TCL CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED

Independent auditor's report

To the Members of TCL Cables Private Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of TCL Cables Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the statement of Profit and Loss ((including Other Comprehensive Income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and total comprehensive income (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for opinion

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

Emphasis of matter

4. We draw your attention to Note 46 to the financial statements which describes that the scheme of arrangement ('the Scheme') between the Company and Torrent Power Limited ('Transferor Company') for transfer of the Cable business undertaking of the Transferor Company to the Company, has been approved by National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') vide its Order dated December 17, 2020. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared considering the effect of the Scheme with effect from appointed date of April 1, 2020 as per NCLT approved Order.

   Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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Other Information

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the board 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 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 of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

6. 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 the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate 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.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

8. 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.

9. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 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 with reference to financial statements 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 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 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.

10. 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

11. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("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 B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

12. 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), the Statement of Changes in Equity and 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 Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2021 on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 36;.

ii) The Company has long-term contracts as at March 31, 2021 for which there were no material foreseeable losses. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2021.

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, 2021.

iv) The reporting on disclosures relating to Specified Bank Notes is not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021.

13. The Company has not paid/ provided for managerial remuneration during the period ended March 31, 2021. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountant LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership Number: 046521
UDIN: 21046521AAAACQ2066

Place:Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2021

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 12(f) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of TCL Cables Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of TCL Cables Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 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

2. 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 (ICAI). 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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. 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 with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. 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 with reference to financial statements.

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Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 12(f) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of TCL Cables Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 controls with reference to financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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 with reference to financial statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, 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.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountant LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership Number: 046521
UDIN: 21046521AAAACQ2066

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2021

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of TCL Cables Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2021

i. (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of fixed assets.

(b) The fixed assets are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the fixed assets has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 5 on Right of use assets to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

ii. The physical verification of inventory have been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not material.

iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b) and (iii)(c) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 and 186. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iv) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the same, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, income tax, and goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Also refer note 36 to the financial statements regarding management's assessment on certain matters relating to provident fund.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The particulars of dues of sales tax and value added tax as at March 31, 2021 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of Statute	Nature of dues	Amount involved (Rs. in Crore)	Amount Unpaid (Rs. in Crore)	Period to which the amount relates (Financial Year)	Forum where the dispute is pending
Gujarat Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Value Added Tax	0.21	0.17	2013-14 & 2014-15	Joint Commissioner of Commercial Tax (Appeal)
		0.17	0.14	2011-12	GVAT Tribunal
		0.10	0.05	2016-17	Joint Commissioner of Commercial Tax (Appeal)
Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969	Sales tax	4.29	4.29	2002-03 & 2003-04	Joint Commissioner of Commercial Tax (Appeal)
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax	3.15	2.51	2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13	GVAT Tribunal
		0.49	0.39	2014-15	Joint Commissioner of Commercial Tax (Appeal)
		1.75	1.4	2015-16 2016-17 2017-18	GVAT Tribunal

viii. As the Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution or bank or Government, nor has it issued any debentures as at the balance sheet date, the provisions of Clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ix. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the moneys raised by way of term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).

x. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

xi. The Company has not paid/ provided for managerial remuneration during the year ended March 31, 2021. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

Also refer paragraph 13 of our main audit report.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act, and accordingly, to this extent, the provisions of Clause 3(xiii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiv. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review39. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountant LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership Number: 046521
UDIN: 21046521AAAACQ2066

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2021

TCL Cables Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

	Note	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**4**	4,603.78	-
Right-of-use assets	**5**	858.94	-
Other intangible assets	**6**	5.09	-
Financial assets			
Loans	**7**	106.27	-
Other financial assets	**8**	1.29	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	**35**	189.35	0.36
Non-current tax assets (net)	**9**	10.48	-
Other non-current assets	**10**	409.87	-
		6,185.07	0.36
Current assets			
Inventories	**11**	6,370.14	-
Financial assets			
Investments	**12**	-	193.02
Trade receivables	**13**	10,904.21	-
Cash and cash equivalents	**14**	373.33	9.38
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	**15**	190.77	-
Loans	**16**	151.44	-
Other financial assets	**17**	12.97	-
Other current assets	**18**	257.92	-
		18,260.78	202.40
		24,445.85	202.76
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	**19**	200.00	200.00
Other equity	**20**	(1,610.34)	0.94
		(1,410.34)	200.94
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	**21**	21,570.26	-
Lease liabilities	**38**	748.31	-
		22,318.57	-
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	**22**		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		135.52	-
Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises		1,995.48	1.04
Lease liabilities	**38**	125.47	-
Other financial liabilities	**23**	759.90	-
Other current liabilities	**24**	141.89	0.10
Provisions	**25**	378.68	-
Current tax liabilities (net)	**26**	0.68	0.68
		3,537.62	1.82
		24,445.85	202.76

See the accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number : 012754N / N500016

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 046521
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2021

Jayesh Desai
Chairperson
DIN: 02295309
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2021

TCL Cables Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2021	Period ended From October 23, 2019 to March 31, 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	27	24,296.87	-
Other income	28	110.58	3.02
Total income		**24,407.45**	**3.02**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	29	19,047.07	-
Purchase of stock-in-trade		361.03	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	30	604.36	-
Employee benefits expense	31	2,144.56	-
Finance costs	32	428.28	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	33	712.35	-
Other expenses	34	2,277.81	1.76
Total expenses		**25,575.46**	1.76
(Loss)/Profit before tax for the year/period		**(1,168.01)**	**1.26**
Tax expense			
Current tax	35	-	0.68
Deferred tax	35	(212.82)	(0.36)
		(212.82)	0.32
(Loss)/Profit for the year/period		**(955.19)**	**0.94**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	39	94.76	-
Tax relating to remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	35	(23.85)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year/period (net of tax)		**70.91**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year/period		**(884.28)**	0.94
Basic (Loss)/Earnings per Share of face value of Rs. 10 each (in Rs.)	41	**(44.21)**	**0.11**

