

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED**

Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly JHAJJAR POWER TRANSMISSION PRIVATE LIMITED)** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31 2024, the statement of profit and loss, (including the statement of other comprehensive income), the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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, 2024, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements 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 standalone 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 (ICAI) of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Information Other than the Standalone financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

Our opinion on the Standalone 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 Standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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 Standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone 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 charged with governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from



error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;



- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 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 standalone financial statement of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (g) Based on our examination, which includes test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated through out the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the softwares. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.
- (h) As required by section 197(16) of the Act based on our audit, and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year.
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- I. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact on its financial position in its Standalone financial statements.
 - II. The Company has made provisions as required under the applicable laws of accounting standards for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - III. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - IV. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and



(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

For ACS & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.325716E



(Susanta Satpathy)
Partner
Membership No. 069786
UDIN-24069786BKBLAZ9647

Place: Kolkata
Dated: 25-05-2024



ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly JHAJJAR POWER TRANSMISSION PRIVATE LIMITED) of even date

We report that:

- (i) The Company does not have any fixed assets hence clause 3(i) of the order is not applicable.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Hence clause 3(ii) of the order is not applicable;
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured to companies or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act. Accordingly, clause 3(iii)(a), (b) & (c) are not applicable;
- (iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees or securities given by it during the year;
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed thereunder are not applicable;
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records under subsection (1) of Section 148 of the Act, is not applicable to the company in view of rule 3 of the companies (cost records and audit) Rules, 2014, as amended.
- (vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities;
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax, value added tax, duty of customs, duty of excise or goods and service tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute;
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) In the respect of matters specified in clause (ix) of paragraphs 3 the Order:
 - (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.
 - (b) According to the records examined by us and information and explanations given to us we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
 - (c) The company has not obtained any term loan during the year and accordingly the clause 3(ix)(c) of the order is not applicable.
 - (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.



- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or joint venture.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint venture.

{x} In the respect of matters specified in clause (x) of paragraphs 3 the Order:

- (a) The company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (b) The Company has not made preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company.

{xi} In the respect of matters specified in clause (xi) of paragraphs 3 the Order:

- (a) 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, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (b) 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 explanation given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

{xii} The Company is not a Nidhi Company, hence clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

{xiii} All transactions with the related parties have been in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable and the details have disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

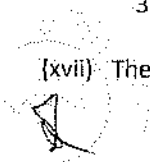
{xiv} This clause is not applicable to the company

{xv} The Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors and persons connected with him. Hence, the provisions of section 192 of Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company;

{xvi} In the respect of matters specified in clause (xvi) of paragraphs 3 the Order:

- (a) 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)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted non-banking / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CIC's, which are part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

{xvii} The Company has not incurred cash losses during the year.



{xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

{xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (refer Note 21 to the standalone financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

{xx) The reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable in respect of transfer to fund specified under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

{xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For ACS & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.325716E



(Susanta Satpathy)
Partner

Membership No. 069786
UDIN-24069786BKBLAZ9647

Place: Kolkata
Dated: 25-05-2024



ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of **TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly JHAJJAR POWER TRANSMISSION PRIVATE LIMITED)** of even date

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to standalone financial statement of **TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly JHAJJAR POWER TRANSMISSION PRIVATE LIMITED)** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

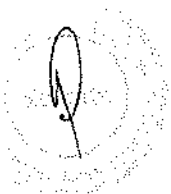
The Board of Directors of the company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statement was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting system with reference to these standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statement, 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.

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 over financial reporting system with reference to these standalone financial statements.



Meaning of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to standalone financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone 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 control with reference to these standalone 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 Standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

Inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to standalone financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting system with reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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 ACS & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.325716E



(Susanta Satpathy)
Partner

Membership No. 069786
UDIN-24069786BKBLAZ9647

Place: Kolkata
Dated: 25-05-2024



TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited)

CIN: U74110HR2010PTC040762

Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2024

		(in ₹ '00)	
Particulars	Note No.	As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
I ASSETS :			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	4 (i)	85,17,436.48	-
		85,17,436.48	-
2 Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	2	38,77,455.44	3,71,830.50
(ii) Cash & cash equivalents	3	1,618.93	3,793.37
(iii) Other Financial Assets	4 (ii)	680.00	-
(b) Other Current Assets	5	5,825.93	67,440.31
		38,85,580.31	4,43,064.18
TOTAL ASSETS		1,24,03,016.79	4,43,064.18
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	6	11,000.00	11,000.00
(b) Other Equity	7	81,693.65	(10,907.08)
		92,693.65	92.92
2 Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	8	60,519.23	12,000.00
		60,519.23	12,000.00
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables			
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	9a		
Total outstanding dues of Creditors Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	9b	1,22,16,372.58	3,71,889.49
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	10	4,532.23	2,117.23
(b) Other Current Liabilities	11	6,136.64	56,964.54
(c) Current Tax liabilities (Net)	12	22,762.45	-
		1,22,49,803.90	4,30,971.26
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,24,03,016.79	4,43,064.18

