

TGV SODIUM & ELECTROLITE PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance sheet as at 31 st March, 2020

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		0.00	0.00
(b) Right-to-use assets on lease		0.00	0.00
(c) Capital work-in-progress		0.00	0.00
(d) Investment properties		0.00	0.00
(e) Financial assets			
i) Investments		0.00	0.00
ii) Other financial assets		0.00	0.00
(f) Other non-current assets		0.00	0.00
Total Non-current assets		0.00	0.00
Current assets			
(a) Inventories		0.00	0.00
(b) Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables		0.00	0.00
ii) Cash and cash equivalents		0.00	0.00
iii) Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,10,000.00	0.00
iv) Loans		0.00	0.00
v) Other financial assets		0.00	0.00
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		0.00	0.00
(d) Other current assets		0.00	0.00
Total Current assets		1,10,000.00	0.00
TOTAL ASSETS		1,10,000.00	0.00
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	5	1,00,000.00	0.00
(b) Other equity	6	-48,061.00	0.00
Total Equity		51,939.00	0.00
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings		0.00	0.00
ii) Others		0.00	0.00
iii) Lease Liability		0.00	0.00
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		0.00	0.00
(c) Deferred Government grants		0.00	0.00
(d) Provisions		0.00	0.00
Total Non-current liabilities		0.00	0.00
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings		0.00	0.00
ii) Trade payables		0.00	0.00
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		0.00	0.00
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		0.00	0.00
iii) Other financial liabilities		0.00	0.00
iv) Lease Liability		0.00	0.00
(b) Other current liabilities	7	58,061.00	0.00
(c) Provisions		0.00	0.00
(d) Current tax liability (Net)		0.00	0.00
Total Current liabilities		58,061.00	0.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES		58,061.00	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,10,000.00	-

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements
General information and Summary of significant accounting policies

1 and 3

Notes to Financial Statements

4 to 15

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

Sri T.G.Bharath
Director

Sri P. Ramachandra Goud
Director

Place : Hyderabad

Date: July 25, 2020

UDIN NO:20015635AAAACU3825

Place : Kurnool


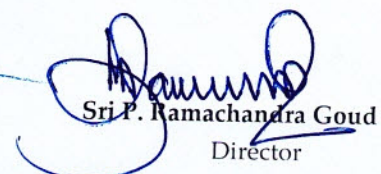
Date: June 30, 2020

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period from 31st January 2020 and ending on 31st March, 2020

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 st March 2020	Year ended 31 st March 2019
I Revenue from operations		0.00	0.00
II Other income		0.00	0.00
III Total revenue (I + II)		0.00	0.00
IV Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed		0.00	0.00
Purchase of stock-in-trade		0.00	0.00
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock-in-trade		0.00	0.00
Employee benefit expense		0.00	0.00
Finance cost		0.00	0.00
Depreciation and amortisation expense		0.00	0.00
Other expense	8	48,061.00	0.00
Total expenses (IV)		48,061.00	0.00
V Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		-48,061.00	0.00
VI Exceptional items		0.00	0.00
VII Profit/ (loss) before tax (V-VI)		-48,061.00	0.00
VIII Tax expense			
Current tax		0.00	0.00
Deferred tax		0.00	0.00
Earlier year tax adjustments		0.00	0.00
Total Tax expense		0.00	0.00
IX Profit/ (loss) for the period After Tax (VII-VIII)		-48,061.00	0.00
X Other comprehensive income			
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net gain /(losses) on FVTOCI financial instruments		0.00	0.00
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		0.00	0.00
Tax effect		0.00	0.00
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		0.00	0.00
XI Total comprehensive income for the period (IX+X)		-48,061.00	0.00
XII Earnings per equity share			
a) Basic		(4.81)	0.00
b) Diluted		(4.81)	0.00
See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements			
General information	1		
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		
Notes to Financial Statements	8		

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board


Sri T.G. Bharath
Director

Sri P. Ramachandra Goud
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Place : Hyderabad

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TGV SODIUM & ELECTROLITE PRIVATE LIMITED

Cash flow statement for the period ended 31st March, 2020

Particulars	Year ended 31 st March 2020	Year ended 31 st March 2019
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(48,061.00)	-
Profit before exceptional items and tax	(48,061.00)	-
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(48,061.00)	-
Working capital adjustments:		
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	-	-
(Decrease)/Increase in current financial liabilities	58,061.00	-
Cash generated from operating activities	10,000.00	-
Direct taxes paid (net)	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	10,000.00	-
Cash flows from investing activities		
Sale of investment	-	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from equity	1,00,000.00	-
Interest paid	-	-
(Repayment)/Proceeds of long term borrowings	-	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) in financing activities (C)	1,00,000.00	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	1,10,000.00	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,10,000.00	-
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks		
- in Current Account	1,10,000.00	-
Total cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)	1,10,000.00	-