See the accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number : 012754N / N500016

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 046521

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2021

Jayesh Desai
Chairperson
DIN: 02295309

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2021

TCL Cables Private Limited
Statement of cash flow
for the year ended March 31, 2021

	Note	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Period ended From October 23, 2019 to March 31, 2020
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net (loss)/profit before tax		**(1,168.01)**	1.26
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation and amortization expense	33	**712.35**	-
Provision of earlier years written back	28	**(22.09)**	-
Provisions for doubtful debts no longer required	34	**(664.49)**	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	28	**(17.60)**	-
Bad debts written off (net of recovery)	34	**473.91**	-
Finance costs	32	**428.28**	-
Interest income	28	**(33.62)**	-
Gain on sale of current investments in mutual funds	28	**(6.74)**	(2.70)
Net gain arising on current investments in mutual funds measured at fair value through profit or loss	28	**-**	(0.32)
Operating loss before working capital changes		**(298.01)**	(1.76)
Movement in working capital:			
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:			
Inventories		**(243.14)**	-
Trade receivables		**4,930.46**	-
Loans		**(40.71)**	-
Other financial assets		**5.74**	-
Other assets		**124.67**	-
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Trade payables		**321.95**	1.04
Other financial liabilities		**(93.16)**	-
Provisions		**131.59**	-
Other liabilities		**(298.11)**	0.10
Cash flow from/ (used in) operations		**4,541.28**	(0.62)
Taxes paid (net)		**(10.48)**	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities		**4,530.80**	(0.62)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		**(249.93)**	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		**18.95**	-
Investments in bank deposits (net) (maturity more than three months)		**(1.77)**	-
Interest received		**33.62**	-
Consideration paid for acquisition of Cable Business Undertaking (Refer note 46)		**(25,695.00)**	
Proceeds from / (Purchase of) current investments (net)		**199.76**	(190.00)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(25,694.37)**	(190.00)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceed from issue of Share Capital		**-**	200.00
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		**22,220.26**	-
Repayment of long-term borrowings		**(650.00)**	-
Finance costs paid		**(76.74)**	-
Net cash flow from financing activities		**21,493.52**	200.00
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**329.95**	9.38
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year/period		**9.38**	-
Cash and cash equivalents acquired as part of Cable Business Undertaking (Refer note 46)		**34.00**	
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year/period		373.33	9.38
			-

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

TCL Cables Private Limited
Statement of cash flow
for the year ended March 31, 2021

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a) Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year/period:		
Balances with banks		
Balance in current accounts	**373.33**	9.38
	373.33	9.38

b) The statement of cash flow has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) - 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" .

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number : 012754N / N500016

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 046521

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: May 18, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Jayesh Desai
Chairperson
DIN: 02295309

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: May 18, 2021

TCL CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Period ended From October 23, 2019 to March 31, 2020
A. Equity share capital (Refer note 19)		
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**200.00**	**-**
Changes in equity share capital during the year/period	**-**	**200.00**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**200.00**	**200.00**

B. Other equity (Refer note 20)

	Reserves and surplus		
	Retained earnings	**Capital Reserve**	**Total**
Balance as at October 23, 2019	-	-	-
Profit for the period	0.94	-	**0.94**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	0.94	-	0.94
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**0.94**	**-**	**0.94**
Balance as at April 01, 2020	0.94	-	0.94
Loss for the year	(955.19)	-	(955.19)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	70.91	-	70.91
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(884.28)**	**-**	**(884.28)**
Capital reserve due to scheme of arrangement (Refer note 46)	-	(727.00)	**(727.00)**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**(883.34)**	**(727.00)**	**(1,610.34)**

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 012754N / N500016

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 046521

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2021

Jayesh Desai
Chairperson
DIN:02295309

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2021

TCL Cables Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note 4 : Property, plant and equipment

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Gross carrying amount						Accumulated depreciation						Net carrying amount
	As at April 01, 2020	Transfer due to Scheme of arrangement (Refer Note 46)	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustment*	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020	Transfer due to Scheme of arrangement (Refer Note 46)	For the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustment*	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2021**
Buildings	-	1,864.88	32.55	-	98.63	1,996.06	-	(0.00)	117.20	-	11.96	129.16	1,866.90
Plant and machinery	-	6,361.09	90.20	26.92	-	6,424.37	-	3,354.04	518.34	25.57	-	3,846.81	2,577.56
Electrical fittings and apparatus	-	92.77	1.46	-	-	94.23	-	40.46	5.15	-	-	45.61	48.62
Furniture and fixtures	-	58.42	1.28	-	4.25	63.95	-	16.41	6.43	-	0.91	23.75	40.20
Vehicles	-	25.99	-	-	-	25.99	-	12.53	2.73	-	-	15.26	10.73
Office equipment	-	142.80	3.61	-	-	146.41	-	64.18	22.46	-	-	86.64	59.77
Total	**-**	**8,545.95**	**129.10**	**26.92**	**102.88**	**8,751.01**	**-**	**3,487.62**	**672.31**	**25.57**	**12.87**	**4,147.23**	**4,603.78**

*** Note**
The above adjustment pertains to Input Tax Credit adjustment.

TCL Cables Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note 5 : Right-of-use assets

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount
	As at April 01, 2020	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020	For the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Land	-	880.96	-	880.96	-	22.02	-	22.02	858.94
Total	**-**	**880.96**	**-**	**880.96**	**-**	**22.02**	**-**	**22.02**	**858.94**

Note:
Refer note 40 for disclosure relating to right-of-use asset

TCL Cables Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note - 6 : Other intangible assets

