

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of TECHNO CLEAN ENERGY 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 CLEAN ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31 2020, 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, 2020, its Loss 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, 2020. 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, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 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, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 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) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2020 has been paid/ provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act; and
- (h) 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone financial statements– Refer Note No. 43 to the 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.

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



(Susanta Satpathy)
Partner

Membership No. 069786
UDIN-20069786AAAACA1382

Place: Kolkata
Dated: June 29, 2020



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 CLEAN ENERGY 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) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to financial institutions, bank, Government or dues to debenture holders;
- (ix) The Company has not raised money by way of public offer (including debt instruments). The money raised by term loans were applied for the purposes for which those were raised;
- (x) No fraud by the Company or fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year;
- (xi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration during the year and therefore, reporting under clause (xi) of the order is not applicable to the company;
- (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) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully & partly convertible debentures during the year under review. The requirement of section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013, are thus, not required to be complied with;

(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) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

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



(Susanta Satpathy)
Partner

Membership No. 069786
UDIN-20069786AAAACA1382

Place: Kolkata
Dated: June 29, 2020



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 CLEAN ENERGY 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 CLEAN ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 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, 2020, 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.

Place: Kolkata
Dated: June 29, 2020



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

(Susanta Satpathy)
Partner

Membership No. 069786
UDIN-20069786AAAACA1382

TECHNO CLEAN ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U40300WB2015PTC206293

Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2020

(in ₹)

Particulars	Note No.	As on 31.03.2020	As on 31.03.2019
I ASSETS :			
1 Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash & cash equivalents	2	67,305	1,20,523
(b) Other Current Assets			
		<u>67,305</u>	<u>1,20,523</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>67,305</u>	<u>1,20,523</u>
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	3	5,00,000	5,00,000
(b) Other Equity	4	(4,38,595)	(3,85,377)
		<u>61,405</u>	<u>1,14,623</u>
3 Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(ii) Trade Payables	5	5,900	5,900
		<u>5,900</u>	<u>5,900</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>67,305</u>	<u>1,20,523</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statement

For ACS & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No: 325716E



Susanta Satpathy

(Partner)

M. No. 069786

Place : Kolkata

Date: 29th Day of June'2020

UDIN - 20069786AAAA CA1382

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Ankit Saraiya
Director

DIN: 02771647



Pradeep Kumar Lohia
Director

DIN : 00056706



TECHNO CLEAN ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit & Loss for the period ended as on 31st March, 2020

(in ₹)

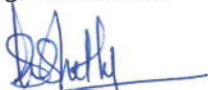
Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2020	For the year ended 31.03.2019
I Revenue From operations			
II Other Income			
III Total Income (I +II)		-	-
IV EXPENSES			
Other expenses	6	53,218	48,218
Total expenses (IV)		53,218	48,218
V Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)		(53,218)	(48,218)
VI Exceptional items			
VII Profit / (loss) before tax (V + VI)		(53,218)	(48,218)
VIII Tax Expenses			
a) Current Tax		-	-
b) Deferred Tax		-	-
IX Profit / (loss) for the period (VII - VIII)		(53,218)	(48,218)
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 for the period		(53,218)	(48,218)
XI Earnings per equity share			
1) Basic	7	(1.06)	(0.96)
2) Diluted		(1.06)	(0.96)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statement

For ACS & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No: 325716E



Susanta Satpathy

(Partner)

M. No. 069786

Place : Kolkata

Date: 29th Day of June'2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Ankit Saraiya

Director

DIN: 02771647



Pradeep Kumar Lohia

Director

DIN : 00056706

UDIN-20069786AAAACA1382



TECHNO CLEAN ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(in Rs.)

Particulars		2019-20	2018-19
A.	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
	Net Profit before tax	(53,218)	(48,218)
	OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	(53,218)	(48,218)
	Adjustment for:		
	Trade and Other Payables	-	900
	CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	(53,218)	(47,318)
	Income Tax Paid	-	-
	NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	(53,218)	(47,318)
B.	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
	(Purchase)/Sale of Investments	-	-
	CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	-	-
C.	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
	Issue of Share Capital	-	-
	NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)	-	-
D.	NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT (A) + (B) + (C)	(53,218)	(47,318)
E.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	1,20,523	1,67,841
F.	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT AT THE END OF THE YEAR	67,305	1,20,523
	Particulars	As on 31st March 2020	As on 31st March 2018
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year comprises :		
	Balances with Bank		
	(i) In current accounts	67,305	1,20,523
	Cash and Cash Equivalent as per Cash Flow Statement	67,305	1,20,523

