B S R and Co
Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material 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 ("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 31 March 2024, and its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's 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 thereunder, 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 opinion on the financial statements.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are 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 state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows 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. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of 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, the Management and Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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 skepticism 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 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 with reference to financial statements 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 the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements 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.

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. 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, except for: –

- the back-up of key electronic spreadsheets and accounting software which form part of the 'books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode have not been maintained on the servers physically located in India on a daily basis; and
- the matters stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f. the qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

B. 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:

a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 4.32(iv) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 4.32(v) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility.

However, audit trail feature for software related to general ledger was not enabled at the application level and in the absence of reporting on compliance with the audit trail requirements in the independent auditor's report of service organisations, we are unable to comment whether audit trail features were enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software related to general ledger at the database level to log any direct data changes or whether there were any instances of the audit trail feature been tampered with.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a public company. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R and Co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:128510W

ARPAN SHANTILAL JAIN

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Date: 2024.09.30 22:46:05 +05'30'

Arpan Jain

Partner

Membership No.: 125710

ICAI UDIN:24125710BKFZPF6507

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 30 September 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of Use assets.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.

(i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of Use assets by which all property, plant and equipment and Right of Use assets are verified in every year. In accordance with this programme, all property, plant and equipment and Right of Use assets were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company did not have any inventory during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments in and granted advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties. The Company has provided guarantee and has granted unsecured loans to companies during the year in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not provided any guarantee or security, granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year.

(a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us the Company has provided loans, guarantees and security to the entities other than subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures as below:

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

Particulars	Loans (Rs. in thousands)	Security and Guarantee (Rs. in thousands)
Aggregate amount during the year Others*	5,300.00	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date Others*	-	130,000

**As per the Companies Act, 2013*

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made, guarantees provided, security given during the year and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the loans given were repayable on demand on or before stipulated repayment date. Receipt of the loan granted were regular. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment except for the following loans granted during the year which were repayable on demand on or before stipulated period to its related parties as defined in Clause (76) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"):.

Particulars	Related Parties (Rs. in thousands)
Aggregate of loans/advances in nature of loan - Repayable on demand (A) - Agreement does not specify any terms or period of Repayment (B)	5,300.00 -
Total (A+B)	5,300.00
Percentage of loans/advances in nature of loan to the total loans	100%

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments and not provided guarantee or security during the year. With respect to the loans given by the Company, in our opinion, the provisions of Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") have been complied with to the extent applicable. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, Section 186 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the maintanace of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act are not applicable to the Company under Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Income-Tax or other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in a few cases of GST payments. As explained to us, Company does not have any dues on account of Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance, Duty of Customs or Cess during the year.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to banks or financial institutions or any other lender, except those mentioned below:

Nature of borrowing including debt securities	Name of lender*	Amount not paid on due date (Rs. in thousands)	Whether principal or interest	No. of days delay or unpaid
Inter Company Loan	Other Lenders	724.65	Interest	14 to 367

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

Nature of borrowing including debt securities	Name of lender*	Amount not paid on due date (Rs. in thousands)	Whether principal or interest	No. of days delay or unpaid
	(fellow subsidiaries)			days

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that the Company has not used funds raised on short-term basis for long-term purposes except in the case of funds raised from fellow subsidiaries amounting to Rs. 36,000 thousands which is repayable on demand on or before stipulated period. The Company has invested the money towards capital expenditure.

(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2024. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

(f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2024. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) Based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have a vigil mechanism and is not required to have a vigil mechanism as per the Act or SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) The Company is a private limited company and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an Internal Audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act.

(b) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs 22,709.79 thousands in the current financial year and Rs 8,099.57 thousands in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

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

(xx) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R and Co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:128510W

ARPAN SHANTILAL JAIN

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Date: 2024.09.30 22:46:46 +05'30'

Arpan Jain

Partner

Place: Hyderabad

Membership No.: 125710

Date: 30 September 2024

ICAI UDIN:24125710BKFZPF6507

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 financial statements were 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 *(Continued)*

statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include 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 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 financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For **B S R and Co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:128510W

ARPAN SHANTILAL JAIN

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Date: 2024.09.30 22:47:11 +05'30'

Arpan Jain

Partner

Membership No.: 125710

ICAI UDIN:24125710BKFZPF6507

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 30 September 2024

Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited
Balance Sheet
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in thousands, except for share data or otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4.1	10,60,726.35	59,579.13
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4.2	-	32,056.56
(c) Right-of-use assets	4.3	8,161.09	8,454.71
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	4.6	31,706.28	29,071.96
(e) Deferred tax asset, net	4.21	2,333.30	-
(f) Other tax assets, net	4.21	688.36	44.51
(g) Other non-current assets	4.8	93,004.78	1,11,949.45
Total non-current assets		**11,96,620.16**	**2,41,156.32**
II Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	4.5	30,350.74	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	4.7	55,485.77	5,28,142.03
(iii) Loans	4.4	-	6,162.11
(iv) Other financial assets	4.6	-	2,809.00
(b) Other current assets	4.8	8,753.27	4,380.94
Total current assets		**94,589.78**	**5,41,494.08**
Total assets		**12,91,209.94**	**7,82,650.40**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	4.9	84,686.74	84,686.74
(b) Other equity	4.10	1,03,950.58	1,49,046.87
Total equity		**1,88,637.32**	**2,33,733.61**
II Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	4.11	9,64,644.73	5,17,851.19
(ii) Lease liabilities	4.12	2,765.70	2,629.71
Total non-current liabilities		**9,67,410.43**	**5,20,480.90**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	4.11	82,559.36	12,166.54
(ii) Lease liabilities	4.12	155.00	155.00
(iii) Trade payables	4.13		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		98.30	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		7,681.95	2,483.92
(iv) Other financial liabilities	4.14	43,541.17	11,411.95
(b) Other current liabilities	4.15	1,126.41	2,218.48
Total current liabilities		**1,35,162.19**	**28,435.89**
Total liabilities		**11,02,572.62**	**5,48,916.79**
Total equity and liabilities		**12,91,209.94**	**7,82,650.40**
Company overview and basis of preparation	1 & 2		
Summary of material accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our Report on financial statements of even date attached

for **B S R and Co**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 128510W

ARPAN SHANTILAL JAIN
Digitally signed by ARPAN SHANTILAL JAIN
Date: 2024.09.30 22:47:38 +05'30'

Arpan Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 125710

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 30 September 2024

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited
CIN: U40106TG2020FTC139383

Pabba Vinay Kumar
Digitally signed by Pabba Vinay Kumar
Date: 2024.09.30 19:24:26 +05'30'

Vinay Kumar Pabba
Director
DIN: 02711931

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 30 September 2024

Arun Geetesh
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Date: 2024.09.30 19:24:48 +05'30'

Arun Geetesh
Director
DIN: 09052336

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 30 September 2024

Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in thousands, except for share data or otherwise stated)