As at March 31, 2021

-

Particulars	Gross carrying amount						Accumulated amortization						Net carrying amount
	As at April 01, 2020	Transfer due to Scheme of arrangement (Refer Note 46)	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustments*	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020	Transfer due to Scheme of arrangement (Refer Note 46)	For the year	Deductions during the year	Adjustments*	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Computer software	-	82.62	0.10	-	0.02	82.74	-	72.50	5.14	-	0.02	77.66	5.09
Total	**-**	**82.62**	**0.10**	**-**	**0.02**	**82.74**	**-**	**72.50**	**5.14**	**-**	**0.02**	**77.66**	**5.09**

*** Note**
The above adjustment pertains to Input Tax Credit adjustment.

(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note - 7 : Non-current loans
Unsecured (considered good, unless stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Security Deposits	106.27	-
	106.27	**-**

Note - 8 : Other non-current financial assets
Unsecured (considered good unless stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Other advances	1.29	-
	1.29	**-**

Note - 9 : Non- current tax assets

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance income tax (Net of provision)	10.48	-
	10.48	**-**

Note - 10 : Other non-current assets
Unsecured (considered good, unless stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Capital advances	25.46	-
Balances with government authorities	49.39	
Amount paid under protest	335.02	-
	409.87	**-**

TCL Cables Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note - 11 : Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Raw materials	3,622.65	-
Work-in-progress	636.18	-
Finished goods	1,809.00	-
Packing materials	117.29	-
Stores and spares	164.77	-
Loose tools	0.60	-
Fuel	19.65	-
	6,370.14	**-**

Note - 12 : Current investments (Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss)	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Investment in mutual funds (Unquoted)		
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	-	193.02
(No. of units as at March 31, 2021- Nil (March 31, 2020: 1,79,136.321)		
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	**-**	**193.02**

Note - 13 : Trade receivables	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Trade receivables		
Unsecured - Considered good	10,904.21	-
	10,904.21	**-**

Note - 14 : Cash and cash equivalents	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Balances with banks		
Balance in current accounts	373.33	9.38
	373.33	**9.38**

-

Note - 15 : Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Unpaid dividend accounts	7.78	-
Balance in fixed deposit accounts#	182.99	-
(maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months)		
	190.77	**-**

#above balance is under lien with GST/VAT authority of Gujarat

(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note - 16 : Current loans	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Unsecured (considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Unsecured (considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Security deposits	151.44	-
	151.44	**-**

Note - 17 : Other current financial assets	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Unsecured (considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Other advances	12.97	-
	12.97	**-**

Note - 18 : Other current assets
Unsecured (considered good unless stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2020**
Advances for goods and services	216.13	-
Balances with government authorities	22.09	-
Prepaid expenses	19.70	-
	257.92	**-**

(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note - 19 : Equity share capital	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Authorised		
12,70,00,000 equity shares (March 31, 2020: 20,00,000 equity shares) of Rs.10 each	12,700.00	200.00
	12,700.00	**200.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
20,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each	200.00	200.00
	200.00	**200.00**

1 Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year :	**No. of shares As at March 31, 2021**	**No. of shares As at March 31, 2020**
At the beginning of the year/period	200.00	-
Issued during the year/period	-	200.00
Outstanding at the end of the year/period	**200.00**	**200.00**

2 Shares held by holding company:
20,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up are held by holding company - Torrent Power Limited jointly with nominees.

3 Terms / Rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees.The dividend,if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

4 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the Shareholder	**As at March 31, 2021**		**As at March 31, 2020**	
	No. of shares	**% holding**	**No. of shares**	**% holding**
Torrent Power Limited (Jointly with nominees)	**20,00,000**	**100.00%**	20,00,000	100.00%

(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note - 20 : Other equity	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Reserves and surplus		
Capital reserves		
Capital reserve due to scheme of arrangement (Refer Note 46)	(727.00)	-
Retained earnings	(883.34)	0.94
	(1,610.34)	**0.94**

Retained earnings:

The retained earnings reflect the profit of the company earned till date net of appropriations. The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the balance in this reserve, after considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

Capital reserve due to scheme of arrangement:

It arises on transfer of business between entities under common control. It represents the surplus of consideration over book value of net assets acquired.

TCL Cables Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note - 21 : Non-current borrowings	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Unsecured loans		
Loan from Parent Company (Refer note 43)	21,570.26	-
	21,570.26	**-**

Note:

The repayment will start from F.Y.26-27 in 60 equal monthly instalments out of the cashflow of the company. Torrent Power Limited (Parent Company) and the Company may extend or modify the terms of the repayment with mutual agreement. The Company may make the prepayment/re-draw the loan upto the sanctioned amount during the course of the facility.

Net Debt Reconciliation:

	Other assets		**Liabilities from financing activities**		**Total**
	Cash and cash equivalents	Current investments	Non-current borrowings	Lease liabilities	
Net balance as at October 23, 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows	9.38	190.00	-	-	199.38
Gain on sale of current investments in mutual funds	-	2.70	-	-	2.70
mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss					
	-	0.32	-	-	0.32
Net balance as at March 31, 2020	**9.38**	**193.02**	**-**	**-**	**202.40**
Cash flows	363.95	(199.76)	21,570.26	-	21,734.45
New lease	-	-	-	(880.96)	(880.96)
Interest expense	-	-	(361.73)	(17.07)	(378.80)
Interest accrued (gross of TDS)	-	-	361.73	-	361.73
Rent accrued	-	-	-	24.25	24.25
Gain on sale of current investments	-	6.74	-	-	6.74
Net balance as at March 31, 2021	**373.33**	**(0.00)**	**21,570.26**	**(873.78)**	**21,069.81**

TCL Cables Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note - 22 : Current trade payables	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Trade payables for goods and services		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer note 37)	135.52	-
Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises	1,995.48	1.04
	2,131.00	**1.04**

Note - 23 : Other current financial liabilities	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Interest accrued and due	334.48	-
Unpaid / Unclaimed dividend#	7.78	-
Book Overdraft	257.92	-
Payables for purchase of property, plant and equipment^	8.58	-
Sundry payables (including for employees related payables)	151.14	-
	759.90	**-**