The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS - 7

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

Place : Hyderabad

Date: July 25, 2020

UDIN NO:20015635AAAACU3825

Sri T.G.Bharath
Director

Place : Kurnool

Date: June 30, 2020

Sri P. Ramachandra Goud
Director

TGV SODIUM & ELECTROLITE PRIVATE LIMITED

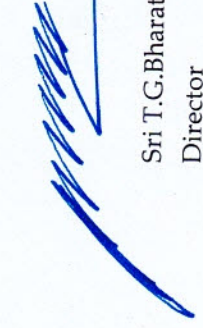
Statement of changes in equity

a. Equity share capital	Note	Amount
As at 31st Mar 2019		-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	5	1,00,000.00
As at 31st Mar 2020		1,00,000.00

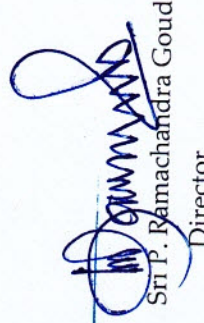
b. Other Equity	Particulars	Notes	Reserves and Surplus			Comprehensive in		Total other equity
			Retained earnings	Securities premium reserve	Other reserve	FVOCI - equity & preference instruments		
	Balance at 31st March, 2019		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Changes in equity for the period ended 31st, March 2020	6	(48,061.00)	-	-	-	-	(48,061.00)
	Profit for the year		(48,061.00)	-	-	-	-	(48,061.00)
	Balance at 31st March, 2020		(48,061.00)	-	-	-	-	(48,061.00)

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board



Sri T.C. Bharath
Director



Sri P. Ramachandra Goud
Director

Place : Kurnool
Date: June 30, 2020

Place : Hyderabad

Date: July 25, 2020

UDIN NO:20015635AAAAACU3825

TGV SODIUM & ELECTROLITE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Accounts for the year ended 31 March, 2020
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)

Note 1 Corporate Information

TGV Sodium & Electrolite Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated in 31 January 2020 as a private limited company under the Companies Act, 1956. The Registered office of the Company is situated at 40-304 k j complex Bhagya Nagar Kurnool-518004, Andhra Pradesh, India.

The Company is a 100% subsidiary of Sree Rayalaseem Hi-Strength Hypo Limited

The Company is recently incorporated and yet to start its business operations. The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30th June, 2020.

Note 2 Basis of preparation of Standalone Financial Statements

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act 2013 (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.2 Preparation of financial statement

These financial statements have been prepared in Indian Rupee which is the functional currency of the Company.

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services rendered to customers and time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation in cash and cash equivalents of the consideration for such services rendered, the Company has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

The statement of cash flows have been prepared under indirect method.

2.3 Functional currency

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company. Functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

2.4 Operating cycle

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Assets :

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Liabilities :

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current assets / liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets/ liabilities respectively. All other assets / liabilities are classified as non-current.

2.5 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty Operating cycle

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the management of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements that the management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Provision and contingent liability

TGV SODIUM & ELECTROLITE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Accounts for the year ended 31 March, 2020

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)

On an ongoing basis, Company reviews pending cases, claims by third parties and other contingencies. For contingent losses that are considered probable, an estimated loss is recorded as an accrual in financial statements. Loss Contingencies that are considered possible are not provided for but disclosed as Contingent liabilities in the financial statements. Contingencies the likelihood of which is remote are not disclosed in the financial statements. Gain contingencies are not recognized until the contingency has been resolved and amounts are received or receivable.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Provisions

Provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Investment in equity instruments of subsidiary companies

During the year, the Company assessed the investment in equity instrument of subsidiary companies carried at cost for impairment testing. These companies are expected to generate positive cash flows in the future years. Detailed analysis has been carried out on the future projections and the Company is confident that the investments do not require any impairment.

Impairment of Investments

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments in subsidiaries and other entities at cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

Note 3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from business of Training in Chip design and development.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on, time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Significant accounting policies (Continued..)

3.2 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

3.3 Foreign currencies

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

3.4 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.5 Taxation

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for consolidated financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit; differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and taxable temporary differences arising upon the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

3.6 Earnings per share

TGV SODIUM & ELECTROLITE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Accounts for the year ended 31 March, 2020

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares. The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the year relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share.

3 Significant accounting policies (Continued..)

3.7 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses upon disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized net within "other (income)/expense, net" in the income statement.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of repairs and maintenance are recognized in the income statement as incurred.

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired through exchange of non-monetary assets are measured at fair value, unless the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance or the fair value of either the asset received or asset given up is not reliably measurable, in which case the asset exchanged is recorded at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for property, plant and equipment on a straight line basis so as to expense the cost less residual value over their estimated useful lives based on a technical evaluation. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Useful lives of depreciable assets *	Useful Life
Electrical Installation	10
Plant and Machinery	5
Furniture and fixtures	10
Office equipment's	5
Computers	3

Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Depreciation is charged on a proportionate basis for all property, plant and equipment purchased and sold during the year.

3.8 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. Bank overdrafts are classified as part of cash and cash equivalent, as they form an integral part of an entity's cash management.

3.9 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plans

The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the income statement as and when the services are received from the employees.

