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transition that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in 'Other comprehensive income' or directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognised in 'Other comprehensive income' or directly in equity, respectively.

r) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the reporting period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Limited		
Notes to Accounts		
(All amounts in Thousands of Rupees)		
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Note 2.2 - Reserves and Surplus		
(a) Surplus/(deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss :		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	(3,72,369.79)	(3,72,354.79)
Add : Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	(14.98)	(15.00)
Net surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	(3,72,384.77)	(3,72,369.79)
Note 3 - Other Current Liabilities		
(a) Other payables ;		
Trade and other payables	100.67	87.67
Other financial liabilities	7,229.86	7,229.86
Other Liabilities including Statutory Liabilities		
	7,330.52	7,317.52
Note 4 - Long Term Loans and advances		
(Unsecured, considered good; unless otherwise stated)		
(a) Other Non- Current Assets		
Security Deposits:		
Considered good		-
Considered doubtful	46,138.73	46,138.73
Less : Provision for Expected Credit Loss	46,138.73	46,138.73
	-	-
Note 5 - Cash and Bank Balances:		
Cash & Cash cash equivalents		
Balances with banks in Current Account	45.76	45.76
Total	45.76	45.76
Note 6 - Other Current Assets		
GST Input Credit	-	1.98
Total	-	1.98
Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Limited		
Notes to Accounts		
(All amounts are in Thousands of Rupees ""')		
	For year ended March 31, 2022	For Year ended March 31, 2021
Note 7 - Other Expenses		
Professional Fees	-	2.00
Audit fees	13.00	13.00
Rates & Taxes-GST ITC Written Off	1.98	-
	14.98	15.00

Tamil Nadu Industries Captive Power Company Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

8. Segment wise Revenue and Results

The Company does not have any separate 'reportable segments', under Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segment" as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.

9. Related Party Disclosure

As per Indian Accounting Standard 24 as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, the Company's related parties and transactions are disclosed below:

(a) Parties where control exists:

- (i) Holding Company – Reliance Infrastructure Limited (R Infra)

10. Earnings per Share

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
(i)	(Loss) after tax available for Equity Share holders (Rs.in Thousands)	(14.98)	(15.00)
(ii)	Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares (Nos.)	3,65,10,000	3,65,10,000
(iii)	Nominal Value per Share (Rs.)	10	10
(iv)	Earnings per Equity Share- Basic	(0.00041)	(0.00041)
(v)	Earnings per Equity Share- Diluted	(0.00041)	(0.00041)

11. Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

There are no Micro and Small Scale Business Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at March 31, 2022. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

12. COVID 19 Impact:

The Company's operations during the year were impacted due to COVID 19 and it has considered all possible impact of COVID 19 in preparation of the financial result, including assessment of the recoverability of financial and non financial assets based on the various internal and external information and assumptions relating to economic forecasts up to the date of approval of these financial results. The aforesaid assessment is based on projections and estimations which are dependent on future development including government policies

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Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

13. Figures for the previous year have been regrouped /rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year. Figures in bracket indicate previous year's figures.

As per our attached report of even date

For Bakliwal & Co	For and on behalf of the Board
Chartered Accountants Regn.No. 130381W	
Ankur Jain Partner Membership No. 197643	Sandeep Bandekar Director DIN : 08236773
	Hari Ganesh Director DIN : 05240363
Place: Mumbai Date: 11.05.2022	Sriatha Gopal Company Secretary Place : Mumbai Date : 11.05.2022