

SHAKTI GREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL YEAR 2021-22

S.B. Patidar & Co.

Chartered Accountants



01, Janpad Panchayat Parisar, Luniyapura, Mhow, Distt. Indore (M.P.)
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
SHAKTI GREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Shakti Green Industries Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("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, 2022; its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITORS' REPORT THEREON

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.



Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions,



misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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 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 purpose 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 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 financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act; read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e. on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f. No managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2022 has been paid by the Company to its directors.
 - g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its financial statements;
 - ii) The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
 - iii) There has no requirement to transfer any funds to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;

UDIN : 22400405AIGIQP5515

For S. B. Patidar & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 012998C



CA. Sunil Patidar

(Partner)

M No. 400405

Place: Mhow

Date: April 26, 2022



ANNEXURE "A"

TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SHAKTI GREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

The Annexure-B referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022, we report that:

1. In respect of its fixed Assets

- a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets in respect of all its locations on the basis of available information.
- b) As explained to us, all the fixed assets have been physically verified during the year by the management in accordance with a regular programmed of verification of the fixed assets at reasonable intervals which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

2. In respect of its inventories

- a) There is no inventory held by the company.

3. Compliance under section 189 of The Companies Act, 2013

In respect of loans, secured or unsecured, granted by the company to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the act:

- a) The company has not granted loan to any parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act during the year.

4. Compliance under section 185 and 186 of The Companies Act , 2013

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and section 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.

5. Compliance under section 73 to 76 of The Companies Act, 2013 and Rules framed there under while accepting Deposits

In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not accepted deposits from the public during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the company.

6. Maintenance of cost records

There is no need to Maintain Cost Records,



7. In respect of deposit of statutory dues

- a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, in our opinion, the company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, Income Tax, GST, custom duty, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of GST, income tax, custom duty and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us there is no such amounts which were required to be transferred to the investor education and protection fund in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules there under.

8. Repayment of Loans and Borrowings

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to banks. The Company did not have any outstanding dues in respect of a financial institution or debenture holders or government.

9. Utilization of Money Raised by Public Offers and Term Loan For which they Raised

According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer/ further public offer/ debt instruments and term loans hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

10. Reporting of Fraud during the Year

Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or no material fraud on the company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

11. Managerial Remuneration

According to the information and explanations given by the management, no managerial remuneration has been paid by the company to its directors.

12. Compliance by Nidhi Company Regarding Net Owned Fund to Deposits Ratio

In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.



13. Related party compliance with Section 177 and 188 of companies Act, 2013

According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. Compliance under section 42 of Companies Act, 2013 regarding Private placement of Shares or Debentures

According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.

15. Compliance under section 192 of Companies Act, 2013

According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any noncash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.

16. Requirement of Registration under 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

UDIN : 22400405AIGIQP5515

For S. B. Patidar & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 012998C



CA. Sunil Patidar

(Partner)

M No. 400405

Place: Mhow

Date: April 26, 2022



SHAKTI GREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U40100MP2021PTC058830
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022
I ASSETS		
1 Non - Current Assets		
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	33.40
(b) Other Non-Current Assets	4	10.50
Total Non-Current Assets		43.90
2 Current Assets		
(a) Financial Assets	5	
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5.1	6.76
(b) Current Tax Assets (Net)	6	0.30
(c) Other Current Assets	7	1.03
Total Current Assets		8.09
Total Assets		51.99
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
(a) Equity Share Capital	8	1.00
(b) Other Equity	9	50.00
Total Equity		51.00
Liabilities		
1 Non-Current Liabilities		
2 Current Liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities	10	
(i) Trade Payables	10.1	
- Dues of Other than Micro and Small Enterprise		0.75
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	10.2	0.22
(b) Other Current Liabilities	11	0.02
Total Current Liabilities		0.99
Total Equity And Liabilities		51.99
Company Overview, Basis of preparation and Significant Accounting Policies	1 to 2	
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements	3 to 12	

As per our report of even date

For S B PATIDAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. : 012998C

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Shakti Green Industries Private Limited**

Sunil Patidar

Partner

M.No. 400405

UDIN: 22400405AIGIQP5515

Dinesh Patidar

(Director)

DIN:00549552

Ramesh Patidar

(Director)

DIN:00931437

Place: Pithampur

Date: April 26, 2022



SHAKTI GREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U40100MP2021PTC058830
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