		Note	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
I	**Income**			
	Revenue from operations	4.16	34,869.67	-
	Other income	4.17	3,440.61	471.77
	Total income		**38,310.28**	**471.77**
II	**Expenses**			
	Finance costs	4.18	49,307.44	2,333.27
	Depreciation	4.19	13,919.59	293.62
	Other expenses	4.20	19,222.59	6,366.29
	Total expenses		**82,449.62**	**8,993.18**
III	**Loss before tax (I - II)**		**(44,139.34)**	**(8,521.41)**
IV	**Tax expense**			
	Current tax	4.21	3,290.25	(2.29)
	Deferred tax	4.21	(2,333.30)	-
	Total tax expense / (income)		**956.95**	**(2.29)**
V	**Loss for the year (III - IV)**		**(45,096.29)**	**(8,519.12)**
VI	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit and loss		-	-
	Income tax relating to Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit and loss		-	-
VII	**Total comprehensive loss for the year (V+VI)**		**(45,096.29)**	**(8,519.12)**
VIII	**Earnings per equity share (par value of INR 10 each)**	4.23		
	Basic (in INR)		(5.33)	(4.05)
	Diluted (in INR)		(5.33)	(4.05)
	Company overview and basis of preparation	1 & 2		
	Summary of material accounting policies	3		

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our Report on financial statements of even date attached

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ICAI Firm Registration No.: 128510W

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Date: 2024.09.30 22:47:59 +05'30'

Arpan Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 125710

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 30 September 2024

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Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited
CIN: U40106TG2020FTC139383

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Vinay Kumar Pabba
Director
DIN: 02711931

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 30 September 2024

Arun Geetesh
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Date: 2024.09.30 19:25:32 +05'30'

Arun Geetesh
Director
DIN: 09052336

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 30 September 2024

Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in thousands, except for share data or otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	**84,686.74**	**13,365.00**
Changes in equity share capital during the current year	-	71,321.74
Balance at the end of the year	**84,686.74**	**84,686.74**

(B) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 01 April 2022	**24,730.00**	**(2,319.49)**	**22,410.51**
Additions during the year	1,35,155.48	-	1,35,155.48
Total comprehensive Loss			
- Loss for the year	-	(8,519.12)	(8,519.12)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**1,59,885.48**	**(10,838.61)**	**1,49,046.87**
Balance as at 01 April 2023	**1,59,885.48**	**(10,838.61)**	**1,49,046.87**
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive Loss			
- Loss for the year	-	(45,096.29)	(45,096.29)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**1,59,885.48**	**(55,934.90)**	**1,03,950.58**

Company overview and basis of preparation (Refer note 1 & 2)
Material accounting policies (Refer note 3)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our Report on financial statements of even date attached

for **B S R and Co**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 128510W

ARPAN SHANTILAL JAIN Digitally signed by ARPAN SHANTILAL JAIN Date: 2024.09.30 22:48:25 +05'30'

Arpan Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 125710

Place: Hyderabad
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CIN: U40106TG2020FTC139383

Pabba Vinay Kumar Digitally signed by Pabba Vinay Kumar Date: 2024.09.30 19:26:11 +05'30'

Vinay Kumar Pabba
Director
DIN: 02711931

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 30 September 2024

Arun Geetesh Digitally signed by Arun Geetesh Date: 2024.09.30 19:26:32 +05'30'

Arun Geetesh
Director
DIN: 09052336

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 30 September 2024

Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in thousands, except for share data or otherwise stated)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Loss before tax	(44,139.34)	(8,521.41)
	Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows:		
	Depreciation	13,919.59	293.62
	Interest income on fixed deposits	(53.39)	(3.16)
	Interest income on loan to related parties	(135.04)	(445.13)
	Interest income on security deposits measured at amortised cost	(2,247.80)	(23.48)
	Finance costs	49,307.44	2,333.27
	Amortization of deferred expense on common infra	882.95	-
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	5,315.87	401.30
	Operating profit / (loss) before working capital adjustments	**22,850.28**	**(5,964.99)**
	Working capital adjustments:		
	Increase in trade receivables	(30,350.74)	-
	Decrease / (Increase) in other financial assets	2,422.48	(29,048.48)
	Increase in other current and non-current assets	(39,478.05)	(63,369.79)
	Increase in trade payables	5,296.33	1,463.83
	Decrease in financial liabilities	-	(796.90)
	(Decrease) / Increase in other current liabilities	(1,092.07)	2,159.39
	Cash used in operating activities	**(40,351.77)**	**(95,556.94)**
	Income tax paid	(3,934.10)	(44.51)
	Net cash used in operating activities (A)	**(44,285.87)**	**(95,601.45)**
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress, adjusted for capital advances and capital creditors)	(8,71,963.30)	(1,10,458.87)
	Investment made in bank deposits	(5,99,179.06)	(3,000.00)
	Proceeds from matured bank deposits	5,99,179.06	3,000.00
	Interest received on fixed deposits	6,698.38	3.16
	Loans given to related parties	(5,300.00)	-
	Repayment received towards loans given to related parties	11,583.65	-
	Interest received on loans given to related parties	13.50	44.51
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(8,58,967.77)**	**(1,10,411.20)**
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	2,06,477.22
	Proceeds from issue of optionally convertible redeemable preference shares	-	60,730.08
	Proceeds from issue of optionally convertible debentures	-	1,06,762.02
	Interest paid (TDS) on optionally convertible debentures	0.00	-
	Proceeds from term loan taken from financial institution	4,60,000.00	3,60,000.00
	Repayment of term loan taken from financial institution	-	(9,676.00)
	Interest paid on term loan from financial institution	(64,832.03)	(15.62)
	Payment of principal portion of lease liability	(155.00)	(155.00)
	Proceeds from loan taken from related parties	36,000.00	71,800.00
	Repayment of loan taken from related parties	-	(63,650.00)
	Interest paid (TDS) on loans taken from related parties	(415.59)	(892.14)
	Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	**4,30,597.38**	**7,31,380.56**
	Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(4,72,656.26)**	**5,25,367.91**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5,28,142.03	2,774.12
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**55,485.77**	**5,28,142.03**

Note:
a) The above Statement of cash flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) - Statement of Cash Flows.

b) Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Demand draft on hand	-	260.40
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	55,485.77	5,27,881.63
Total cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 4.7)	**55,485.77**	**5,28,142.03**

Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in thousands, except for share data or otherwise stated)

Movement in financial liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance		
Optionally convertible debentures	1,06,794.34	-
Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares	60,730.08	-
Term loan from financial institutions	3,50,326.77	-
Interest expense on term loan taken from financial institutions	89.21	-
Lease liabilities	2,784.71	2,661.63
Loans from related parties	10,650.00	2,670.14
Interest accrued but not due on loans from related parties	1,419.01	-
Dividend accrued and due on optionally convertible preference share	8.32	-
Movement		
Cash flows		
Proceeds from issue of optionally convertible redeemable preference shares	-	60,730.08
Proceeds from issue of optionally convertible debentures	-	1,06,762.02
Interest paid on optionally convertible debentures	-	-
Payment of principal portion of lease liability	(155.00)	(155.00)
Proceeds from term loan taken from financial institutions	4,60,000.00	3,50,324.00
Interest paid on term loans taken from financial institutions	(64,832.03)	(15.62)
Proceeds from loan taken from related parties	36,000.00	71,800.00
Repayment of loan taken from related parties	-	(63,650.00)
Interest paid on loans taken from related parties	(415.59)	(892.14)
Non cash flows		
Interest expense on optionally convertible debentures	5,763.98	38.03
Preferential dividend on optionally convertible redeemable preference shares	1,261.06	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	569.07	-
Interest expense on loan from related parties	4,155.94	2,141.01
Interest expense on term loan taken from financial institutions	33,529.57	101.89
Non-cash adjustment pertaining to term loan	619.66	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(278.08)	(278.08)
Interest expense on optionally convertible debentures	8,115.08	-
Preferential dividend on optionally convertible redeemable preference shares	1,775.44	8.32
Interest expense on term loan taken from financial institutions	31,832.91	-
Closing balance		
Lease liabilities	2,920.70	2,784.71
Loans from related parties	46,650.00	12,069.01
Interest accrued but not due on loans from related parties	5,159.36	-
Dividend accrued and due on optionally convertible preference share	3,044.82	8.32
Interest accrued but not due on optionally convertible debentures	13,911.38	-
Interest accrued but not due on term loan from financial institutions	-	89.21
Term loan from financial institutions	8,10,946.43	3,50,326.77
Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares	60,730.08	60,730.08
Optionally convertible debentures	1,06,762.02	1,06,794.34