In terms of our report attached

For ACS & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No: 325716E



Susanta Satpathy

(Partner)

M. No. 069786

Place : Kolkata

Date: 29th Day of June'2020

UDIN-20069786AAAAACA1382



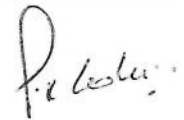
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Ankit Saraiya

Director

DIN: 02771647



Pradeep Kumar Lohia

Director

DIN : 00056706

TECHNO CLEAN ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Change in Equity for Period ended as on 31st March, 2020

A : Equity Share Capital (in ₹)

	Amount
Balance as on 31st March, 2018	5,00,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during financial year 2018-19	-
Balance as on 31st March, 2019	5,00,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during financial year 2019-20	-
Balance as on as on 31st March, 2020	5,00,000.00

B : Other Equity (in ₹)

	Reserve & Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earning		
Balance as on 31st March, 2018	-	(2,91,945.00)	-	(2,91,945.00)
Loss for Year 2018-19	-	(48,218.00)	-	(48,218.00)
Balance as on 31st March, 2019	-	(3,40,163.00)	-	(3,40,163.00)
Loss for Year 2019-20	-	(53,218.00)	-	(53,218.00)
Balance as on as on 31st March, 2020	-	(3,93,381.00)	-	(3,93,381.00)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statement

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

Susanta Satpathy

Susanta Satpathy
(Partner)

M. No. 069786

Place : Kolkata

Date: 29th Day of June'2020

UDIN - 20069786AAACA1382

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ankit Saraiya

Ankit Saraiya
Director

DIN: 02771647

Pradeep Kumar Lohia

Pradeep Kumar Lohia
Director

DIN : 00056706



TECHNO CLEAN ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

1.1 Company overview

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at P-46A, Radha Bazar Lane, Kolkata – 700 001, India.

1.2 Basis of preparation

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') and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). 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 hitherto in use.

1.3 Functional & Presentation Currency

These Financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the company's functional currency and all amounts are rounded to the nearest rupees, except as stated otherwise.

1.4 Use of estimates

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 1.5. 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.

1.5 Significant Accounting Policies

a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and at bank that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and bank balance.

b) Financial instruments - initial recognition, subsequent measurement and impairment

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. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss,



A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'T' followed by a cursive flourish.

are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

Subsequent measurement

Non-derivative financial instruments

(i) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order 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.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets 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.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

(iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

De-recognition of financial instruments

The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

c) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost is charged to the profit & loss account for the year in which it is incurred except for borrowing used for acquisition of capital assets, which is capitalized till the date of commercial use of the assets.

d) Recognition of Income / Expenditure

Income and expenses (except otherwise stated) are accounted for on accrual basis.

e) Provisions and contingencies

Provisions

Provisions are recognized 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. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.



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Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognized as an asset.

f) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

The Company has presented non-current assets and current assets before equity, non-current liabilities and current liabilities in accordance with Schedule III, Division II of Companies Act, 2013 notified by MCA.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it is:

1. Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
2. Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
3. Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
4. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents.



TECHNO CLEAN ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statement

Note 2 Financial Assets - Cash and cash equivalents

(in ₹)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2020	As on 31.03.2019
(a) Balances with banks - In current accounts	67,305	1,20,523
	<u>67,305</u>	<u>1,20,523</u>

Note 3 Equity Share Capital

(in ₹)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2020	As on 31.03.2018
Equity Share capital Authorised : 1,00,000 (Previous year - 1,00,000) of ₹ 10 each	10,00,000	10,00,000
	<u>10,00,000</u>	<u>10,00,000</u>
Preference Shares Authorised : 9,00,000 (Previous year - 9,00,000) of ₹ 10 each	90,00,000	90,00,000
	<u>90,00,000</u>	<u>90,00,000</u>
	<u>1,00,00,000</u>	<u>1,00,00,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid up shares : 50,000 Equity shares of ₹.10/- each fully paid-up (Previous Year 50,000 Equity shares of ₹.10/- each fully paid-up)	5,00,000	5,00,000
Total Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	<u>5,00,000</u>	<u>5,00,000</u>

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

Particulars	As on 31.03.2020		As on 31.03.2019	
	No. of Shares	in ₹	No. of Shares	in ₹
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5,00,000	50,000	5,00,000
Issued During the year				
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5,00,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>5,00,000</u>

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the shares

The equity shares of the company of nominal value of ₹ 10/- per share rank pari passu in all respects including voting rights and entitlement to dividend and repayment of share capital.