Corporate Information

1 (I)

Basis of preparation of financial statement

1 (III)


The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. 2 to 29

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For ACS & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No: 325716E



Susanta Satpathy

(Partner)

M. No. 069786

Place : Kolkata

Date: 25th Day of May'2024

UDIN-24069786BKBLAZ9647



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Pradeep Kumar Lohia

Director

(DIN : 00056706)



Ankit Saraiya

Director

(DIN : 02771647)

TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited)

Statement of Profit & Loss For the Year ended 31 March, 2024

(in ₹ '00)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
I Revenue From operations	13	1,61,68,515.38	3,15,110.59
II Other Income		-	-
III Total Income (I +II)		<u>1,61,68,515.38</u>	<u>3,15,110.59</u>
IV EXPENSES			
Operating Expenses	14	1,59,70,229.56	3,15,110.59
Finance cost	15	2,482.53	21.37
Other expenses	16	72,060.11	5,869.30
Total expenses (IV)		<u>1,60,44,772.20</u>	<u>3,21,001.26</u>
V Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)		1,23,743.18	(5,890.67)
VI Exceptional items			
VII Profit / (loss) before tax (V + VI)		1,23,743.18	(5,890.67)
VIII Tax Expenses			
a) Current Tax	17	31,142.45	-
b) Deferred Tax			
IX Profit / (loss) for the year (VII - VIII)		92,600.73	(5,890.67)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
A Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (net of tax)			
B Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
X Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year		92,600.73	(5,890.67)
XI Earnings per equity share			
1) Basic	18	84.18	(4.04)
2) Diluted		84.18	(4.04)

Material accounting policies

1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Profit and Loss Statement - 2 to 29

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For ACS & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No: 325716E



Susanta Satpathy

(Partner)

M. No. 069786

Place : Kolkata

Date: 25th Day of May'2024

UDIN-24069786BKBLAZ9647

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Pradeep Kumar Lohia

Director

(DIN : 00056706)



Ankit Saraiya

Director

(DIN : 02771647)



TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited)
Cash Flow Statement For the Year ended 31 March, 2024

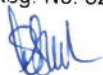
(in ₹ '00)

	Particulars	As on 31st March, 2024	As on 31st March, 2023
A.	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
	Net Profit before tax	1,23,743.18	(5,890.67)
	OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	1,23,743.18	(5,890.67)
	Adjustment for:		
	Service concession arrangement		
	Interest paid	2,482.53	21.37
	OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	1,26,225.71	(5,869.30)
	Trade and Other Payables	1,18,44,483.11	3,71,889.49
	Trade receiveables	(35,05,624.94)	(3,71,830.50)
	Other	(85,07,130.04)	(8,495.79)
	CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	(42,046.16)	(14,306.10)
	Income Tax Paid	8,380.00	-
	NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	(50,426.16)	(14,306.10)
B.	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
	(Purchase)/Sale of Investments	-	-
	(Purchase)/Sale of Fixed assets	-	-
	CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	-	-
C.	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
	Issue of Share Capital	-	6,000.00
	Loan from Holding Company	50,734.27	12,019.23
	Interest paid	(2,482.53)	(21.37)
	NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)	48,251.74	17,997.86
D.	NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT (A) + (B) +	(2,174.42)	3,691.76
E.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	3,793.35	101.59
F.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AT THE END OF THE YEAR	1,618.93	3,793.35
	Particulars	As on 31st March, 2024	As on 31st March, 2023
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year comprises :		
	Balances with Bank		
	(i) In current accounts	1,618.93	3,793.37
	Cash and Cash Equivalent as per Cash Flow Statement	1,618.93	3,793.37

The accompanying notes 2 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.
This is the Statement of Cash Flow referred to in our report of even date.

For ACS & Co

Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 325716E



Susanta Satpathy

(Partner)

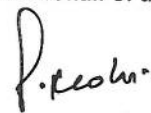
M. No. 069786

Place : Kolkata

Date: 25th Day of May'2024

UDIN-24069786BKBLAZ9647

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Pradeep Kumar Lohia

Director

(DIN : 00056706)



Ankit Saraiya

Director

(DIN : 02771647)



TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

a) Equity Share Capital

Current Reporting Period (Refer Note No. 6)		(in ₹ '00)	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Change in Equity shares capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Change in Equity share capital during the current year
11,00,000	-	11,00,000.00	-
Previous Reporting Period			11,00,000.00
Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Change in Equity shares capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Change in Equity share capital during the previous year
5,00,000.00	-	5,00,000.00	6,00,000.00
Balance at the end of the previous reporting period			11,00,000.00

b) Other Equity (Refer Note No. 7)