There is no amount due and outstanding to be credited to investor education and protection fund as at March 31, 2021.
^ including dues to micro and small enterprises for Rs. 6.51 Lakhs (March 31, 2020 - Nil)

Note - 24 : Other current liabilities	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Credit balance of customer (Refer Note 47)	79.25	-
Statutory dues	62.64	0.10
	141.89	**0.10**

Note - 25 : Current provisions	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity [Refer note 39.2 (a)]	71.58	-
Provision for compensated absences	281.77	-
	353.35	-
Other provisions		
Provision for indirect taxes	25.33	-
	25.33	-
	378.68	**-**

Note - 26 : Current tax liabilities	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Provision for taxation (net of tax paid)	**0.68**	0.68
	0.68	**0.68**

TCL Cables Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note - 27 : Revenue from operations	Year ended March 31, 2021	Period ended From October 23, 2019 to March 31, 2020
Revenue from sale of cable products		
Manufactured goods	23,736.09	-
Traded goods	361.03	-
	24,097.12	-
Less: Discount for prompt payment	0.47	-
	24,096.65	-
Other operating income		
Scrap sales	200.22	-
	200.22	-
	24,296.87	**-**

Note - 28 : Other income	Year ended March 31, 2021	Period ended From October 23, 2019 to March 31, 2020
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits	13.21	-
Others	20.41	-
	33.62	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	17.60	-
Gain on sale of current investments in mutual funds	6.74	2.70
Net gain arising on current investments in mutual funds measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	0.32
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	18.06	-
Miscellaneous income	34.56	-
	110.58	**3.02**

TCL Cables Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note - 29 : Cost of materials consumed	Year ended March 31, 2021	Period ended From October 23, 2019 to March 31, 2020
Cost of materials consumed	19,047.07	-
	19,047.07	**-**

Note - 30 : Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	Year ended March 31, 2021	Period ended From October 23, 2019 to March 31, 2020
Finished goods		
Opening stock	-	-
Add: Transfer pursuant to scheme of arrangement (Refer Note 46)	2,312.79	
Less: Closing stock	1,809.00	-
	503.79	-
Work-in-progress		
Opening stock	-	-
Add: Transfer pursuant to scheme of arrangement (Refer Note 46)	736.75	
Less: Closing stock	636.18	-
	100.57	-
	604.36	**-**

Note - 31 : Employee benefits expense	Year ended March 31, 2021	Period ended From October 23, 2019 to March 31, 2020
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,788.25	-
Contribution to provident and other funds [Refer note 39.1]	169.17	-
Compensated absences	48.35	-
Gratuity [Refer note 39.2(a)]	48.31	-
Employees welfare expenses	90.48	-
	2,144.56	**-**
		-

Note - 32 : Finance costs	Year ended March 31, 2021	Period ended From October 23, 2019 to March 31, 2020
Interest expense for financial liabilities classified as amortised cost		
Loan from Parent Company(Refer note 43)	361.73	
Lease liabilities	17.07	-
Others	49.48	-
	428.28	**-**

TCL Cables Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note - 33 : Depreciation and amortization expense	Year ended March 31, 2021	Period ended From October 23, 2019 to March 31, 2020
Depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment	685.18	-
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	22.02	-
Amortization expense on intangible assets	5.14	-
	712.35	**-**

Note - 34 : Other expenses	Year ended March 31, 2021	Period ended From October 23, 2019 to March 31, 2020
Consumption of stores and spares	230.12	-
Repairs to		
Buildings	19.52	-
Plant and machinery	38.41	-
Others	10.50	-
	68.43	-
Insurance	54.11	-
Rates and taxes	43.48	-
Vehicle running expenses	6.52	-
Electricity expenses	574.08	-
Contract Labour Charges	334.28	-
Security expenses	91.33	-
Freight & Forwarding Expense	623.35	
Cost of increase in authorised share capital	97.94	-
Auditors remuneration [Refer note 40]	0.50	1.15
Legal, professional and consultancy fees	46.19	0.61
Bad debts written off (net of recovery)	473.91	-
Allowance for doubtful debts (net)	(664.49)	-
Miscellaneous expenses	298.06	0.01
	2,277.81	**1.76**

TCL CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note 35: Income tax expense

		Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
(a)	**Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss**		
	Current tax		
	Current tax on profits for the year	-	0.68
	Adjustment for current tax of prior periods	-	-
		-	-
		-	**0.68**
	Deferred tax (other than that disclosed under OCI)		
	(Increase) / decrease in deferred tax assets	(505.07)	0.44
	Increase/ (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	290.53	(0.08)
		(214.54)	**0.36**
	Income tax expense	**(214.54)**	**1.04**

		Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
(b)	**Reconciliation of income tax expense**		
	(Loss)/Profit before tax	(1,168.01)	1.25
	Expected income tax expense calculated using tax rate at 25.168% (Previous year - 25.168%)	**(293.96)**	0.32
	Adjustment to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
	Effect of:		
	Expenditure not deductible under Income Tax Act	**(9.62)**	
	Adjustment on account of scheme of arrangeement	**313.17**	
	Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	**(61.74)**	
	Provision no longer required written back	**(167.25)**	
	Other adjustments	**6.58**	0.36
	Total	**(212.83)**	**0.68**
	Adjustment for current tax of prior periods	**-**	-
	Total expense as per statement of profit and loss	**(212.83)**	**0.68**

The tax rate used for the reconciliations given above is the actual / enacted corporate tax rate payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

		Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
(c)	**Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income**		
	Deferred tax		
	Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation (Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss)	**94.76**	-
	Income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income	**23.85**	-

(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note 35: Income tax expense (Contd.)