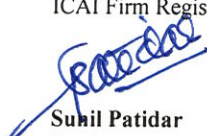
		(Rs. in Laacs)	
	Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	
A	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Net Profit & loss before tax as per profit & Loss Account		-
	Adjusted For :		
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade and Other Assets	(11.53)	
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and other payables	0.99	
			(10.54)
	Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities		(10.54)
	Income taxes (paid)/refund [net]	(0.30)	
			(0.30)
	Net Cash Flow From/(Used In) Operating Activities (A)		(10.84)
B	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(33.40)	
	Net Cash Flow From/(Used In) Investing Activities (B)		(33.40)
C	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	Issue of Equity share	1.00	
	Share Application Money Received	50.00	
	Net Cash Flow From/(Used In) Financing Activities (C)		51.00
	Net Change in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		6.76
	Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		-
	Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year		6.76

Note : 1. Figures in brackets represent Cash Outflow.

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise of :

Particulars	(Rs. in Laacs)
	As at March 31, 2022
Cash in Hand	-
Balance with Scheduled Banks	6.76
Total	6.76

For **S B PATIDAR & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. : 012998C


Suhil Patidar
Partner
M.No. 400405
UDIN: 22400405AIGIQP5515

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Shakti Green Industries Private Limited


Dinesh Patidar
(Director)
DIN:00549552


Ramesh Patidar
(Director)
DIN:00931437

Place: Pithampur
Date: April 26, 2022



SHAKTI GREEN INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U40100MP2021PTC058830
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

A EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		
	Number of share	Face Value (INR)	Amount (Rs. In Lacs)
Balance as at beginning of the year	-	-	-
Change due to prior errors	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-
Changes during the current year	10,000	10.00	1.00
Balance as at the end of the year	10,000	10.00	1.00

B OTHER EQUITY

(Rs. in Lacs)

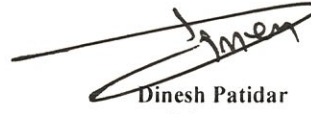
Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2021	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-
Changes during the current year	-	-
Share application money received	50.00	50.00
Balance as at March 31, 2022	50.00	50.00

As per our report of even date
For S B PATIDAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. : 012998C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Shakti Green Industries Private Limited



Sunil Patidar
Partner
M.No. 400405
UDIN: 22400405AIGIQP5515



Dinesh Patidar
(Director)
DIN:00549552



Ramesh Patidar
(Director)
DIN:00931437

Place: Pithampur
Date: April 26, 2022



Significant Accounting Policies

1. Corporate Information:

Shakti Green Industries Private Limited ("SGIPL" or "the Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. SGIPL is engaged in manufacturing of Electric Vehicle motors & charger controllers. The core products of the Company are Engineered Electric Vehicle motors & charger controllers. SGIPL is wholly owned subsidiary company of Shakti Pumps (India) Limited, Pithampur, MP, India.

2. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements :

2.1 Basis of Preparation of financial Statement

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for the items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind-AS.

2.3 Use of Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements requires management judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies, the accounting disclosures made and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are made in the period, in which, the estimates are revised and in any future periods, affected pursuant to such revision.

2.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

Measurement

All items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction or acquisition of a qualifying asset up to completion or acquisition are capitalized as part of the cost. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.



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.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress. Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed under "Other non-current assets".

Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised 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 carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on 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 recognised net within other income/expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Depreciation is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013 except in the cases mentioned below where the management based on the technical evaluation have estimated the life to be lower than the life prescribed in schedule II.

Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until construction and installation are complete and the asset is ready for its intended use.

Useful Life of Assets as below:

Particulars	Useful Life
Plant and Machinery	15 Years
Tools	8 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years
Equipment	10 Years



2.5 Intangible Assets

Recognition and Measurement

Intangible assets are recognised when the asset is identifiable, is within the control of the Company, it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets acquired by the Company that have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Amortisation is recognised in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

2.6 Foreign Currencies Transactions

Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognised in the statement of profit and loss of the year.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies which are outstanding, as at the reporting period are translated at the closing exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost is computed on weighted average basis. Finished Goods and Process Stock include cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

2.8 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized in the cost of that asset. Qualifying assets are those assets which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.



2.9 Current-Non-Current Classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

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

- It is expected to be realised 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 realised within 12 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 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

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 12 months after the reporting date; or
- The company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 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 liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

2.10 Investment

Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value. Non-current investments are stated at cost. Provision for diminution in the value of long term investment is made only if such a decline is other than temporary.