Particulars	(in ₹ '00)		
	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	Total Other Equity
Balance as at April 01, 2022	(5,016.41)	-	(4,95,741.00)
Profit/(Loss) for the year ended March 31, 2023	(5,890.67)	-	(5,89,067.00)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax) for the year ended March 31, 2023	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023	(5,890.67)	-	(5,89,067.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(10,907.08)	-	(10,84,807.99)
Profit/(Loss) for the year ended March 31, 2024	92,600.73	-	92,60,073.39
Other comprehensive income (net of tax) for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2024	92,600.73	-	92,60,073.39
Dividend	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	81,693.65	-	81,75,265.40

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For ACS & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 325716E



Susanta Satpathy
(Partner)
M. No. 069786
Place : Kolkata
Date: 25th Day of May'2024
UDIN-24069786BKBKLAZ9647



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Pradeep Kumar Lohia
Director
(DIN : 00056706)



Ankit Saraiya
Director
(DIN : 02771647)

Techno AMI Solutions Private Limited (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited)

Summary of Material Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(I) Corporate information

Techno AMI Solutions Private Limited (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited) (the "Company") was incorporated on 26 October 2010 under the Companies Act, 2013. It is a company domiciled in India and limited by shares (CIN: U74110HR2010PTC040762). The Company has its registered office at Motorola Excellence Centre, 4th Floor, 415/2, Mehrauli-Gurgaon Road, Sector-14, Gurugram, Haryana-122001.

(II) Overview of business of the company

The Company had been set up for installing, operating and maintaining smart electric meters for the REC Power Development & Consultancy Ltd (RECPDCL) to provide public service on "Design-Build-Finance-Own-Operate-Transfer (DBFOOT) model. Techno AMI is engaged in implementing smart meter roll out program through working collaboratively with all stakeholders to procure, deploy and provide operation and maintenance for the smart meter infrastructure. Smart meters communicate on real time basis with distribution companies enabling remote meter reading and prompt identification of network failures, thereby reducing response time and improving the quality of network and services. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited.

(III) (A) Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy thereinto in use.

(B) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities - measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

(C) Current and non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
 - Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
 - Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
 - Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

2

Summary of Material Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31
March 2024

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. all other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(D) functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Company's functional currency and all amounts are rounded to hundreds, except as stated otherwise.

(IV) Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note III and IV. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(A) Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method

The Company's EIR methodology, recognises interest expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioural life of loans taken and recognises the effect or potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments and penalty interest and charges). This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behavior and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes to India's base rate and other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument

(B) Estimation on Finance lease receivable

The company has followed financial asset model for recognition and measurement of service concession receivable. The company has calculated the receivable based on future cash flow of the project. The discounting of the future cash flows has been done using the risk-free bond rate.

(V) Material accounting policies

(i) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents **comprises** cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.



l

(ii) Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized

- on transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership;
- when goods are dispatched and the title passes to the customers;
- when the company neither retains nor continue managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership or effective control over the good sold; and
- when there is certainty of collection.

Revenue from Services are recognized as and when services are rendered. Company takes the responsibility of the end to end solution from meter installation to submission of crucial inputs e.g. meter reading to the system integrators/customer to assist in electricity bill generation. Responsibility of operation and maintenance of these installed meters also rests with.

Revenue recognition considers the nature of contracts into three categories: -

- a) Contract to supply, install and making operational smart meters.
- b) Operation and maintenance (O&M) which begins with meter installation.
- c) Fees from providing 'services of Project Management Consultancy Services

By using input methods, revenue is recognised based on the entity's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of the performance obligation relative to the total expected inputs. Costs incurred relative to total expected costs considered

Service Concession Arrangement ('SCA') Recognition and measurement

The Company had been set up for installing, operating and maintaining smart meters used to provide public service on "Design-Build- Finance-Own-Operate-Transfer" (DBFOOT) basis. These smart meters will be transferred to relevant authority at the end of the terms of the contract.

In terms of application of Ind AS 115, Appendix C & D — Service Concession Arrangements (SCA), these arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The fair value of future cash flows receivable under the above project have been initially recognised under financial assets as 'Receivables under Service Concession Arrangements' and have been recognised at amortised cost subsequently.

With respect to SCA, revenue and costs are allocated between those relating to procurement and installation of smart meters i.e., construction services and those relating to operation and maintenance services and are accounted for separately. Consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair value of smart meters installed when the amounts are separately identifiable. The infrastructure used in the concession arrangements is classified as financial asset, based on the nature of the payment entitlements established in the SCA.

Contractual obligation to restore the infrastructure to a specified level of serviceability

The company has a contractual obligation to maintain the infrastructure to a specified level of serviceability or to restore the infrastructure to a specified condition before it is handed over to



l

Summary of Material Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31
March 2024

the grantor of the SCA consequent to the right available with the grantor under the agreement. In the SCA under the financial asset model, such costs are recognized in the period in which such cost are actually incurred.

Once the Company is in operation, the treatment of income is recognised as Revenue from operations under SCA in accordance with the financial asset model using effective interest method. Revenue from both Constructions and operation and maintenance services are recognised in each period as and when services are rendered. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a product or service.