(d) Deferred tax balances

(1) **The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) presented in the balance sheet**

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets	479.89	0.44
Deferred tax liabilities	(290.53)	(0.08)
	189.35	**0.36**

(2) **Movement of deferred tax assets / (liabilities)**

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the year ended March 31, 2021

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Property, plant and equipment	-	(290.54)	-	**(290.54)**
Expense allowable for tax purposes when paid	-	8.41	-	**8.41**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(0.08)	0.08	-	**-**
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	-	70.93	(23.85)	**47.08**
Unabsorbed Depreciation and brought forward loss	-	424.40	-	**424.40**
Preliminary Expense	0.44	(0.44)	-	**0.00**
	0.36	**212.82**	**(23.85)**	**189.35**

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to the year ended March 31, 2020

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(0.08)	-	(0.08)
Preliminary Expense	-	0.44	-	0.44
	-	0.36	-	0.36

The assessment of taxable income involved several key assumptions including expected demand and market scenario, which the management considered reasonable based on past trends and likely future state of the industry.

(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note 36: Contingent liabilities

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Disputed sales tax matters	428.75	-
Disputed excise duty matters	270.09	-
Disputed value added tax matters	42.13	-
Disputed central sales tax matters	477.65	-
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	29.68	-

The Company has evaluated the impact of Supreme Court ("SC") judgement dated February 28, 2019 in the case of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (II) West Bengal v/s Vivekananda Vidyamandir and Others, in relation to exclusion of certain allowances from the definition of "basic wages" of the relevant employees for the purposes of determining contribution to Provident Fund ("PF") under the Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. There are interpretation issues relating to the said SC judgement. Based on such evaluation, management has concluded that effect of the aforesaid judgement on the Company is not material and accordingly, no provision has been made in the financial statements.

TCL CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note 37: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006)

Micro and small enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) have been determined based on the information available with the Company and the required disclosures are given below:

		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a)	Principal amount remaining unpaid [Refer notes 22 and 23]	127.69	-
(b)	Interest due thereon	-	-
(c)	The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year		
(i)	Principal amounts paid to the suppliers beyond the appointed day during the year	460.45	-
(ii)	Interest paid under section 16 of the MSMED Act, to the suppliers, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(d)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year (where the principal has been paid but interest under the MSMED Act, 2006 not paid)	4.71	-
(e)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid [b+d]	7.83	-
(f)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	7.83	-

Note 38: Lease

This note provides information for leases where the Company is a lessee.

(i) Amounts recognised in balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Right-of-use assets

Particulars	**Note**	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Land	5	858.94	-
Total		**858.94**	**-**

Lease Liabilities

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Current	125.47	-
Non-current	748.31	-
Total	**873.78**	**-**

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit and loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	**Note**	**Year ended March 31, 2021**	**Period ended From October 23, 2019 to March 31, 2020**
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	33	22.02	-
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	32	17.07	-
Total		**39.09**	**-**

(iii) Maturities of lease liabilities:

As at March 31, 2021:	**Non-current lease liabilities**	**Current lease liabilities**
Less than 1 year	-	132.65
Between 1 year and 5 years	458.98	-
5 years and above	880.96	-
Total	**1,339.94**	**132.65**

Note 39: Employee benefit plans

39.1 Defined contribution plan

The Company has defined contribution retirement benefit plans for its employees.

The Company's contributions to provident fund, pension scheme and employee state insurance scheme are made to the relevant government authorities as per the prescribed rules and regulations. The Company's superannuation scheme for qualifying employees is administered through its various superannuation trust funds. The Company's contributions to the above defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expenses in the statement of profit and loss for the year in which they are due. The Company has no further obligation in respect of such plans beyond the contributions made.

The Company's contribution to provident, pension, superannuation funds and to employees state insurance scheme aggregating to Rs. 1,69.17 Lakhs (Previous year - NIL) has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss under the head employee benefits expense [Refer note 31].

39.2 Defined benefit plans

(a) Gratuity

The Company operates through various gratuity trust, a plan, covering all its employees. The benefit payable is the greater of the amount calculated as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 or the Company scheme applicable to the employee. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. The gratuity benefits payable to the employees are based on the tenure of employee's service and last drawn salary at the time of leaving. The employees do not contribute towards this plan and the full cost of providing these benefits are met by the Company. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting.

The Company makes annual contribution to the gratuity schemes administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India through its various Gratuity Trust Funds. The liability in respect of plan is determined on the basis of an actuarial valuation.

(b) Risk exposure to defined benefit plans

The plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: asset volatility, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk as described below:

Asset volatility

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on Indian government securities; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.

Interest risk

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

Longevity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation was carried out at March 31, 2021. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

(c) Significant assumptions

The principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuation were as follows.

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate	**7.08%**	-
Salary escalation rate	**8.50%**	-

(d) The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

Balances of defined benefit plan	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	794.41	-
Fair value of plan assets	722.82	-
Net liability [Refer note 25]	**71.59**	**-**

(e) Expenses recognised for defined benefit plan and movement of plan assets and liabilities

Following are the amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss, other comprehensive income, movement in defined benefit liability and movement in plan assets:

0

		Funded plan- Gratuity	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(1)	**Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation:**		
	Obligation at the beginning of the year	-	-
	Current service cost	43.96	-
	Interest cost	52.95	-
	Actuarial (gains) / losses from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
	Actuarial (gains) / losses arising changes in financial assumptions	(9.94)	-
	Actuarial (gains) / losses from experience adjustments	(85.66)	-
	Transfer pursuant to scheme of arrangement (Refer note 46)	764.14	
	Liability transferred in	55.66	-
	Liability transferred out	-	-
	Benefits paid directly by employer	-	-
	Benefits paid	(26.70)	-
	Obligation at the end of the year	**794.41**	**-**
(2)	**Movements in the fair value of the plan assets:**		
	Plan assets at the beginning of the year, at fair value	-	-
	Interest income	48.60	-
	Transfer pursuant to scheme of arrangement (Refer note 46)	701.35	
	Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	(0.84)	-
	Contributions received	0.41	-
	Benefits paid	(26.70)	-
	Plan assets at the end of the year, at fair value	**722.82**	**-**
(3)	**Gratuity cost recognized in the statement of profit and loss**		
	Current service cost	**43.96**	-
	Interest cost, net	**4.35**	-
	Net gratuity cost recognized in the statement of profit and loss[Refer note 37]	**48.31**	**-**
(4)	**Gratuity cost recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI)**		
	Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	**0.84**	-
	Actuarial (gains) / losses	**(95.60)**	-
	Net (income) / expense for the period recognized in OCI	**(94.76)**	**-**