2.11 Employee Benefits

Short-Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, expected cost of bonus and short term compensated absences, leave travel allowance etc. are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Contribution Plans

Company's contribution to Provident Fund, ESIC scheme for the year is charged to Profit and Loss account. Retirement benefit, medical reimbursement and leave payments to employees are accounted for on cash basis.



2.12 Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax charge or credit. Income tax expenses are recognised in statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) or directly in equity.

Current Tax

Current tax is the tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of the previous year. It is measured using tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets/liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net asset basis.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets (if any) are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets/liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable / no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit or loss is recognised outside statement of profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

2.13 Provisions

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

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

2.14 Financial Instruments:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.



(a) Financial Assets

Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, investments in securities and other eligible current and non-current assets.

At initial recognition, all financial assets are measured at fair value. Such financial assets are subsequently classified under one of the following three categories according to the purpose for which they are held. The classification is reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

- **Financial Assets at Amortised Cost:** At the date of initial recognition, are held to collect contractual cash flows of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding on specified dates. These financial assets are intended to be held until maturity. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at amortised cost by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. The EIR amortisation is included as interest income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

- **Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income:** At the date of initial recognition, are held to collect contractual cash flows of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding on specified dates, as well as held for selling. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at each reporting date at fair value, with all fair value movements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Interest income calculated using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method; impairment gain or loss and foreign exchange gain or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from the OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss.

- **Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss:** At the date of initial recognition, financial assets are held for trading, or which are measured neither at Amortised Cost nor at Fair Value through OCI. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at each reporting date at fair value, with all fair value movements recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Investment in Equity shares of subsidiaries and associates are valued at cost.

The Company de-recognised 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.

The company assesses impairment based on the expected credit losses (ECL) model to all its financial assets measured at amortised cost.

(b) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities include long-term and short-term loans and borrowings, trade and other payables and other eligible current and non-current liabilities.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and other payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified under one of the following two categories:



- **Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost:** After initial recognition, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method to the gross carrying amount of the financial liability. The EIR amortisation is included in finance expense in the profit or loss.

- **Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss:** which are designated as such on initial recognition, or which are held for trading. Fair value gains / losses attributable to changes in own credit risk is recognised in OCI. These gains / losses are not subsequently transferred to Statement of Profit and Loss. All other changes in fair value of such liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company de-recognised a financial liability when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2.15 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been passed on to buyer. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, but net of returns, allowances, trade discounts and volume discounts and GST etc.

2.16 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the periods presented.

2.17 Segment Reporting

SGIPL is mainly engaged in the business of manufacturing of various types of Electric Vehicle motors & charger controllers. Operating segments are reporting in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

The Board of Directors of the group assesses the financial performance and position of the group and makes strategic decisions. The Board of Directors which is identified as a CODM consists of all executive Directors.

Considering the nature of business & financial reporting of SGIPL, the Company has only one segment as reportable segment. The Company operates in Local & Export Segments Geographically. The sales for both are separately given, but due to the nature of business the assets/liabilities and expenses for these activities cannot be bifurcated separately.

2.18 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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



Shakti Green Industries Private Limited

CIN : U40100MP2021PTC058830

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

NON - CURRENT ASSETS

3. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Die and Tools	Furniture & Fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Total
Gross Carrying Amount					
Opening Balances	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	1.06	0.16	32.14	0.05	33.40
Sales/Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1.06	0.16	32.14	0.05	33.40
Accumulated Depreciation					
Opening Balances	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the Year	-	-	-	-	-
Sales/Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Net Block Value					
As at March 31, 2022	1.06	0.16	32.14	0.05	33.40



NON-CURRENT ASSETS

4 Other Non-Current Assets (Rs. in Lacs)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Preoperative Expense	10.50
Total	10.50

CURRENT ASSETS**5 Financial Assets**

5.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents (Rs. in Lacs)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Cash in Hand	-
(ii) Balance with Scheduled Banks : (a) In Current Accounts	6.76
Total	6.76

6 Current Tax Assets (Net) (Rs. in Lacs)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Net Income Tax Assets	0.30
Total	0.30

7 Other Current Assets (Rs. in Lacs)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Statutory and Other Receivables	1.03
Total	1.03