Company overview and basis of preparation	1 & 2
Material accounting policies	3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our Report on financial statements of even date attached

for **B S R and Co**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 128510W

ARPAN SHANTILAL JAIN
Digitally signed by ARPAN SHANTILAL JAIN
Date: 2024.09.30 22:48:52 +05'30'

Arpan Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 125710

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 30 September 2024

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited
CIN: U40106TG2020FTC139383

Pabba Vinay Kumar
Digitally signed by Pabba Vinay Kumar
Date: 2024.09.30 19:27:07 +05'30'

Vinay Kumar Pabba
Director
DIN: 02711931

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 30 September 2024

Arun Geetesh
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Date: 2024.09.30 19:27:42 +05'30'

Arun Geetesh
Director
DIN: 09052336

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 30 September 2024

1. Company overview

Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 20 February 2020, as a Company domiciled in India. The Company carries out activities in relation to business of generation, accumulation, distribution and supply of solar energy for its own use or for sale to governments, State electricity boards, intermediaries in power transmission, industrial units and consumers.

The Company's activities also includes development, erection, installation, establishment, construction, operation and maintenance of solar power plants. The Company commenced its commercial operations in October 2023, following the successful commissioning of its solar power plant.

2. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

b) The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 30 September 2024.

c) Details of accounting policies are included in Note 3.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are in Indian Rupees except otherwise indicated. All the amounts are rounded-off to the nearest thousand unless otherwise indicated.

2.3 Basis for measurement

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

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value or amortised value
Leases	Lease liability is measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Right-to-use ('ROU') asset has been measured as an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application. Practical expedient on transition to exclude initial direct costs from ROU asset measurement is considered.

2.4 Use of estimates, judgments and key assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 4.26 – Leases
- Note 4.30 – Financial Instruments

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 March 2024 is included in the following notes:

- Note 4.22 – Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;
- Note 4.30 – Impairment of financial instruments
- Note 4.21 - Deferred tax
- Note 4.1 - Useful life of property, plant and equipment

During the year, the Company has incurred net losses of INR 45,096.29 (31 March 2023: INR 8,519.12) and its current liabilities exceeded its current assets by INR 40,572.41 as at 31 March 2024. The Company has commenced its commercial operations only in the current year. Based on the cash flow projections, the Company will have positive cash flow from its operating activities for the next year. Further, subsequent to year end, the Parent Company has infused additional fund of INR 52,041.00 in the form of Optionally convertible debentures (OCDs) and has also provided commitment to infuse fund as and when required by the Company to meet its liability during next 12 months of period. Considering above factors, assumption of going concern is considered appropriate and there are no events or conditions which indicates that there exists a material uncertainty on the Company's ability to continue as going concern.

2. Basis of preparation of the financial statements (continued)

2.5 Current and non-current classification

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 realised 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 realised 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.

All other assets are classified as non-current

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.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current

Current assets/ liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets/ liabilities respectively.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current only.

Operating cycle - The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.6 Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require 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. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Note 4.30 – Financial Instruments

3. Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements unless otherwise indicated.

3.1 Financial instruments

a. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, except trade receivables which are initially recognised when they originated.

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. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

b. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost; or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

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

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

3.1 Financial instruments (continued)

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 or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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 the statement of profit and 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 the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities:

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 the statement of 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 the statement of profit or loss.

d. Offsetting

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

3.2 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their functional currency spot rates at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated foreign currency are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rates, are recognised as income or expenses in the year in which they arise. Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates at the date of transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

3.3 Cash and cash equivalents and statement of cashflow

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Standalone statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company’s cash management.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Revenue recognition

The Company is in the business of generation and supply of electricity. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when the control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in accordance with the relevant agreements, net of discounts, rebates and other applicable taxes and duties.

Sale of power

Revenue from the sale of electricity is recognised over time for number of units of power supplied in accordance with joint meter readings undertaken with customer at the rates prevailing on the date of supply as determined by the Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA"). Claims for delayed payment charges and other claims, if any, are recognised as per the terms of PPA only when there is no uncertainty associated with the collectability of these claims. Units of electricity generated and delivered at the metering point and not yet billed as at balance sheet date have been valued at the rate per unit in accordance with the PPA and disclosed as unbilled revenue.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of power, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration and consideration payable to the customer (if any). The Company has commenced its operations during the current year.

Trade receivable

A receivable represents the company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of consideration is due.

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs obligations under the contract.

3.5 Other income

Interest income

Interest income is recognized in the year in which it is accrued and stated at gross using effective interest rate method.

3.6 Property, plant and equipment and Capital work-in-progress

Recognition and measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of self-constructed item property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site which it is located.

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Capital work-in-progress

Cost of assets not ready for use, as on the balance sheet date, is shown as capital work-in-progress.
Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/under development as at the balance sheet date. Advances outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as other non-current assets.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial period-end and adjusted if appropriate.
Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on the straight line method over the useful lives of assets estimated by the Management. Depreciation for assets purchased/ sold during the period is proportionately charged.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Property, plant and equipment and Capital work-in-progress (continued)

Estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Asset category	Management estimate of useful lives (in years)	Useful lives as per Schedule II (in years)
Building	30	30
Plant and machinery	10-30	15
Electrical equipment	25	10
Computers	3	3

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold land and lease hold improvements are amortised over the period of the lease.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial period-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on evaluation, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

3.7 Leases

i. Accounting of leases as lessee

As a lessee, the Company recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases - i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet. The Company decided to apply recognition exemptions to short-term leases.

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in Ind AS 116. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right of use asset reflects that the Company will exercise the purchase option. In that case, estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the term of the lease and type of asset lease. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of--use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

a. fixed payments including in-substance fixed payments

b. variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date

c. amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee

d. The exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of machinery that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with the leases as an expense in the profit and loss on a straight line basis over lease term.

3.8 Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected 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 previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax 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 basis or simultaneously.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Income tax (continued)

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 liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting or taxable profit or loss at the time of transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets - unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting 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.
The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

3.9 Impairment

a. Impairment of financial instruments

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 are credit impaired. A financial asset is ‘credit- impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Measurement of expected credit losses

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

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet

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

Write-off

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

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

3.9 Impairment (continued)

b. Impairment of non-financial assets

The company's non-financial 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.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are combined together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest company of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset). The Company's corporate assets do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of a corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

In respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication 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. Such a reversal is made 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 amortisation, if no impairment loss has been recognised.

3.10 Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowings costs are recognised as an expenses in the period in which they are incurred. The Borrowing costs incurred before the capitalisation phase and those which are not incurred for acquisition or construction of an asset are recognised in profit and loss as and when incurred.
Borrowing cost includes exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the finance cost.