(f) Category wise plan assets

Contributions to fund the obligations under the gratuity plan are made to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

(g) Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis given below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Change in assumptions	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Increase / (decrease) in defined benefit obligation of gratuity		
50 basis points increase in discount rate	(31.75)	-
50 basis points decrease in discount rate	33.91	-
50 basis points increase in salary escalation rate	31.47	-
50 basis points decrease in salary escalation rate	(30.22)	-

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

(h) The weighted average duration of the gratuity plan based on average future service is 13 years.

(i) Expected contribution to the plan for the next annual reporting period is Rs. 83.44 lakhs

(j) **Cash flow projection from the fund**

Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting	**Funded Plan - Gratuity**	
	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2020**
1st following year	44.90	-
2nd following year	45.89	-
3rd following year	24.29	-
4th following year	64.98	-
5th following year	45.91	-
sum of years 6 to 10^{th}	471.60	-

39.3 **Other long-term employee benefit obligations**

The leave obligation covers the Company's liability for earned leave. Under these compensated absences plans, leave encashment is payable to all eligible employees on separation from the Company due to death, retirement or resignation; at the rate of daily last drawn salary, multiplied by leave days accumalated as at the end of relevant period. Refer notes 27 for the leave encashment provision / change in the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss.

Note 40: Auditor's remuneration (including taxes)	**Year ended March 31, 2021**	**Period ended From October 23, 2019 to March 31, 2020**
As auditor		
Audit fees	0.50	0.59
Other services- certificates etc	-	0.56
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	0.50	**1.15**

Note 41: (Loss)/Earnings per share	**Year ended March 31, 2021**	**Period ended From October 23, 2019 to March 31, 2020**
Basic (Loss)/Earnings per share (in Rs.)*	**(44.21)**	0.11

*There is no dilution to the Basic Earnings per Share as there are no dilutive potential equity shares.

Basic (Loss)/Earnings per share
The (Loss)/Earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic (loss)/earnings per share are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	**Period ended From October 23, 2019 to March 31, 2020**
(Loss)/Profit for the year/period used in calculation of basic (loss)/earning per share (Rs. in lakhs)	(884.28)	0.94
Weighted average number of equity shares	20,00,000	8,79,781

Note 42: Operating segments

The Company's primary business segment is Manufacture of Cables. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and applies the resources to whole of the Company's business. Hence the Company does not have any reportable segment as per Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segments".

The Company's operations are wholly confined within India and as such there is no reportable geographical information.

TCL CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note 43: Related party disclosures

(a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

1	**Parent Company**	Torrent Solargen Limited (From 23rd October,2019 to 4th November, 2019) Torrent Power Limited (With effect from 5th November, 2019)
2	**Ultimate parent company**	Torrent Investmnents Private Limited (Formerly known as Torrent Private Limited)
3	**Non-executive directors**	Varun Mehta Jayesh Desai

TCL CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note 43: Related party disclosures (Contd.)

Related party transactions

Particulars	**Parent Company**	
	Year ended	**Year ended**
	March 31, 2021	**March 31, 2020**
Nature of transactions		
Torrent Power Limited		
Sale of cables	9,537.56	
Loan Received	22,247.16	-
Loan Repaid	676.91	-
Interest on loan	361.59	-
Consideration paid pursuant to scheme of arrangement (Refer Note 46)	25,695.00	-
Lease rent*	28.61	-
Bank guarantee issued	2,203.02	-
Torrent Solargen Limited		
Equity contribution	-	200.00

* Inclusive of goods and service tax.

TCL CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note 43: Related party disclosures (Contd.)

Related party balances

Particulars	Parent Company	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balances at the end of the year		
Torrent Power Ltd.		
Interest on Loan Outstanding	334.47	-
Loan Outstanding	21,570.26	-
Trade receivables	3,425	-
Corporate guarantee given	5,231.26	-

TCL CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note 44: Financial instruments and risk review

(a) Capital management
The Company manages its capital structure in a manner to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while optimising the return to stakeholders through the appropriate debt and equity balance.

The Company's capital structure is represented by equity (comprising issued capital, retained earnings and other reserves as detailed in notes 19,20) and debt (borrowings as detailed in note 21).

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period is as follows.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Debt	**21,570.26**	-
Total equity	(1,410.34)	200.94
Debt to equity ratio	**(15.29)**	-

Notes:
1 Debt is defined as all long term debt outstanding (including unamortised expense)

2 Total equity is defined as equity share capital + all reserve (excluding revaluation reserve) + deferred tax liabilities – deferred tax assets – intangible assets – Intangible assets under development

(b) Categories of financial instruments	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Carrying value	**Fair value**	**Carrying value**	**Fair value**
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost	-			
Cash and cash equivalents	373.33	373.33	9.38	9.38
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	190.77	190.77	-	-
Trade receivables	10,904.21	10,904.21	-	-
Loans	151.44	151.44	-	-
Other financial assets	12.97	12.97	-	-
	11,632.72	**11,632.72**	**9.38**	**9.38**
Measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)				
Investment in mutual funds	-	-	193.02	193.02
	-	-	**193.02**	**193.02**
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings	21,570.26	21,570.26	-	-
Lease Liabilities	873.78	873.78	-	-
Trade payables	2,131.00	2,131.00	1.04	1.04
Other financial liabilities	759.90	759.90	-	-
	25,334.94	**25,334.94**	**1.04**	**1.04**

(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

(c) Financial risk management objectives

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations, routine and projects capital expenditure. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, advances, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks viz foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk etc. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. It advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risks arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the USD. Foreign currency risks arise from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities, when they are denominated in a currency other than Indian Rupee.