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

Particulars	As on 31.03.2020		As on 31.03.2019	
	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	49,980	99.96%	49,980	99.96%
	<u>49,980</u>	<u>99.96%</u>	<u>49,980</u>	<u>99.96%</u>

* Includes 20 shares held by nominees Directors.

Note 4 Other Equity

(in ₹)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2020	As on 31.03.2019
A Retained Earnings		
(i) Surplus at the beginning of the year	(3,85,377)	(3,37,159)
Add : Profit for the year	(53,218)	(48,218)
Total	<u>(4,38,595)</u>	<u>(3,85,377)</u>

Note 5 Financial Liabilities - Trade payables

(in ₹)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2020	As on 31.03.2019
Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Others	5,900	5,900
	<u>5,900</u>	<u>5,900</u>

Base on the information available with the company, there is no Enterprises covered under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006. Therefore, credit balance of such enterprises as on 31st March, 2020 is Rs. Nil (previous year Rs. Nil).



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TECHNO CLEAN ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statement

Note 6 Other Expenses

(in ₹)

Particulars	For the Year ended	For the Year ended
	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Filing Fees	1,200	1,200
Legal & Professional Fees	46,000	41,000
Payments to the Auditor		
As Statutory Audit	5,900	5,900
Bank Charges	118	118
	53,218	48,218

Note 7 Earnings per share

Amount in ₹, except number of shares

Particulars	For the Year ended	For the Year ended
	31.03.2020	31.03.2019
Net Profit after tax as per Statement of Profit & Loss (₹)	(53,218)	(48,218)
Weighted Average number of equity shares	50000	50000
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (₹)	(1.06)	(0.96)
Face Value per equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00



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Note : 8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**Financial instruments by category**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as on March 31, 2020 are as follows:

Particulars	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through PL	Fair Value through OCI	(In ₹)	
				Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
Assets:					
Cash & cash equivalents	67,305			67,305	67,305
Total	67,305	-	-	67,305	67,305
Liabilities:					
Trade payables	5,900			5,900	5,900
Total	5,900	-	-	5,900	5,900

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as on March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Particulars	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through PL	Fair Value through OCI	(In ₹)	
				Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
Assets:					
Cash & cash equivalents	1,20,523			1,20,523	1,20,523
Total	1,20,523	-	-	1,20,523	1,20,523

Particulars	Amortised Cost	Fair Value through PL	Fair Value through OCI	(In ₹)	
				Total Carrying Value	Total Fair Value
Liabilities:					
Trade payables	5,900			5,900	5,900
Total	5,900	-	-	5,900	5,900

Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the estimates and judgements made in determining the fair values of Financial Instruments that are measured at fair value and amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in financial statements. To provide an indication about reliability of the inputs used in determining the fair values, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under accounting standards. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table:

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.

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of March 31, 2020:

Particulars	Fair Value	Fair value measurement using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash & cash equivalents	67,305	67,305	-	-
Total	67,305	67,305	-	-
Liabilities:				
Trade payables	5,900			5,900
Total	5,900	-	-	5,900



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The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of March 31, 2019:

Particulars	Fair Value	Fair value measurement using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash & cash equivalents	1,20,523	1,20,523	-	-
Total	1,20,523	1,20,523	-	-
Liabilities:				
Trade payables	5,900	-	-	5,900
Total	5,900	-	-	5,900

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

Note : 9. 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 capital of the company comprises only share capital and there is no borrowings/debt.



TECHNO CLEAN ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Note : 10 During the period the company has no employees on his roll. Accordingly, provision of IndAS 19 (2015) on "Employees Benefits" are not applicable.

Note : 11 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 :

(i) List of 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	Holding company

Note : 12 Due to outbreak of Covid -19 globally and in india, the company has made initial assessment of likely impact on economic environment in general and financial risks on account of Covid – 19. The company has considered internal and certain external sources of information including economic forecasts and industry reports up to 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 judgments, estimates and assumptions and based on the current estimates, the company does not anticipate any diminution in the value of assets of the company.

Note : 13 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: 325716E



Susanta Satpathy

(Partner)

M. No. 069786

Place : Kolkata

Date: 29th Day of June 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Ankit Saraiya
Director
DIN: 02771647



Pradeep Kumar Lohia
Director
DIN : 00056706

UDIN- 20069786AAAACA1382