(iii) Contract Balances

**Contract
Assets**

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer. If the entity performs by transferring services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due. A contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. Contract assets are transferred to services concession agreement receivables when the rights become unconditional.

IV) Trade receivable

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due)

V) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the company operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred tax reflects the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences for the earlier years. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible timing differences only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. In situations where the company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realized against future taxable profits.

At each reporting date, the company re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It recognizes unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date. The company writes-down the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realized. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable



l

Techno AMI Solutions Private Limited (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited)

Summary of Material Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

income will be available.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

VI) Operating Cycle

The Company has classified all its assets/ liabilities into current/ non-current portion based on the time frame of 12 months from the date of financial statements. Accordingly assets/ liabilities expected to be realised/ settled within 12 months from the date of financial statements are classified as current and other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current.

VII) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

VIII) Segment reporting

As the Company's business activity primarily falls within a single business and geographical segment, there are no additional disclosures to be provided in terms of Ind AS 108 on 'Segment Reporting'.

IX) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

X) Earning Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting year.



l

Summary of Material Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31
March 2024

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

XI) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification of debt or equity-

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for trading, or it is designated as such on initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of the costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised **cost of a financial liability** and of



l

Summary of Material Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

allocating interest expenses over the **relevant** period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a 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. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) 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 derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date using valuation techniques.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, **assuming** that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis,



l

Summary of Material Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31
March 2024

the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

XII) Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Company has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to profit and loss account.

XIII) Expenditure

Expenses are recognised on accrual basis and provisions are made for all known losses and liabilities. The Company has also entered into certain cost sharing arrangements for resources shared with entity having joint control over the company, The costs allocated to the Company under the cost sharing arrangements are included in the respective expenses. The costs allocated to other entities under the cost sharing arrangement are shown as amounts recoverable from the respective party.

l



TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited)
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Note 2. Trade Receivables		(in ₹ '00)	
Particulars		As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
(a)	Considered Good Secured		
(b)	Considered Good Unsecured		
	Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk.	38,77,455.44	3,71,830.50
	Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk.		
	Less: Impairment Allowance for doubtful debts	<u>38,77,455.44</u>	<u>3,71,830.50</u>
		<u>38,77,455.44</u>	<u>3,71,830.50</u>

Trade Receivable due from related parties
Debts due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies, respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member

Note

A) Ageing of Trade Receivables are as below:

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment as on March 31, 2024						Total
	Not Due**	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivable							
- Considered good							
- Having significant increase in credit risk	10,90,893.04	26,99,781.36	86,781.03				38,77,455.44
- Credit impaired							
Disputed Trade receivable							
- Considered good							
- Having significant increase in credit risk							
- Credit impaired							
Total	10,90,893.04	26,99,781.36	86,781.03				38,77,455.44

** Not Due includes Retention Money receivable from Customers.

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment as on March 31, 2023						Total
	Not Due**	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivable							
- Considered good							
- Having significant increase in credit risk	94,533.18	2,77,297.32					3,71,830.50
- Credit impaired							
Disputed Trade receivable							
- Considered good							
- Having significant increase in credit risk							
- Credit impaired							
Total	94,533.18	2,77,297.32					3,71,830.50

** Not Due includes Retention Money receivable from Customers.

Note 3. Cash and cash equivalents		(in ₹ '00)	
Particulars		As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
(a)	Balances with banks		
	- in current accounts	1,618.93	3,793.37
		<u>1,618.93</u>	<u>3,793.37</u>

Note 4. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		(in ₹ '00)	
Particulars		As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
(i)	Non - Current Receivables under Service Concession Arrangements	85,17,436.48	
		<u>85,17,436.48</u>	
(ii)	(Current) - Security deposit - Rent	680.00	
		<u>680.00</u>	

Note 5. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		(in ₹ '00)	
Particulars		As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
(Current)			
- Prepaid expense		715.93	10,720.42
- Balance with Government Authorities		5,110.00	56,719.89
		<u>5,825.93</u>	<u>67,440.31</u>

Note 6. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		(in ₹ '00)	
Particulars		As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
Equity Share capital Authorised:			
1,10,000 (Previous year - 1,10,000) of ₹ 10 each		11,000.00	11,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up shares:			
1,10,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up		11,000.00	11,000.00
(Previous Year 1,10,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up)			
Total Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital		<u>11,000.00</u>	<u>11,000.00</u>

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

Particulars	As on 31.03.2024		As on 31.03.2023	
	No. of Shares	In ₹ '00	No. of Shares	In ₹ '00
At the beginning of the year				
Issued During the year	1,10,000	11,000.00	50,000	5,000.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,10,000	11,000.00	60,000	6,000.00
			1,10,000	11,000.00

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the shares

Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. 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 all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. There is no restriction on distribution of dividend. However, same except interim dividend is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited)

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

c. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	As on 31.03.2024		As on 31.03.2023	
	No. of Shares	% holding in the class	No. of Shares	% holding in the class
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Techno Electric & Engineering Co Ltd, the Holding Company *	1,10,000	100.00%	1,10,000	100.00%
	1,10,000	100.00%	1,10,000	100.00%

* Includes 6 shares held by nominees Directors.