The Company's exposure with regards to foreign currency risk which are not hedged are given below. However, these risks are not significant to the company's operation and accordingly sensitivity analysis is not given.

Unhedged foreign currency exposures:

Nature of transactions	Currency	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial liabilities			
Trade payable	USD	2,71,575	-

Credit risk

Trade receivables:

(1) Exposures to credit risk
The Company is exposed to the counterparty credit risk arising from the possibility that counterparties (primarily trade receivables, suppliers, contractors etc.) might fail to comply with contractual obligations. This exposure may arise with regard to unsettled amounts and the cost of substituting products and services that are not provided.

(2) Credit risk management
Credit risk is managed and limited in accordance with the type of transaction and the creditworthiness of the counterparty. The Company has established criteria for admission, approval systems, authorisation levels, exposure measurement methodologies, etc. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large. None of the customers accounted for more than 10% of the receivables and revenue for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019. However, the Company is dependent on the domestic market for its business and revenues.

The Company's credit policies and practices with respect to distribution areas are designed to limit credit exposure by collecting security deposits prior to providing utility services or after utility service has commenced according to applicable regulatory requirements. In respect to generation business, Company generally has letter of credits / bank guarantees to limit its credit exposure.

(3) Other credit enhancements
The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.

(4) Age of receivables and expected credit loss
The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experienced and adjusted for forward- looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on ageing of the days the receivables are due.

The age of receivables and provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows.

As at March 31, 2021	Gross trade receivables	Allowance for doubtful Debt
Less than or equal to 6 months	9,521.39	-
More than 6 months but less than or equal to 1 year	1,382.82	-
More than one year	-	-
	10,904.21	**-**

(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note 44: Financial instruments and risk review

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are required to be settled by delivering the cash or another financial asset. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and unused borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring projected / actual cash flows.

Maturities of financial liabilities:
The Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods is given below. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest (accrued upto March 31, 2020) and principal cash flows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

As at March 31, 2021	**Less than 1 year**	**Between 1 year and 5 years**	**5 years and above**	**Total**
Financial liabilities				
Non current financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	21,570.26	**21,570.26**
Lease liabilities	-	377.40	370.91	**748.31**
Trade payables	-	-	-	**-**
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	**-**
	-	**377.40**	**21,941.17**	**22,318.57**
Current financial liabilities				
Borrowings	334.48	**-**	**-**	**334.48**
Lease liabilities	125.47			
Trade payables	2,131.00	**-**	**-**	**2,131.00**
Other financial liabilities	759.90	**-**	**-**	**759.90**
	3,350.85	**-**	**-**	**3,225.38**
Total financial liabilities	**3,350.85**	**377.40**	**21,941.17**	**25,543.95**

As at March 31, 2020	**Less than 1 year**	**Between 1 year and 5 years**	**5 years and above**	**Total**
Current financial liabilities				
Trade payables	1.04	-	-	1.04
Total financial liabilities	**1.04**	**-**	**-**	**1.04**

Note 45: Impact of COVID 19 pandemic

Due to scheme of arrangement (refer note47) the Cable business of Torrent Power Limited was merged with TCL Cables Private Limited. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing of power cables.
Management believes that it has taken into account all the known impacts arising from recent surge in the spread of COVID 19 pandemic in the preparation of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021. The Company has made detailed assessment of its liquidity position and recoverability of carrying amount of financial and non-financial assets and concluded that there is no material adjustments required in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021.
However, the impact assessment of COVID 19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions

TCL CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note 46: Scheme of Arrangement

The National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) vide its Order dated December 17, 2020, has sanctioned the Scheme of Arrangement ("the Scheme") for transfer and vesting of Cable Business Undertaking ("CBU") of Torrent Power Limited (Holding Company), on a going concern basis by way of slump sale, to the Company, under sections 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The certified copy of the said order has been filed with Registrar of Companies on January 15, 2021 ("Effective Date") and the Scheme is legally effective from April 01, 2020 ("Appointed Date"). Accordingly, the effect of the Scheme has been given in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 with effect from the Appointed Date.

The CBU had a book value (net of related liabilities) of Rs. 24,968 lakhs (Refer point (b) below) which has been transferred under the Scheme for a lump sum consideration of Rs. 25,695 lakhs based on the report of independent valuer, adjusted for working capital adjustments as per the Scheme. The difference between consideration and net book value of assets Rs. 7,27 lakhs has been shown as "Capital Reserve" under the head "Other Equity" for the financial year ended March 31, 2021.

(a) Capital Reserve on account of Scheme of Arrangement

	Amount
Net assets acquired	24,968.00
Cash consideration paid	25,695.00
Capital Reserve on account of Scheme of Arrangement	**(727.00)**

(b) Summary of net assets acquired by the Company as at the Appointed Date, in terms of Scheme of Arrangement:

	As at April 01, 2020
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	5,058.00
Intangible assets	10.00
Financial assets	
Loans	106.00
Other financial assets	3.00
Other non-current assets	360.00
Current assets	
Inventories	6,127.00
Financial assets	
Trade receivables	15,622.00
Cash and cash equivalents	34.00
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	189.00
Loans	111.00
Other financial assets	17.00
Other current assets	407.00
Total Assets (A)	**28,044.00**
Non-current liabilities	
Financial liabilities	
Other financial liabilities	-
Provisions	218.00
Current liabilities	
Financial liabilities	
Trade payables	
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	91.00
Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises	1,717.00
Other financial liabilities	510.00
Other current liabilities	440.00
Provisions	100.00
Total Liabilities (B)	**3,076.00**
Book value (net of related liabilities) (A-B)	**24,968.00**

TCL CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Rs. in Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Note 47: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Credit balance of customer (Refer Note 24)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition during the year/period	79.25	-
Closing Balance	79.25	-

Note 48:

The figures for the previous year have been regrouped / recast, wherever necessary, to make them comparable with the figures for the current year.