3.11 Provisions and contingent liabilities

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable than 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. When the Company expects some or all of the provisions to be reimbursed, the expenses relating to the provisions is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of the 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 provisions due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets has to be recognised in the financial statements in the period in which if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise.

Contingent assets are assessed continually and no such benefits were found for current financial period.
Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

3.12 Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such event is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

3.13 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of parent company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.
Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.
For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

3.14 Material accounting policies

The Company has adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to Ind AS 1) from 1 April 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes in the accounting policies themselves, the Impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements. The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that user's need to understand other information in the financial statements.

3.15 Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under companies (Indian accounting standard) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ending 31 March 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

4.1 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold Land	Building	Plant and Machinery	Electrical equipments	Computers	Total
A) Gross carrying value (at cost)						
Balance as at 01 April 2022	35,439.77	-	-	-	-	35,439.77
Additions	33,111.14	-	-	-	-	33,111.14
Disposals	(8,971.78)	-	-	-	-	(8,971.78)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**59,579.13**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**59,579.13**
Balance as at 01 April 2023	59,579.13	-	-	-	-	59,579.13
Additions	9,062.93	13,110.69	9,75,351.71	16,404.83	843.03	10,14,773.19
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**68,642.06**	**13,110.69**	**9,75,351.71**	**16,404.83**	**843.03**	**10,74,352.32**
B) Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at 01 April 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 01 April 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	151.84	13,101.93	260.60	111.60	13,625.97
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**-**	**151.84**	**13,101.93**	**260.60**	**111.60**	**13,625.97**
C) Net carrying value (A-B)						
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**68,642.06**	**12,958.85**	**9,62,249.78**	**16,144.23**	**731.43**	**10,60,726.35**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**59,579.13**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**59,579.13**

Note:

a) The Company has not revalued any property, plant and equipment after initial recognition, during the current year and previous financial year.

b) Refer note 4.22 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

c) These assets are hypothecated on pari passu basis for the loans taken by the Company and its fellow subsidiary, VEH Mitra Energy Private Limited from a financial institution (common lender for both the companies) (Refer note 4.11).

d) The title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land which are freehold, are held in the name of the company as at the balance sheet date.

4.2 Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2022	3,740.60
Additions	28,315.96
Capitalised during the period	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**32,056.56**
Balance as at 01 April 2023	32,056.56
Additions	9,82,716.63
Capitalised during the period	(10,14,773.19)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**-**

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule:
Balance as at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Amount in under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	28,315.96	3,149.90	590.70	-	32,056.56
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	28,315.96	**3,149.90**	**590.70**	**-**	**32,056.56**

Note:

a) As on the date of the balance sheet, there are no capital work-in-progress projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded the cost, based on approved plan.

b) The total interest capitalised during the year ended 31 March 2024 amounts to INR 41,821.73 (31 March 2023: 278.08).

c) These assets are hypothecated on pari passu basis for the loans taken by the Company and its fellow subsidiary, VEH Mitra Energy Private Limited from a financial institution (common lender for both the companies) (Refer note 4.11).

4.3 Right of use of assets

Particulars	Land	Total
A) Gross carrying value (at cost)		
Balance as at 01 April 2022	8,794.60	**8,794.60**
Additions	-	**-**
Disposals	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**8,794.60**	**8,794.60**
Balance as at 01 April 2023	8,794.60	**8,794.60**
Additions	-	**-**
Disposals	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**8,794.60**	**8,794.60**
B) Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 01 April 2022	46.27	**46.27**
Charge for the year	293.62	**293.62**
Disposals	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**339.89**	**339.89**
Balance as at 01 April 2023	**339.89**	**339.89**
Charge for the year	293.62	**293.62**
Disposals	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**633.51**	**633.51**
Net carrying value (A-B)		
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**8,161.09**	**8,161.09**
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**8,454.71**	**8,454.71**

Note:

a) Refer note 4.26 for details of leases

b) Right of use asset comprises of land taken on lease for a period of 30 years.

c) The Company has not revalued any ROU asset after initial recognition, during the current and previous financial year.

d) In respect of immovable properties of land that have been taken on lease and disclosed as ROU asset in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
4.4 Loans		
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to related parties (including interest accrued) (Refer note 4.29)	-	6,162.11
Total loans carried at amortised cost	**-**	**6,162.11**

Notes:

a) Includes loan of INR Nil (31 March 2023 : INR 6,162.11) to VEH Mitra Energy Private Limited (including interest accrued thereon - net of tax deducted at source) which carries an interest rate of 10% p.a.

The above loan given are for general working capital requirements including capex related payments and are being utilised for the said purposes.

Loans are non-derivative financial assets which generate a fixed or variable interest income for the Company and are measured at amortised cost. The carrying value may be affected by changes in the credit risk of the counterparties.

b) Movement of inter-corporate loans :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	6,162.11	-
Add: Loans given during the year	5,300.00	5,761.49
Less: Loans repaid during the year	(11,583.65)	-
Add: Interest income on above loans	135.04	445.13
Less: TDS on Interest income	(13.50)	(44.51)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**-**	**6,162.11**
Maximum outstanding balance of loan	**5,761.49**	**5,761.49**

c) Information about the Company's exposure to credit risk, market risk and fair value measurement is included in note 4.30.

4.5 Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good		
Trade receivables	17,630.51	-
Unbilled revenue	12,720.23	-
	30,350.74	**-**

Trade receivables ageing schedule :
As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Unbilled revenue	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of transaction					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	12,720.23	-	17,630.51	-	-	-	-	**30,350.74**
ii) Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
iii) Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
iv) Disputed trade receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
v) Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
vi) Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	12,720.23	**-**	**17,630.51**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30,350.74**

Note:

a) The above trade receivables is from related parties, refer note 4.29.

b) The Company's exposure to credit risk and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 4.30.

c) There are no advances given to directors or other officers of the company or to any of the either severally or jointly with any other persons or to firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.

d) The above ageing has been calculated based on due date as per term and agreement. These receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 15 days.

e) For details on charges created on trade receivables, refer note 4.11

4.6 Other financial assets		
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	410.00	-
Security deposits given to customer (Refer note 4.29)	31,296.28	29,071.96
	31,706.28	**29,071.96**
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Other receivables (Refer note 4.29)	-	2,809.00
	-	**2,809.00**
4.7 Cash and cash equivalents		
Demand draft on hand	-	260.40
Balance with banks:		
- in current accounts	55,485.77	5,27,881.63
	55,485.77	**5,28,142.03**

For charges created on cash and cash equivalents refer note 4.11

4.8 Other assets		
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Capital advances	3,856.15	52,995.77
Unamortised interest expense on security deposits given to customer	54,936.86	58,953.68
Deferred expense on common infrastructure facilities (Refer note 4.29)	34,211.77	-
	93,004.78	**1,11,949.45**
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances to suppliers for goods and services	2,951.39	-
Prepaid expenses	-	353.12
Unamortised interest expense on security deposits given to customer	4,016.82	4,027.82
Deferred expense on common infrastructure facilities (Refer note 4.29)	1,785.06	-
	8,753.27	**4,380.94**

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
4.9 Equity share capital		
Authorised share capital		
84,80,000 (31 March 2023: 84,80,000) equity shares of INR 10 each	84,800.00	84,800.00
Preference shares		
15,20,000 (31 March 2023: 15,20,000) Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares (OCRPs) of INR 10 each.	15,200.00	15,200.00
	84,800.00	**84,800.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital		
84,68,674 (31 March 2023: 84,68,674) equity shares of INR 10 each, fully paid-up	84,686.74	84,686.74
	84,686.74	**84,686.74**

During the previous year, the Company had issued and allotted 20% 15,18,252 OCRPS having face value of INR 10 each at a premium of INR 30 each, during the year on a private placement basis to the Holding Company and these are classified as financial liability (Refer note 4.11).