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

d. Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Promoter name	As on 31.03.2024		As on 31.01.2023		% Change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Techno Electric & Engineering Co Ltd.	1,10,000	100.00%	1,10,000	100.00%	
Total	1,10,000	100.00%	1,10,000	100.00%	

e. The company has neither issued bonus shares nor has bought back any shares during last 5 years.

f. No ordinary shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for the sale of shares/ disinvestment as at the Balance Sheet date.

Note 7 OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	(in ₹ '00)	
	As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
A Security Premium		
B Retained Earnings*		
Surplus at the beginning of the year	(10,907.08)	(5,016.41)
Add: Profit for the year	82,600.73	(5,890.87)
Total	81,693.65	(10,907.08)
	81,693.65	(10,907.08)

*Retained earnings represents undistributed profits of the Company which can be distributed to its equity shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited)
 Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Note #	Borrowings	Particulars	(in ₹ '00)	
			As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
		Loan from TEECL (Holding Co)	60,519.23	12,000.00
			<u>60,519.23</u>	<u>12,000.00</u>

Note: The Company has received ₹ 48,50,000/- (₹ in '00) from its holding Company during the year. Total Cumulative balance of loan as on March 31, 2024 is ₹ 60,50,600/- (₹ in '00). Loan is repayable after 3 years and is having interest rate of 7%.

Note #	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - TRADE PAYABLE	Particulars	(in ₹ '00)	
			As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
		Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer Note B below)		
		Total outstanding dues of Creditors Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	1,22,16,372.58	3,71,889.49
			<u>1,22,16,372.58</u>	<u>3,71,889.49</u>

A. Outstanding as on March 31, 2024 from due date of payment

Particulars	(in ₹ '00)						
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1,05,63,668.07	11,00,805.11	27,68,430.07	5,855.81	-	-	1,44,38,759.06
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>1,05,63,668.07</u>	<u>11,00,805.11</u>	<u>27,68,430.07</u>	<u>5,855.81</u>	-	-	<u>1,44,38,759.06</u>

Outstanding as on March 31, 2023 from due date of payment

Particulars	(in ₹ '00)						
	Unbilled Due	Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	3,71,889.49	-	-	-	3,71,889.49
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	<u>3,71,889.49</u>	-	-	-	<u>3,71,889.49</u>

B. INFORMATION REGARDING MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES


Based on the information/documents available with the Company, information as per the requirements of Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are as under:

Particulars	(in ₹ '00)	
	As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of accounting year (including retention money against performance)	-	-
(ii) Interest due on above	-	-
Total of (i) & (ii)	-	-
(iii) Amount of interest paid by the Company to the suppliers in terms of section 16 of the Act.	-	-
(iv) Amount paid to the suppliers beyond due date during the year	-	-
(v) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in payments, (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Act.	-	-
(vi) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	-	-
(vii) Amount of further interest remaining 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 of this Act.	-	-
(viii) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006	-	-

Note #	OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	Particulars	(in ₹ '00)	
			As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
		Current		
		Provision for Expenses	2,297.96	2,098.00
		Interest accrued on Borrowings (Holding Co)	2,234.27	19.23
			<u>4,532.23</u>	<u>2,117.23</u>

Note #	Other Current Liabilities	Particulars	(in ₹ '00)	
			As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
		Statutory dues	6,136.64	56,964.64
			<u>6,136.64</u>	<u>56,964.64</u>

Note #	Current Tax liabilities (Net)	Particulars	(in ₹ '00)	
			As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
		Current		
		Provision for taxes: (Net)	22,762.45	-
			<u>22,762.45</u>	-



TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited)

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Note 13 Revenue from Operations

(in ₹ '00)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the Year ended 31.03.2023
a) Sale of products and services	31,05,263.85	3,15,110.59
b) Income from service concession arrangement (Refer d below)		
- Billed	45,45,815.05	-
- Unbilled	82,63,866.33	-
Other Operating income		
- Interest on receivables under service concession arrangement	2,53,570.15	-
	1,61,68,515.38	3,15,110.59
a) Timing of Revenue Recognition		
At a point of time	31,05,263.85	3,15,110.59
Over a period of time	1,28,09,681.38	-
	1,59,14,945.23	3,15,110.59
b) Contract Balances		
Trade Receivables *	38,77,455.44	3,71,830.50
Contract Assets	85,17,436.48	-
Contract Liabilities	-	-
Advance from customers and credit balance of customers	-	-
c) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price		
Revenue as per Contracted Price	1,59,14,945.23	3,15,110.59
Adjustments		
Rebate & Discount	-	-
	1,59,14,945.23	3,15,110.59
d) The Company had been set-up for installing, operating and maintaining smart electric meters for the REC Power Development & Consultancy Ltd (RECPDCL) to provide public service on "Design-Build-Finance-Own-Operate-Transfer (DBFOOT) model. These meters will be transferred to the RECPDCL at the end of the terms of the contract. As per the terms of the agreement between the RECPDCL and the Company is to provide service for 108-meter months. In accordance with Appendix C of Ind AS 115, the Income from service concession arrangement shown above includes ₹ 85,17,436.48 (₹ in '00) being the present value of future cash flow receivable in respect of smart meters where the the Company has satisfied the performance obligation as per the terms of agreement for installation of meters and making them operational.		




TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited)

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Note 14 Operating expenses

(in ₹ '00)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the Year ended 31.03.2023
Materials, Stores and Services		
- Billed	76,49,075.14	3,15,110.59
- Provision for expenses	81,01,645.92	-
Interest on payable under service consession arrangement	2,19,508.50	-
	1,59,70,229.56	3,15,110.59

Note 15 Finance cost

(in ₹ '00)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the Year ended 31.03.2023
Interest on loan	2,482.53	21.37
	2,482.53	21.37

Note 16 Other Expenses

(in ₹ '00)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the Year ended 31.03.2023
Filing Fees	18.00	152.00
Legal & Professional Fees	622.00	1,556.00
Rent	32,877.59	3,013.00
Insurance	18,292.34	1,028.58
Operation & Maintenance	20,127.18	-
Service Charges	-	1.72
Payments to the Auditor		
As Statutory Audit	118.00	118.00
As Certification	5.00	-
Others	-	-
	72,060.11	5,869.30



l

TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited)

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Note 17 TAX EXPENSE

a) Income tax recognised in Profit and Loss

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
(in ₹ '00)		
Current tax expense		
Current tax on profits for the year	31,142.45	-
Taxation Adjustment in respect of earlier years (Net)	-	-
MAT Credit Entitlement / (Utilisation)	-	-
	31,142.45	-
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Income tax charged to the statement of profit and loss	31,142.45	-

b) Income tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
(in ₹ '00)		
Deferred Tax Expense	-	-
Remeasurement Gain / (Loss) on Defined Benefit Plans	-	-
Total Income tax charged to OCI	-	-

c) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Accounting profit before tax	1,23,743.18	-
At India's Statutory Income Tax Rate of 25.167%	31,142.45	-
Adjustment for Tax Purposes:		
Difference in book depreciation & amortisation and depreciation and amortisation as per Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-
43B Items	-	-
Exempted Income	-	-
Items not deductible (Net)	-	-
Items of Previous years (Net)	-	-
Others (Net)	-	-
At the effective Income Tax Rate of 25.167%	31,142.45	-
Income Tax Expenses	31,142.45	-
Tax adjustment for Earlier years	-	-
Income Tax expenses reported in the Statement of profit and loss	31,142.45	-
Deferred Tax expenses /(Income) reported in the Statement of profit and loss	-	-
	31,142.45	-

Note 18 Earnings per share

Particulars	Amount in ₹, except number of shares	
	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the Year ended 31.03.2023
Net Profit after tax as per Statement of Profit & Loss (₹)	92,600.73	(5,890.67)
Weighted Average number of equity shares	110000	145890
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (₹)	84.18	(4.04)
Face Value per equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00

/

TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Jhajar Power Transmission Private Limited)
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Note : 19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as on March 31, 2024 are as follows:

Particulars	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through PL	Fair Value through OCI	(in ₹ '00)	
				Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
Assets:					
Cash & cash equivalents	1,618.93	-	-	1,618.93	1,618.93
Trade Receivables*	38,77,455.44	-	-	38,77,455.44	38,77,455.44
Other Financial Assets	680.00	-	-	680.00	680.00
Total	38,79,754.37	-	-	38,79,754.37	38,79,754.37
Liabilities:					
Borrowings	60,519.23	-	-	60,519.23	60,519.23
Trade payables*	1,22,16,372.58	-	-	1,22,16,372.58	1,22,16,372.58
Other Current Liabilities*	4,532.23	-	-	4,532.23	4,532.23
Total	1,22,81,424.04	-	-	1,22,81,424.04	1,22,81,424.04

*Value for these Financial Instruments have not been discounted as their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of their fair value
The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as on March 31, 2023 are as follows:

Particulars	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through PL	Fair Value through OCI	(in ₹ '00)	
				Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
Assets:					
Cash & cash equivalents	3,793.37	-	-	3,793.37	3,793.37
Trade Receivables*	3,71,830.50	-	-	3,71,830.50	3,71,830.50
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,75,623.87	-	-	3,75,623.87	3,75,623.87

Particulars	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through PL	Fair Value through OCI	(in ₹ '00)	
				Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
Liabilities:					
Borrowings	12,000.00	-	-	12,000.00	12,000.00
Trade payables*	3,71,889.49	-	-	3,71,889.49	3,71,889.49
Other Financial Liabilities*	2,117.23	-	-	2,117.23	2,117.23
Total	3,74,006.72	-	-	3,74,006.72	3,74,006.72

*Value for these Financial Instruments have not been discounted as their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of their fair value

Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the estimates and judgments made in determining the fair values of Financial Instruments that are measured at fair value and amortised cost and level 1: includes financial instrument measured using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: includes financial Instruments which are not traded in active market but for which all significant inputs required to fair value the instrument are observable. The fair value is calculated using the valuation technique which maximises the use of observable market data.