Defined benefit plans

The liability in respect of defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the projected unit credit method consistent with the advice of qualified actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related defined benefit obligation. In countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market rates on government bonds are used. The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognized in the income statement in employee benefit expense, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements. Past service costs are recognized immediately in income. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the income statement. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

3.9 Employee benefits (Continued..)

Termination benefits

TGV SODIUM & ELECTROLITE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Accounts for the year ended 31 March, 2020
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense if the Company has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of other long term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and previous periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurements are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

3.10 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

3.11 Contingent liabilities & contingent assets

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

3.12 Financial instruments

a Recognition and Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issues of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

b Classification and Subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated - e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

3.12 Financial Instruments (Continued..)

TGV SODIUM & ELECTROLITE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Accounts for the year ended 31 March, 2020

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost: These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as 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 a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

c Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit.

d Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.12 Financial instruments (Continued..)

e Impairment

TGV SODIUM & ELECTROLITE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Accounts for the year ended 31 March, 2020

(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost;

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the trade receivable does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

3.13 Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

Note 4:

Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Balances with banks		
In Current Account	1,10,000.00	0.00
Cash on hand	0.00	0.00
Total	1,10,000.00	-

Note 5:

Equity share capital and other equity**Equity share capital**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(a) Authorised Share Capital :		
1,00,000 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	10,00,000.00	-
(b) Issued:		
10,000 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	1,00,000.00	-
(c) Subscribed and fully paid		
10,000 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	1,00,000.00	-
Total	1,00,000.00	-

Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Issued during the year	10,000	-
At the end of the year	10,000	-

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

Name of the shareholder	As at 31st March, 2020	
	No. of shares	% of holding
Sree Rayalaseema Hi-Strength hypo Ltd	10000	100%

Note 6:

Other Equity

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Retained earnings	(ii)	(48,061.00)	-
Total		(48,061.00)	-

Reserves and Surplus**Retained earnings**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Net profit for the period	(48,061.00)	-
Closing balance	(48,061.00)	-

Note 7:

Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
SREE RAYALASEEMA HISTRENGTH HYPO LTD	15,395.00	-
TGV PROJECTS & INVESTEMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED	32,666.00	-
S T MOHITE & CO.,	10,000.00	-
Total	58,061.00	-

Note 8:

Other Expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2019
AUDIT FEES	10,000.00	0
FEES & CHARGES	1,224.00	0
PRELIMINARY EXPNSSES	4,171.00	0
Rent	32,666.00	0
Total	48,061.00	0

Note 9: **Disclosures as per Indian Accounting Standards(IND AS):**

9.1 Related Party Disclosures:

9.1.1 The Following are the Related parties for the year:

Transactions during the year

A. Holding Company(Wholly owned)	
Sree Rayalaseema Hi-Strength Hypo Limited	Yes
B. Directors who are directors of Holding Company	
1.Sri T.G.Bharath	No
2.Sri P.Ramachandra Gowd	No
C. Entities Controlled by Directors/Relatives	
1.TGV Projects and Investments Private Limited	Yes
9.1.2 Transactions with Related Parties	
A. Holding Company(Wholly owned)	
I.Unsecured Loans	15,395.00
2.Subscribed to capital	1,00,000.00
B. Entities Controlled by Directors/Relatives	
1.Lease on Rental Properties	32,666.00
9.1.3 Outstanding As at year end	
A. Sree Rayalaseema Hi-Strength Hypo Limited	
I.Unsecured Loans	15,395.00
2.Investment in Capital of the company	1,00,000.00
B. TGV Projects and Investments Private Limited	
Lease Rentals	32,666.00
9.2 Earnings Per Share	
a) Basic	(4.81)
b) Diluted	(4.81)

9.3 Other IND AS

The Company has not commenced any operations and not employed any employees during the year

Disclosure under other IND AS like taxes on income, segment reporting, employee benefits, financial instruments, foreign exchange fluctuations are not applicable for the year and hence not provided.

Note 10: **Disclosure under MSMED Act,2006**

The company has no dues/outstandings to MSME Enterprises. Hence the disclosures required as per MSMED Act read with Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 are not provided.

Note 11: Since Company has not commenced implementation of project and any business operations, providing additional information to Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account under Part II of Schedule III of the Companies Act,2013 is not applicable for the year.

Note 12: **Confirmation of Balances**


Confirmation of Balances have been obtained from the creditors and cash and cash equivalents

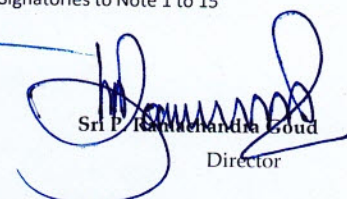
Note 13: As company has not commenced operations, there are no contingent liabilities and commitments for the current year.

Note 14: The Company is incorporated on 31st January, 2020. Hence the figures in the Financial Statements are for the first accounting period starting from 31st January, 2020 to 31st March,2020. Hence there are no previous year comparables are provided.

Note 15: Figures have been rounded off to the nearest Rupee.

Signatories to Note 1 to 15


Sri T.G.Bharath
Director
Place : Kurnool


Sri P. Ramachandra Gowd
Director