Notes:

A) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount in INR thousands	Number of shares	Amount in INR thousands
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	84,68,674	84,686.74	13,36,500	13,365.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	71,32,174	71,321.74
Outstanding at the end of the year	**84,68,674**	**84,686.74**	**84,68,674**	**84,686.74**

B) Rights, preferences and restriction attached to the shares

Equity shares:

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. 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, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

C) Shareholder holding more than 5% of shares along with the number of shares held:

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	% holding	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares
Vibrant Energy Holdings Pte., Limited, Singapore	62.11%	52,60,873	62.11%	52,60,873
Kalyani Maxion Wheels Private Limited	23.10%	19,55,980	23.10%	19,55,980
Maxion Wheels Aluminum India Private Limited	14.78%	12,51,820	14.78%	12,51,820
	99.99%	**84,68,673**	**99.99%**	**84,68,673**

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

D) Shares held by parent company and subsidiary of parent company

Out of equity issued by the company, shares held by its parent company, ultimate parent company and their subsidiary are as below:

Name of the shareholders	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount in INR thousands	Number of shares	Amount in INR thousands
Equity shares of INR. 10 each fully paid up held by				
Vibrant Energy Holdings Pte., Limited, Singapore (Parent company)	52,60,873	52,608.73	52,60,873	52,608.73
VEH Global India Private Limited (Fellow subsidiary)	1	0.01	1	0.01

E) Equity shares held by the promoters at the end of the year

Promoter name	As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
Vibrant Energy Holdings Pte., Limited, Singapore (Parent Company)	52,60,873	62.11%	-	52,60,873	62.11%	-
VEH Global India Private Limited (Fellow subsidiary)	1	0.01%	-	1	0.01%	-

F) From the date of incorporation, the Company has not issued any bonus shares or shares for consideration other than cash or has not bought back any shares.

G) No shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for sale of shares/disinvestment.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023

H) During the previous year, the Company received an investment from Vibrant Energy Holdings Pte Ltd, Singapore, through Foreign Venture Capital Investor route as defined under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA), In accordance with FEMA read with Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") notification RBI2015-16/303 dated 01 February 2016, the Company is required to report this transaction using Form FCGPR to RBI within stipulated timelines. For the investment received in October 2022, the Company submitted the Form on 07 January 2023 with a penalty of INR 8.84, which was approved by RBI on 19 January 2023. Additionally, for the investment received in March 2023, the Company filed the Form on 13 April 2023 within the specified timelines, and it was approved by RBI on the same day.

4.10 Other equity

i) Securities premium		
Balance at the commencement of the year	1,59,885.48	24,730.00
Add: Additions during the year	-	1,35,155.48
Balance at the end of the year	**1,59,885.48**	**1,59,885.48**
ii) Retained earnings		
Balance at the commencement of the year	(10,838.61)	(2,319.49)
Add: Loss for the year	(45,096.29)	(8,519.12)
Balance at the end of the year	**(55,934.90)**	**(10,838.61)**
Total other equity	**1,03,950.58**	**1,49,046.87**

Securities premium:
Securities premium represents the premium received on issue of shares over and above the face value of equity shares. It is utilised in accordance with provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings:
Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
4.11 Borrowings		
Non-current		
Secured		
Measured at amortised cost		
Term loan from financial institution (Refer note (i) below)	7,80,196.43	3,50,326.77
	7,80,196.43	3,50,326.77
Unsecured		
Measured at fair value through profit and loss		
Unlisted, unrated, redeemable, optionally convertible redeemable preference shares ('OCRPS') of INR 10 each (Refer note 4.29)	60,730.08	60,730.08
Unlisted, unrated, redeemable, optionally convertible debentures ('OCDs') of INR 10 each (Refer note 4.29)	1,06,762.02	1,06,794.34
Interest accrued but not due on optionally convertible debentures (Refer note 4.29)	13,911.38	-
Dividend accrued but not due on optionally convertible preference share (Refer note 4.29)	3,044.82	-
	1,84,448.30	1,67,524.42
	9,64,644.73	**5,17,851.19**
Current		
Secured		
Measured at amortised cost		
Current maturities of term loan from financial institution (Refer note (i) below)	30,750.00	-
Interest accrued on term loan from financial institution (Refer note 4.29)	-	89.21
	30,750.00	89.21
Unsecured		
Measured at amortised cost		
Loan from related parties (Refer note 4.29)	46,650.00	12,069.01
Interest accrued but not due on related party loans (Refer note 4.29)	5,159.36	-
Dividend accrued but not due on optionally convertible preference share (Refer note 4.29)	-	8.32
	51,809.36	12,077.33
	82,559.36	**12,166.54**
Aggregate secured loans	8,10,946.43	3,50,415.98
Aggregate unsecured loans	2,36,257.66	1,79,601.75

Note:
Terms of borrowings

(i) Rupee term loan from Aditya Birla Finance Limited

The Company has availed a term loan of INR 8,20,000 from Aditya Birla Finance Limited carrying an interest rate of 10.05% per annum which is based on1 year MCLR of HDFC Bank Limited plus a spread of 1.10%. The proceeds of the facility are being utilized for the purpose of part financing of the project cost.

The interest rate was revised to 10.40% on 31st March 2024, which is the reset date, 1 year from the initial disbursement date. The interest rate was expected to reduce by 20 basis points upon achievement of commercial operation date, which occurred on 31 October 2023. However, the reduction was not applied at that time.
A lender independent enggineer was appointed and based on their certification, the interest rate reduction took affect in May 2024. Additionally, the interest rate will reduce by 30 basis points upon achieving the project stabilization date as per agreement.

The loan is structured to be repaid in 66 quarterly instalments, with the repayment schedule commencing from 31 December 2024. The Lender also has put option to call outstanding loan after the completion of 5 years from the initial disbursement date.

Further the loan agreement requires creation of Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) equivalent to 6 months of debt servicing. As of 31 March 2024, DSRA has not been created.

Covenant compliance is applicable from FY 24-25, as confirmed by the lender.

Also refer note 4.32(xi)

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023

Security:
Primarily secured by:
The loan is secured by -
(a) First charge by way of mortgage on all immovable assets (freehold / leasehold) of the Company, both present and future;
(b) First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation over all the Company's movable assets, including moveable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other moveable assets, both present and future;
(c) First pari passu charge over all accounts of the Company including the Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA), trust and retention account and the sub-accounts (or any account in substitution thereof) that may be opened in accordance with trust and retention account agreement, or any of the other project documents and all funds from time to time deposited therein; the receivables and all authorized investments or other securities;
(d) First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation, on all intangible assets of the Company including but not limited to goodwill and undertaking both present and future;
(e) First pari passu charge by way Pledge of 100% fully paid up equity shares of the Company held by the promoter (this excludes off-taker shareholding).
(f) Contractual comfort by way of charge/lien/ other form of security /undertaking in relation to promoter instruments and promoter loans issued/ availed by the Company in the form and manner acceptable to the lender.
(g) First pari passu charge / assignment:
- all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in the project documents duly acknowledged by the relevant counterparties to such project documents, all as amended, varied or supplemented from time to time;
- all the rights, titles, and interests, of the Company in, to and under all the government approvals;
- all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in any letter of credit, guarantees including contractor guarantees, performance guarantees, bank guarantees and liquidated damages and performance bond provided by any party to the project documents;
- all the rights, titles, interests, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company, under all insurance contracts;

(h) Charge by way of hypothecation over the surplus accounts of each of the other Borrowers.
(i) Pari-Passu charge on all the immovable and movable assets (present and future) of the Common Infra Provider / common evacuation facility.
(j) Charge / assignment over the Government Approvals / consent / approvals / licenses and contracts (present and future) of the Common Infra Provider (Atlantic Urja Private Limited,).
(k) Charge / assignment over the consent/approvals/licenses and contracts in relation to the common evacuation facility to the extent permitted under applicable law.