Level 3: includes those instruments for which one or more significant input are not based on observable market data. There are no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 during the year.

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of March 31, 2024:

Particulars	Fair Value	Fair value measurement using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash & cash equivalents	1,618.93	-	-	1,618.93
Trade Receivables	38,77,455.44	-	-	38,77,455.44
Other Financial Assets	680.00	-	-	680.00
Total	38,79,754.37	-	-	38,79,754.37
Liabilities:				
Borrowings	60,519.23	-	-	60,519.23
Trade payables	1,22,16,372.58	-	-	1,22,16,372.58
Other Financial Liabilities	2,117.23	-	-	2,117.23
Total	1,22,18,489.81	-	-	1,22,18,489.81

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Fair Value	Fair value measurement using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash & cash equivalents	3,793.37	-	-	3,793.37
Trade Receivables	3,71,830.50	-	-	3,71,830.50
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Total	3,793.37	-	-	3,793.37
Liabilities:				
Borrowings	12,000.00	-	-	12,000.00
Trade payables	3,71,889.49	-	-	3,71,889.49
Other Financial Liabilities	2,117.23	-	-	2,117.23
Total	3,74,006.72	-	-	3,74,006.72

c. Fair Value disclosure of Financial assets and Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, borrowings, trade payables and statutory dues are considered to be the same as their fair value due to their short term nature and are in close approximation of fair value.

l

TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited)
 Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
 d. Finance Income and Finance Cost Instrument Category wise classification

Finance Income and Finance Cost: Instrument Category wise classification

	Year ended 31st March 2024		
	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL
(In ₹ '00)			
Income			
Interest Income	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Expense			
Interest Expense	2,482.53	-	-
	2,482.53	-	-
Year ended 31st March 2023			
(In ₹ '00)			
	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL
Income			
Interest Income	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Expense			
Interest Expense	21.37	-	-
	21.37	-	-

Note : 20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of managing capital, Capital includes issued equity share capital and reserves attributable to the equity holders.

The objective of the company's capital management are to:

- Safeguard their ability to continue as going concern so that they can continue to provide benefits to their shareholders.
- Maximise the wealth of the shareholder
- Maintain optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of the capital.

The Company's Policy is to maintain an adequate capital base so as to maintain creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development. Capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to equity holders. In order to strengthen the capital base, the Company may use appropriate means to enhance or reduce capital, as the case may be.

Particulars	As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
Borrowings -	62,753.50	14,234.27
Equity	92,693.65	92.92
Gearing Ratio	67.70%	15318.84%



Handwritten mark or signature.

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

A Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to various financial risks i.e. market risk, credit risk and risk of liquidity. Those risks are inherent and integral aspect of any business. The primary focus of the Risk Management Policy is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk consists of foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk. The Company calculates and compares the various proposals of funding by including cost of currency hedging also. The Company uses derivative financial instruments (Forward Covers) to reduce foreign exchange risk exposures.

i. Credit risk

The Company evaluates the customer credentials carefully from trade sources before extending credit terms and credit terms are extended to only financially sound customers. The Company secures adequate advance from its customers whenever necessary and hence risk of bad debt is limited. The credit outstanding is sought to be limited to the sum of advances and credit limit determined by the Company. The Company have stop supply mechanism in place in case outstanding goes beyond agreed limits.

Ageing Analysis of Trade Receivables for the year ended March 31, 2024

(in ₹ '00)

Ageing	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Years	1 Years - 2 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	37,90,674.40	86,781.03			38,77,455.44
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired					
Total	37,90,674.40	86,781.03			38,77,455.44
Less: Impairment Allowance for doubtful debts					
Net Trade Receivables					38,77,455.44

Ageing Analysis of Trade Receivables for the year ended March 31, 2023.