Note 49: Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on May 18, 2021

Signature to Note 1 to 49 forming part of the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss.

In terms of our report attached

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number : 012754N / N500016

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Viren Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 046521
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2021

Jayesh Desai
Chairperson
DIN:02295309
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2021

Note 1: General information

TCL Cables Private Limited ("the Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Torrent Power Limited. The Company is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at Yoginagar, Mission Road, Nadiad-387002.

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of Cables.

Note 1B: New standards or interpretations adopted by the Company

The Company has applied the following amendment to Ind AS for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing April 01, 2020:

i) Ind AS - 1 and Ind AS – 8, Definition of Material

The above other amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Note 2: Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation:

Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements are in compliance, in all material aspects, with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act and rules made thereunder.

As prescribed by the Ind AS, if the particular Ind AS is not in conformity with the applicable laws, the provisions of the said law shall prevail and financial statements shall be prepared in conformity with such laws. Consequently, the Company has applied this norm while preparing the financial statements.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis under the historical cost convention except for following which have been measured at fair value;

- Defined benefit plan assets

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as set out in the Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment:

Tangible fixed assets

All other items of property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.,

Capital work in progress in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes is carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes purchase price, taxes and duties, labour cost and other directly attributable costs incurred upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use. Such property, plant and equipment are classified to the appropriate categories when completed and ready for intended use.

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Subsequent costs relating to day to day servicing of the item are not recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment; rather, these costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation for the year is provided on additions / deductions of the assets during the period from / up to the month in which the asset is added / deducted. Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful life, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period in respect of tangible assets. The effect of any such change in estimate in this regard is accounted for on a prospective basis.

Class of Assets	Useful Life
Buildings	60
Plant and machinery	15
Electrical fittings and apparatus	10
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	8
Office Equipment	5

2.3 Intangible assets – acquired:

Computer software is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and the effect of any changes in such estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.4 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets :

Tangible and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment losses 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 carrying amount of the assets exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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 other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.5: Business combination – common control transaction

Business combinations involving entities that are controlled by the Company are accounted for using the pooling of interests method as follows:

The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts.

- No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognise any new assets or liabilities. Adjustments are only made to harmonise accounting policies.

- The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior periods is restated as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination. However, where the business combination had occurred after that date, the prior period information is restated only from that date.

- The balance of the retained earnings appearing in the financial statements of the transferor is aggregated with the corresponding balance appearing in the financial statements of the transferee or is adjusted against general reserve.

- The identity of the reserves is preserved and the reserves of the transferor become the reserves of the transferee.

- The difference, if any, between the amounts recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to capital reserve and is presented separately from other capital reserves.

Business combination-related costs are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

2.6 **Borrowing costs:**

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, such as new projects and / or specific assets created in the existing business, are capitalized up to the date of completion and ready for their intended use.

Income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period of their accrual.

2.7 **Cash and cash equivalents:**

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cheques / drafts on hand, current account balances with banks and 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.8 **Inventories:**

Raw materials, fuel, stores and spares, packing materials, loose tools, work in progress, traded and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories includes purchase price and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the weighted average basis Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts.

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

2.9 **Revenue recognition:**

Revenue is recognized, when the control of the goods or services has been transferred to customers net of discounts and other similar allowances.

(i) Sales of cables recognised, net of returns and rebates, on transfer of control of ownership to the buyer. Sales exclude Goods and Services Tax.

2.10 **Foreign currency translation:**

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are prepared in Indian rupee (INR) which is functional as well as presentation currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.
#

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the Statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange differences arising on settlement of monetary items or on reporting the Company's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the financial year are recognized as income or expense in the financial year in which they arise.

2.11 **Employee benefits:**

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to retirement benefit plans in the form of provident fund, employee state insurance scheme, pension scheme and superannuation schemes as per regulations are charged as an expense on an accrual basis when employees have rendered the service. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

Defined benefits plans

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the retirement benefit plan i.e. gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by an actuary using projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligations.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets. This cost is included in the employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and consequently recognised in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

The retirement benefit recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of reductions in future contributions to the plans.

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 said 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.

2.12 Taxation:

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on estimated taxable income for the year in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations for which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are offset with each other when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and balances arise with the same tax authority.

Deferred tax

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, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset 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 the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

2.13 **Earnings per share:**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by adjusting the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to take into account:

- After tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares.
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.14 **Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets:**

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

Contingent liability

A possible obligation that arises from past events and 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 enterprise are disclosed as contingent liability and not provided for. Such liability is not disclosed if the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.15 **Financial instruments:**

Financial assets

i) **Classification of financial assets (including debt instruments)**

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

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

ii) **Initial measurement**

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

iii) **Subsequent measurement**

There are three measurement categories into which the debt instruments can be classified:

- **Amortised cost**

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)**

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains / (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains and losses and impairment expenses in other expenses.

- **Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains / (losses) in the period in which it arises. Net gains / (losses) from these financial assets is included in other income.

iv) **Impairment of financial assets**

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

For 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 only, the Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss and always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109 i.e. expected credit loss allowance as computed based on historical credit loss experience.

v) **Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group 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

When 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 financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control over 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.

vi) **Income recognition**

Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as part of other income.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

i) **Classification**

All the Company's financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

ii) **Initial measurement**

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities are deducted from the fair value of the financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

iii) **Subsequent measurement**

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate Method.

The Effective Interest Rate Method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability

iv) **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or waived off or have expired. An exchange between the Company and the lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.16 **Leases:**

Company as a lessee:

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components.

Lease liabilities:

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the lease payments.

The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.