(ii) Unsecured, unlisted, unrated, redeemable Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares ("OCRPSs")

The Company has issued and allotted 20% p.a. 1,518,252 Unlisted, unrated, unsecured, redeemable, optionally convertible preference share with a face value of INR 10 per share, at a premium of INR 30 per share, on a private placement basis with reference to the terms and conditions of the Optionally Convertible Preference Share Subscription Agreement with Vibrant Energy Holdings Pte. Ltd, Singapore (Holding company).

OCRPS's can be voluntarily redeemed by the holder, in whole or in part, prior to mandatory redemption date at an amount equal to the outstanding face value of such redemption OCRPS's plus any accrued and unpaid coupon on such OCRPS's. OCRPS's can also be mandatorily redeemed after 1 day of the expiry of 20 years from the date of allotment i.e. 31 March 2023 at OCRPS's redemption price. Accordingly, the Company has classified these as financial liability.

OCRPS's shall be converted into such number of equity shares as per the conversion formula. Conversion formula is defined as total issue price of the OCRPSs sought to be converted by the OCRPS holder/ applicable equity share value at the time of conversion.

(iii) Unsecured, Unlisted, unrated, redeemable Optionally Convertible Debentures ("OCDs") (including interest accrued)

The Company has issued and allotted 13% p.a, 28,85,460 Unlisted, unrated, unsecured, redeemable, optionable convertible debentures with a face value of INR 10, at a premium of INR 27 on a private placement basis with reference to the terms and conditions of the Debenture subscription agreement dated 27 March 2023 with Vibrant Energy Holdings Pte. Ltd, Singapore (Holding company). As per terms and conditions of the agreement, interest shall accrue annually and is payable annually with 2 (two) years of moratorium to the Debenture holders, and subject to meeting all restricted payment conditions and post Aditya Birla Finance Limited's (Lender) approval as applicable under the facility agreement for term loan.

OCDs can be voluntarily redeemed by the holder, in whole or in part, prior to mandatory redemption date at an amount equal to the outstanding value of such redemption OCDs plus any accrued and unpaid coupon on such OCDs. OCDs can also be mandatorily redeemed after 1 day of the expiry of 20 years from the date of allotment i.e. 31 March 2023 at OCDs redemption price.

Issuance and allotment of number of equity shares will be done as per the conversion formula with respect to the conversion of OCDs. Conversion formula is defined as total issue price of the OCDs sought to be converted by the OCD holder/ applicable equity share value at the time of conversion.

(iv) Loans from related parties

(a) Includes loan of INR 12,305.54 (31 March 2023 : INR 11,344.35) from the related party Elio Energy Private Limited (including interest accrued there on - net of tax deducted at source) which carries an interest rate of 10.00% p.a. The loan is unsecured and repayable on or before 31 March 2025.
(b) Includes loan of INR 39,079 (31 March 2023 : Nil) from the related party VEH Jayin Renewables Private Limited (including interest accrued there on - net of tax deducted at source) which carries an interest rate of 10.50% p.a. The loan is unsecured and repayable on or before 31 March 2025.
(c) Includes interest accrued of INR 55.48 (31 March 2023 : 55.48) from the related party Atlantic urja Private Limited.
(d) Includes interest accrued of INR 355.51 (31 March 2023 : 355.51) from the related party VEH Srishti Private Limited.
(e) Includes interest accrued of INR 13.83 (31 March 2023 : 13.83) from the related party VEH Radiant Private Limited.
The above loans are taken for the purpose of working capital and other business purposes.
Information about the Company’s exposure to interest rate and liquidity risks is included in note 4.30

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
4.12 Lease liabilities		
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	2,765.70	2,629.71
	2,765.70	**2,629.71**
Current		
Lease liabilities	155.00	155.00
	155.00	**155.00**

Refer note 4.26 for lease related transactions
Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate and liquidity risks is included in note 4.30

4.13 Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME) (Refer note: 4.27)	98.30	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 4.29)	7,681.95	2,483.92
	7,780.25	**2,483.92**

Trade payables ageing schedule:
As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of transaction				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
i) MSME	-	-	98.30	-	-	-	**98.30**
ii) Others	6,466.21	828.44	266.22	121.08	-	-	**7,681.95**
iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	6,466.21	**828.44**	**364.52**	**121.08**	**-**	**-**	**7,780.25**

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of transaction				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
ii) Others	1,645.45	214.44	624.03	-	-	-	**2,483.92**
iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	1,645.45	**214.44**	**624.03**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,483.92**

Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate and liquidity risks is included in note 4.30

4.14 Other financial liabilities		
Current		
Capital creditors	43,541.17	11,411.95
	43,541.17	**11,411.95**

Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate and liquidity risks is included in note 4.30

4.15 Other liabilities		
Current		
Statutory liabilities	1,126.41	2,218.48
	1,126.41	**2,218.48**

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
4.16 Revenue from operations		
Revenue from power supply	34,869.67	-
	34,869.67	**-**

a) The Company derives revenue from generation and sale of electricity. The Company deal in sale of single type of product i.e. power which is sold directly to customers, under long term power purchase agreement.

b) Revenues from Contracts with Customers establishes a five-step approach to revenue recognition that includes identifying contracts with customers, identifying performance obligations, determining transaction prices, allocating transaction prices to performance obligations, and recognising revenue when or as performance obligations are satisfied.

c) Reconciliation of amount of revenue recognised in profit and loss with contract price:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue as per contracted price	34,869.67	-
Adjustments:		
Others	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**34,869.67**	**-**

d) Contract balances:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Trade receivables	17,630.51	-
Contract assets - Unbilled revenue	12,720.23	-

e) Movement in unbilled revenue during the year:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Additions during the year	34,869.67	-
Less : Billed during the year	(22,149.44)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**12,720.23**	**-**

f) Type of Revenue	**Satisfaction of Performance Obligation**
Power supply	Over a period of time

The company has identified the supply of power over the term of PPA as a single performance obligation and revenue is recognised from the unit of power supplied in accordance with PPA. There are no separate pending performance obligations as at the balance sheet date to which the transaction price needs to be allocated.

g) Information about major customers

Revenue from two customers on supply of power with which the Company has entered into PPA accounts for more than 10% of revenue.