(in ₹ '00)

Ageing	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Years	1 Years - 2 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	3,71,830.50				3,71,830.50
(ii) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired					
Total	3,71,830.50				3,71,830.50
Less: Impairment Allowance for doubtful debts					
Net Trade Receivables					3,71,830.50

ii. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of fluctuation in market prices. These comprise three types of risk i.e. currency rate, interest rate and other price related risks. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments, and derivative financial instruments. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Regular interaction with bankers, intermediaries and the market participants help us to mitigate such risk.

a) Foreign Currency risk

The Company Does not have any foreign Currency transaction, hence there is no Foreign Currency risk

b) Interest Rate Risk and Sensitivity

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to long term debt. Further Company is having Fixed rate borrowing, hence there is no interest rate risk and sensitivity

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Company will not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations. The risk management action focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and tries to minimise adverse effects. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. Risk management is carried out by the Finance department under Forex Policies as adopted and duly approved by the Board. The Company's approach is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due and company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of March 31, 2024:

(in ₹ '00)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	Total
Borrowings	80,519.23	-	60,519.23	60,519.23
Trade payables	1,22,16,372.58	1,22,16,372.58	-	1,22,16,372.58
Other Financial Liabilities	2,117.23	-	2,117.23	2,117.23

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of March 31, 2023:

(in ₹ '00)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 Year	1-5 Years	Total
Borrowings	12,000.00	-	12,000.00	12,000.00
Trade payables	3,71,889.49	3,71,889.49	-	3,71,889.49
Other Financial Liabilities	2,117.23	-	2,117.23	2,117.23

l

- Note : 22** During the period the company has no employees on his roll. Accordingly, provision of IndAS 19 (2015) on "Employees Benefits" are not applicable.
- Note : 23** Leases - Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. The Company's significant leasing/ licensing arrangements are mainly in respect of residential / office premises and equipments, which are operating leases. The aggregate lease payable on these leasing arrangements are charged as rent and equipment hire charges in the Statement of Profit & Loss
- Note : 24** In accordance with the Accounting Standard on " Related Party Disclosures", the disclosures in respect of Related Parties and transactions with them, as identified and certified by the management, are as follows:

Related party Disclosures :

List of Related Parties:

(a) Key Management Personnel

S. No.	Name	Designation
1	Shri Ankit Saraiya	Director
2	Shri Pradeep Kumar Lohia	Director

(b) Details of Related parties and nature of relationship

S. No.	Name of the Related Party	Nature of Relationship
1	Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited from 02/12/2022	Holding company

(c) Disclosure of significant transactions with related parties and the status of outstanding balances

Transactions during the year (in ₹ '00)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2024	Year ended 31st March 2023
Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited		
Advance/Loan	48,500.00	12,000.00
Supply of Material and rendering of services (Excl GST)	1,59,70,229.56	3,15,110.59
Issue of Equity Shares	-	6,000.00
Interest expense	2,482.53	21.37

Outstanding during the year (in ₹ '00)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2024	Year ended 31st March 2023
Techno Electric & Engineering Company Limited		
Loan	60,519.23	12,000.00
Supply of Material and rendering of services (Incl GST)	1,22,16,372.58	3,71,889.49
Interest	2,234.27	19.23

- Note : 25** **Estimation of uncertainties relating to the Global health pandemic from COVID 19**
The company has considered internal and certain external sources of information including economic forecasts and industry reports upto the date of approval of the financial statements in determining the impact on various elements of its financial statements. The Company has used the principles of prudence in applying judgements, estimates and assumptions and based on the current estimates the company expects to recover the carrying amount of Trade Receivables including unbilled receivables, investments, and other assets. The eventual outcome of impact of the global health pandemic may be different from those estimated as on the date of approval of these financial statements.

Note : 26 **Additional Regulatory Information**

No transactions to report for the following disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amended Schedule III:

- Crypto or Virtual Currency
- Benami Property held under Benami transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)
- Loans and Advances repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to specified persons
- Undisclosed income
- Registration of Charges and satisfaction of Charges
- Any advancement of fund through intermediary for other beneficiaries.
- any transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.
- Relating to borrowed funds
 - Wilful defaulter
 - Utilisation of borrowed fund and share premium
 - Borrowings obtained on the basis of security of current assets
 - Discrepancy in utilisation of borrowings
 - Current maturity of long term borrowings

l



TECHNO AMI SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Jhajjar Power Transmission Private Limited)

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Note : 27 Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Current Year	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.32	1.03	-69.20	
Debt-equity ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	NA	NA	NA	NA
Debt service coverage ratio	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	NA	NA	NA	NA
Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity	2.00	153.98	-98.70	
Inventory turnover ratio	Net sales	Average inventory =(Opening + Closing balance / 2)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net sales	Average trade debtors = (Opening + Closing balance / 2)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital = current assets minus current liabilities	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net profit ratio	Net profit after tax	Net Sales	NA	NA	NA	NA
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	0.79	(0.49)	-261.52	
Return on investment	Income Generated from Invested Fund	Average Invested Funds	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note : 28 Code on Social Security

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.


Note : 29 The previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary to conform to current presentation.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements
As per our report of even date

For ACS & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 225716E

Susanta Satpathy
(Partner)
M. No. 069786
Place : Kolkata
Date: 25th Day of May 2024
UDIN-24069786BKBLA29647

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Pradeep Kumar Lohia
Director
(DIN : 00056706)


Ankit Saraiya
Director
(DIN : 02771647)