8 Share Capital

(Rs. in Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorised :		
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	50,00,000	500.00
Total	50,00,000	500.00
Issued & Subscribed :		
Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	10,000	1.00
Total	10,000	1.00
Paid Up Capital :		
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	10,000	1.00
Total	10,000	1.00

8.1 Terms/rights attached to the equity shares :

- The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share.
- Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend.
- In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

8.2 Nil Shares out of Issued Share are forfeited by the company which has not been reissued.

8.3 Reconciliation of the no. of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :**(i) Equity Shares :**

(Rs. in Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Additional equity shares issued during the year	10,000	1.00
Less: Equity shares forfeited/bought back during the year	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	10,000	1.00

8.4 The details of shareholders holding more than 5% Shares :

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	% held
Shakti Pumps (India) Limited	10,000	100.00%

8.5 Shareholding of Promoters :

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of Shares	% of total shares
Shakti Pumps (India) Limited	9,990	99.90%
Mr. Dinesh Patidar (On behalf of Shakti Pumps (India) Limited)	10	0.10%
Total	10,000	100.00%
Total No of Shares issued and Subscribed	10,000	



Shakti Green Industries Private Limited

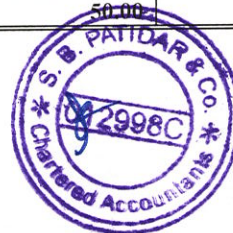
CIN : U40100MP2021PTC058830

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

9 Other Equity

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2021	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting	-	-
Changes during the current year	-	-
Share application money received	50.00	50.00
Balance as at March 31, 2022	50.00	50.00



CURRENT LIABILITIES**10 Financial liabilities****10.1 Trade payables**

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Dues to other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0.75
Total	0.75

Related party transactions & balance {Refer note no. 12}

(a) Trade Payable Ageing Schedule**Dues to other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises-Undisputed**

(Ageing from due date of payment)

(Rs. in Lacs)

Range of O/s period	As at March 31, 2022
Not Due	-
Less than 1 year	0.75
Total	0.75

10.2 Other Financial Liabilities

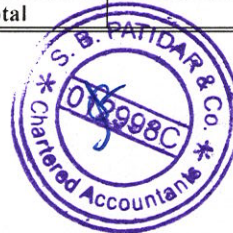
(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Other Payables :	
-Others	0.22
Total	0.22

11 Other Current Liabilities

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Duties and Taxes payable	0.02
Total	0.02



12 Related Party Disclosure as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 is as below :**(i) List of Related Parties and Relationships****S.No. Description of Relationship & Name of Related Party :****1. Holding Company :**

(i) Shakti Pumps (India) Limited

2. Fellow Subsidiary Companies :

(i) Shakti Pumps USA LLC

(ii) Shakti Pumps (FZE) , UAE

(iii) Shakti Pumps (Shanghai) Limited, China

(iv) Shakti Pumps (Bangladesh) Limited

(v) Shakti Energy Solutions Private Limited

3. Enterprise over which Key management are able to exercise significant influence :

(i) Shakti Irrigation India Ltd.

(ii) Arsh Industrial Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

(iii) Shakti Irrigation Pvt. Ltd.

(iv) Vintex Tools Pvt. Ltd.

(v) SPIL Energy LLP (Earlier known as "SPIL Energy Limited")

4. Key Managerial Personnel :

(i) Mr. Dinesh Patidar

(ii) Mr. Sunil Patidar

(iii) Mr. Ramesh Patidar

(ii) Transaction with Related Parties :**(Rs. In Lacs)**

S. No	Name of Party	Nature of Transaction	2021-22
1	Shakti Pumps (India) Limited	Equity Infusion	51.00
		Purchase of Asset	1.98
		Loan Taken	42.25
		Loan Repayment	42.25

(iii) Related Party Balance :**(Rs. In Lacs)**

S. No	Nature	Name of Party	As at March 31, 2022
1	Share Capital	Shakti Pumps India Limited	1.00
2	Share Application Money	Shakti Pumps India Limited	50.00

As per our report of even date

For S B PATIDAR & CO.**Chartered Accountants**

ICAI Firm Registration No. : 012998C

Sunil Patidar**Partner**

M.No. 400405

UDIN: 22400405AIGIQP5515

Place: Pithampur

Date: April 26, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**Shakti Green Industries Private Limited****Dinesh Patidar****(Director)**

DIN:00549552

Ramesh Patidar**(Director)**

DIN:00931437