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
4.17 Other income		
Interest income under effective interest method on:		
- Bank deposits	53.39	3.16
- Security deposits given to customer (Refer note 4.29)	2,247.80	23.48
- Loans to related parties (Refer note 4.29)	135.04	445.13
Miscellaneous income	1,004.38	-
	3,440.61	**471.77**
4.18 Finance costs		
Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
- Loans from related parties (Refer note 4.29)	4,155.94	2,141.01
- Lease liabilities (Refer note 4.26)	569.07	-
- Term loans from financial institutions	33,529.57	101.89
Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at FVTPL:		
- Optionally convertible debentures (Refer note 4.29)	5,763.98	38.03
Preferential dividend on optionally convertible redeemable preference shares (Refer note 4.29)	1,261.06	8.32
Amortization of interest expense on security deposit given to customer	4,027.82	44.02
	49,307.44	**2,333.27**
4.19 Depreciation		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 4.1)	13,625.97	-
Depreciation on right of use assets (Refer note 4.3)	293.62	293.62
	13,919.59	**293.62**
4.20 Other expenses		
Operation and maintenance charges	2,008.42	-
Legal and professional charges (Refer note (i) below)	6,391.91	4,666.18
Insurance	866.92	-
Travelling and conveyance	316.54	-
Repairs and maintenance		
- Others	10.36	-
Rates and taxes	3,251.06	201.95
Bank charges	333.10	8.27
Printing and stationery	46.75	-
Deviation settlement mechanism charges	234.51	-
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	5,315.87	401.30
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	13.64	-
Management fees (Refer note 4.29)	222.23	1,088.59
Miscellaneous expenses	211.28	-
	19,222.59	**6,366.29**
i) Note:		
Payment to auditors included in legal and professional charges (including taxes thereon)		
As Auditor		
- Statutory audit fees	1,705.78	1,100.24
- Reimbursement of expenses	5.00	9.15
	1,710.78	**1,109.39**

4.21 Income-tax expense

The major component of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are:

A) Current tax

a) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current tax	-	(2.29)
Current tax relating to prior years	3,290.25	-
Deferred tax credit	(2,333.30)	-
Tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss	**956.95**	**(2.29)**

b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Loss before tax	**(44,139.34)**	**(8,521.41)**
Enacted tax rate in India	17.16%	25.17%
Tax expense at enacted rates	(7,574.31)	(2,144.84)
Tax effects of :		
Non-deductible tax expenses	217.57	1,894.87
Interest income chargeable to tax which is capitalised	1,140.28	
Unrecognised deferred tax assets, net	3,484.32	149.07
Impact of change in tax rate on unrecognised DTA	-	(4.69)
Unrecognised DTA on Short term capital loss	-	101.01
Tax relating to prior years	3,290.25	2.29
Others	398.84	-
Tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss	**956.95**	**(2.29)**

c) The details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Non current tax assets (net)		
Income tax assets	688.36	44.51
Current tax liabilities	-	-
Net Income tax assets / (liabilities) at the end	**688.36**	**44.51**

d) Reconciliation of net income asset / (liabilities) as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Net income tax asset / (liability) at the beginning of the year	44.51	-
Less: Current tax expense	-	(2.29)
Less: Tax pertaining to earlier years	(3,290.25)	-
Less: Tax paid during the year	3,934.10	46.80
Net income tax asset/(liability) at the end of the year	**688.36**	**44.51**

B) Deferred tax

The major components of deferred tax liabilities / assets arising on account of timing differences are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax liabilities		
Excess of depreciation / amortisation on property, plant and equipment under income-tax law over depreciation / amortisation provided in books of account	29,433.82	-
Total deferred tax liabilities (I)	**29,433.82**	**-**
Deferred tax assets		
Unabsorbed depreciation losses carried forward	31,767.12	-
Total deferred tax assets (II)	**31,767.12**	**-**
Net deferred tax asset / (liability) (I-II)	**2,333.30**	**-**

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net):

	As at 31 March 2024			
Particulars	**Opening balance**	**Recognised in statement profit or loss**	**Recognised in OCI**	**Closing balance**
Deferred tax liability in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment	-	29,433.82	-	29,433.82
	-	**29,433.82**	**-**	**29,433.82**
Deferred tax asset relates to following				
Unabsorbed depreciation losses carried forward	-	31,767.12	-	31,767.12
Others	-	-	-	-
	-	**31,767.12**	**-**	**31,767.12**
Deferred tax asset / (liabilities) (net)	**-**	**2,333.30**	**-**	**2,333.30**

The Company has recognised deferred tax assets on account of unabsorbed depreciation and other temporary disallowance considering that future tax available profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefit thereon.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the remaining unabsorbed losses due to absence of convincing evidence of future taxable profits against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom:

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2024**	**For the year ended 31 March 2023**
Carry forward of business loss	20,607.75	1,157.32
Carry forward of short term capital loss	-	401.30
Potential tax benefit @ 17.16%* (31 March 2023 : 25.17%)	3,536.29	392.30

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income by each jurisdiction in which the relevant entity operates and the year over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.

The taxable profit depends upon the profits/cash flows generated by the Company, also enacted tax rate, key uncertainties includes power generation as expected, change in tax/regulation etc.

Expiry dates of unused tax losses:

	As at 31 March 2024		**As at 31 March 2023**	
Period/Year ending	**Amount**	**Tax impact @ 17.16%**	**Amount**	**Tax impact @ 25.17%**
2027-28	53.05	9.10	53.05	13.35
2028-29	93.87	16.11	93.87	23.63
2029-30	155.94	26.76	155.94	39.25
2030-31	-	-	-	-
2031-32	20,304.89	3,484.32	-	-
Total	**20,607.75**	**3,536.29**	**302.86**	**76.23**

4.22 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2024**	**As at 31 March 2023**
i) Contingent liabilities:		
There is no contingent liability as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 except:		
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
Security given including commitment given as co-obligor on assets against the loan taken by VEH Mitra Energy Private Limited (Fellow subsidiary)	1,30,000.00	1,30,000.00
ii) Commitments		
a) Capital commitments: Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	3,064.05	8,27,459.07
	3,064.05	**8,27,459.07**

4.23 Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Loss for the year attributable to the equity shareholders (A)	(45,096.29)	(8,519.12)
Number of equity shares		
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	84,68,674	13,36,500
Add: Equity shares issued during the year	-	71,32,174
Total number of equity shares at the end of the year	**84,68,674**	**84,68,674**
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding- Basic (B)	84,68,674	21,02,585
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding- Diluted (C)	84,68,674	21,17,387
Nominal value of equity shares (in INR)	10	10
Earnings per share		
Earnings per share - Basic (A)/(B) (in INR)	(5.33)	(4.05)
Earnings per share - Diluted (A)/(C) (in INR)	(5.33)	(4.02)

4.24 Operating segment

Ind AS 108 “Operating Segment” (“Ind AS 108”) establishes standards for the way that business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. Based on the “management approach” as defined in Ind AS 108, Operating segments are to be reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Board of directors, herewith after referred to as Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'). The CODM evaluates the Company’s performance and allocates resources on overall basis.

The Company's business activities revolve around development and operations of power generation plants. Hence, the operating segment of the Company is identified to be "Power" as the CODM reviews business performance at an overall Company level as one segment. The Company has not identified any geographical segment as it operates in one geographical area.

4.25 Details of the loan given under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

Pursuant to Board approval, the Company has given loan to the related parties, VEH Mitra Energy Private Limited for general working capital requirements including capex related payments and are being utilised for the said purposes, carrying interest rate of 10% p.a. There is no loan outstanding as at 31 March 2024.

