TF SOLARPOWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Standalone Balance Sheet
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	-	-
		-	-
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	36,431	36,431
		36,431	**36,431**
Total assets		**36,431**	**36,431**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	6	6,01,00,000	6,01,00,000
Other equity	7	(6,01,13,569)	(6,01,13,569)
Total equity		**(13,569)**	**(13,569)**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	8	50,000	50,000
Total liabilities		**50,000**	**50,000**
Total equity and liabilities		**36,431**	**36,431**

As per our report of even date
For P Murali and Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 007257S

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TF Solarpower Private Limited
CIN: U40106TG2007PTC055617

SD/-
P Murali Mohan Rao
Partner
Membership No.: 023412

SD/-
N.K. Rawal
Director
DIN: 01630545

SD/-
N.Nagasatyam
Director
DIN: 02600472

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 27th June 2020

TF SOLARPOWER PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

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

a. Equity Share Capital

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
No. of Shares	60,10,000	60,10,000
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Total no. of sharesat end of year	**60,10,000**	**60,10,000**
Amount	6,01,00,000	6,01,00,000
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Total Amount at end of year	**6,01,00,000**	**6,01,00,000**

b. Other equity

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Retained Earnings	-6,01,13,569	-6,01,13,569
Total	**-6,01,13,569**	**-6,01,13,569**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

for P.Murali & Co.,
Firm Regn. No: 007257S
Chartered Accountants

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TF SolarPower Pvt Limited
CIN: U40106TG2007PTC055617

SD/-
P.Murali Mohana Rao
Partner
M.No. 023412

SD/-
N.K. Rawal
Director
DIN: 01630545

SD/-
N.Nagasatyam
Director
DIN: 02600472

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 27th June 2020

TF SOLARPOWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)

1 General Information

TF Solar Power Private Limited ('the Company') is a Private Limited Company incorporated in India, having its registered office at Hyderabad, India. The Company has started with the intention of providing solar energy and is a wholly owned Subsidiary of Olectra Greentech Limited. The Company has not started any commercial operations.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Statement of Compliance

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on June 27, 2020.

Details of the accounting policies are included in Note 3.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:
• certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value.

2.3 Functional currency

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

All amounts are in Indian Rupee except share data, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Operating cycle

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

Assets:
An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or
d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Liabilities:
A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.
Current assets/ liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets/ liabilities respectively. All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current.

2.5 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the management of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.
The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

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

Useful lives of depreciable assets
Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting. As at March 31, 2019 management assessed that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Further, there is no significant change in the useful lives as compared to previous year.

2.6 Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:
– Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
– Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
– Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.
The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred.
If significant parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of PPE.
Material items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and service equipment are classified as PPE when they meet the definition of PPE as specified in Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment.

3.2 Depreciation

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of PPE over its useful life and is provided on a straight-line basis over the useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II to the Act or as per technical assessment.

Depreciable amount for PPE is the cost of PPE less its estimated residual value. The useful life of PPE is the period over which PPE is expected to be available for use by the Company, or the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the Company
.

The Company has componentised its PPE and has separately assessed the life of major components.In case of certain classes of PPE, the Company uses different useful lives than those prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The useful lives have been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the PPE and the estimated usage of the asset on the basis of management's best estimation of obtaining economic benefits from those classes of assets.

Such classes of assets and their estimated useful lives are as under:

Particulars	Useful life
Air Conditioners	10 years
Computers	3 yeears
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Vehicles	8 years

Depreciation on additions is provided on a pro-rata basis from the month of installation or acquisition and in case of Projects from the date of commencement of commercial production. Depreciation on deductions/disposals is provided on a pro-rata basis up to the date of deduction/disposal.

3.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with banks that are readily convertible into cash which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

3.4 Impairment of non financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.
The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or the cash-generating unit. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").
An impairment loss is recognized in the income statement if the estimated recoverable amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount. Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate is not recognized separately, and therefore is not tested for impairment separately. Instead, the entire amount of the investment in an associate is tested for impairment as a single asset when there is objective evidence that the investment in an associate may be impaired.

An impairment loss in respect of equity accounted investee is measured by comparing the recoverable amount of investment with its carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the income statement, and reversed if there has been a favorable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

3.5 Provisions

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

3.6 Contingent liabilities & contingent assets

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

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

3.7 Financial instruments

a. Recognition and Initial recognition

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

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

b. Classification and Subsequent measurement

Financial assets:

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
– amortised cost;
– FVTPL

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

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
– the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
– the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Financial assets: Business model assessment

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

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.
Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.
Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

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

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:
– contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
– terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
– prepayment and extension features; and
– terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non- recourse features).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d. Offsetting

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

e. Impairment

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

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

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:
– debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
– other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.
12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

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

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

Measurement of expected credit losses
Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).
Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

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

TF SOLARPOWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Air Conditioners	Computers	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Capital Work in progress	Total
Deemed Cost							
At April 1, 2018	87,013	3,33,406	36,200	29,020	13,96,296	-	18,81,935
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2019	**87,013**	**3,33,406**	**36,200**	**29,020**	**13,96,296**	**-**	**18,81,935**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	**87,013**	**3,33,406**	**36,200**	**29,020**	**13,96,296**	**-**	**18,81,935**
Accumulated depreciation							
At April 1, 2018	87,013	3,33,406	36,200	29,020	13,96,296	-	18,81,935
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2019	**87,013**	**3,33,406**	**36,200**	**29,020**	**13,96,296**	**-**	**18,81,935**
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	**87,013**	**3,33,406**	**36,200**	**29,020**	**13,96,296**	**-**	**18,81,935**
Carrying amount							
At April 1, 2018	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
At March 31, 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
At March 31, 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

TF SOLARPOWER PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts	36,431	36,431
Cash on hand		-
Total	**36,431**	**36,431**

6 Share Capital

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Authorised Share Capital		
11,00,00,000 No. of Equity Shares @ Rs. 10/- each	1,10,00,00,000	1,10,00,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
60,10,000 No. of Equity Shares @ Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	6,01,00,000	6,01,00,000
Total	6,01,00,000	6,01,00,000

(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year

Particulars	Number of Shares	Value
Equity shares of Rs.4/- each fully paid		
Balance at April 01, 2018	60,10,000	6,01,00,000
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2019	**60,10,000**	**6,01,00,000**
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2020	**60,10,000**	**6,01,00,000**

(b) Terms / rights attached to the equity shares

Equity shares of the Company have a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. 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.

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid		
Olectra Greentech Limited		
Number of shares held	60,09,990	60,09,990
% of holding	100.00%	100.00%

7 Other equity

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening Balance	(6,01,13,569)	(6,01,13,569)
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**(6,01,13,569)**	**(6,01,13,569)**

8 Other financial liabilities

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Other liabilities	50,000	50,000
Total	**50,000**	**50,000**

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

9 Standards issued but not effective

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

As per our report of even date attached
for P.Murali & Co.,
Firm Regn. No: 007257S
Chartered Accountants

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
TF SolarPower Pvt Limited
CIN: U40106TG2007PTC055617

SD/-	SD/-	SD/-
P.Murali Mohana Rao	**N.K. Rawal**	**N.Nagasatyam**
Partner	Director	Director
M.No. 023412	DIN: 01630545	DIN: 02600472

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 27th June 2020