Movement in the balance is as below:

Particulars	Amount
As at 01 April 2022	-
Given during the financial year 2022-23	5,761.49
Interest accrued during the financial year 2022-23 (Net of TDS)	400.62
Repaid during the financial year 2022-23	-
As at 31 March 2023	**6,162.11**
Maximum outstanding balance	**5,761.49**
As at 01 April 2023	6,162.11
Given during the financial year 2023-24	5,300.00
Interest accrued during the financial year 2023-24 (Net of TDS)	121.54
Repaid during the financial year 2023-24	(11,583.65)
As at 31 March 2024	**-**
Maximum outstanding balance	**5,761.49**

4.26 Leases

The following table summarises the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning	2,784.71	2,661.63
Interest expenses	290.99	278.08
Payment of lease liabilities	(155.00)	(155.00)
Balance at the end	**2,920.70**	**2,784.71**

As at balance sheet date, the Company is not exposed to future cashflows for extension / termination options, residual value guarantees and leases not commenced to which lessee is committed.

Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Less than one year	155.00	155.00
One to two years	155.00	635.50
More than two years	9,654.46	9,328.96
Total	**9,964.46**	**10,119.46**

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

Lease liabilities included in the balance sheet		
Current	155.00	155.00
Non-current	2,765.70	2,629.71
Total	**2,920.70**	**2,784.71**

The following are the amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	293.62	293.62
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	290.99	278.08
	584.61	**571.70**

The Company has incurred following expenses relating to short-term leases and low value asset during the year (Refer note 4.20)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Expenses relating to short term leases (Refer note 4.20)	-	-
Expenses relating to low value leases	-	-

Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Payment of lease liabilities	155.00	155.00
	155.00	**155.00**

Effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 10%.
Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate and liquidity risks is included in note 4.30

4.27 Dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('the MSMED Act')

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allotted after filing of the Memorandum. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at the reporting date has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further, in the view of the management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("the MSMED Act") is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under the said Act.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each year;		
– Principal	92.53	-
– Interest	5.77	-
ii) The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purposes of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act	-	-

4.28 Capital management

Equity share capital and other equity are considered for the purpose of Company's capital management.

The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as going concern and to optimise returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor and creditors confidence. The Company may take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of ‘Net debt’ to ‘equity’. For this purpose, net debt as defined as interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total Equity comprises all components of equity.

The Company’s debt to equity ratio as at the balance sheet date is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Interest bearing loans and borrowings*	10,47,204.09	5,30,017.73
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	55,485.77	5,28,142.03
Net debt (A)	**9,91,718.32**	**1,875.70**
Total equity (B)	**1,88,637.32**	**2,33,733.61**
Net debt to total equity ratio (A/B)	**5.26**	**0.01**

*Out of the above, INR 236,257.66 is payable to related parties. (Refer note 4.29)

4.29 Related party disclosures

As per the Indian Accounting Standards - "Related Party Disclosures" (Ind AS 24) the following disclosures are made:

i. Names of related parties and nature of relationship

Nature of relationship	Name of related party
Ultimate Holding Company	Macquarie Group Limited, Australia
Parent Company	Vibrant Energy Holdings Pte. Limited., Singapore
Entity having significant influence	Kalyani Maxion Wheels Private Limited Maxion Wheels Aluminum India Private Limited
Key management personnel ('KMP')	Anil Malpani, Director (till 31 July 2024) Arun Geetesh, Director Vinaykumar Pabba, Director (w.e.f 03 October 2022) Prashanth Reddy Vanga, Director (till 09 September 2022)
Fellow subsidiaries and Enterprises over which KMP can exercise significant influence	VEH Global India Private Limited Atlantic Urja Private Limited Elio Energy Private Limited VEH Jayin Renewables Private Limited VEH Srishti Energy Private Limited VEH Radiant Energy Private Limited VEH Mitra Energy Private Limited

ii. Particulars of related party transactions

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Vibrant Energy Holdings Pte. Ltd, Singapore		
Subscription of equity (including securities premium)	-	1,14,413.36
Issue of optionally convertible debentures	-	1,06,762.02
Interest expense on optionally convertible debentures	13,879.06	38.03
Issue of optionally convertible redeemable preference shares (including securities premium)	-	60,730.08
Preferential dividend on optionally convertible redeemable preference	3,036.50	8.32
VEH Global India Private Limited		
Management support fees (including GST)	222.23	1,088.59
Reimbursement of other expenses incurred on behalf of the Company (including GST)	2,222.33	498.02
Reimbursement of other expenses incurred for capital expenditure on behalf of the Company (including GST)	-	10,428.91
Atlantic Urja Private Limited		
Repayment of loan taken	-	2,500.00
Interest expense on loan taken	-	250.00
Security taken for the borrowings obtained	-	8,20,000.00
Amount paid towards common infrastructure facilities	36,879.78	-
Operation and maintenance charges	748.26	-
Elio Energy Private Limited		
Loan taken	-	11,000.00
Repayment of loan taken	-	350.00
Interest expense on loan taken	1,067.91	771.51
VEH Jayin Renewables Private Limited		
Loan taken	36,000.00	44,000.00
Repayment of loan taken	-	44,000.00
Interest expense on loan taken	3,088.03	335.34
VEH Mitra Energy Private Limited		
Loan given	5,300.00	5,761.49
Repayment of loan taken	11,061.49	-
Advance received towards capital purchases	1,02,446.39	-
Interest income on loan given	135.04	445.13
Sale of property, plant and equipment (Land)	-	2,809.00
Security given on assets against the loans taken by related party and commitment as co-obligor	-	1,30,000.00
Reimbursement for procuring solar PV modules	92,031.49	-
Insurance claim	1,646.64	-
Miscellaneous income	819.82	-
VEH Srishti Energy Private Limited		
Loan taken	-	16,200.00
Repayment of loan taken	-	16,200.00
Interest expense on loan taken	-	758.96

ii. Particulars of related party transactions (Continued)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
VEH Radiant Energy Private Limited		
Loan taken	-	600.00
Repayment of loan taken	-	600.00
Interest expense on loan taken	-	25.20
Kalyani Maxion Wheels Private Limited		
Revenue from power supply	22,515.63	-
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	56,136.63
Security deposits given	-	56,146.00
Maxion Wheels Aluminum India Private Limited		
Revenue from power supply	12,354.04	-
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	35,927.23
Security deposits given	-	35,928.00

iii. Details of balances receivable from and payable to related parties are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
VEH Mitra Energy Private Limited		
Other receivables	-	2,809.00
Loan receivable	-	5,761.49
Interest accrued on loan receivable	-	400.62
Security given on assets against the loans taken by related party and commitment as co-obligor	1,30,000.00	1,30,000.00
Other payable	2,610.56	-
Atlantic Urja Private Limited		
Interest accrued on loan payable	55.48	55.48
Reimbursement of expenses payable	35,996.83	-
Security taken for the borrowings obtained	8,20,000.00	8,20,000.00
Vibrant Energy Holdings Pte. Limited		
Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares	60,730.08	60,730.08
Optionally convertible debentures	1,06,762.02	1,06,762.02
Interest accrued but not due on optionally convertible debentures	13,911.38	32.32
Dividend accrued but not due on optionally convertible preference share	3,044.82	8.32
VEH Global India Private Limited		
Capital creditors	-	7,778.72
Trade payables	828.44	246.44
Elio Energy Private Limited		
Loan payable	10,650.00	10,650.00
Interest accrued on loan payable	1,655.40	694.35
VEH Jayin Renewables Private Limited		
Loan payable	36,000.00	-
Interest accrued on loan payable	3,079.06	299.84
VEH Radiant Energy Private Limited		
Interest accrued on loan payable	13.83	13.83
VEH Srishti Energy Private Limited		
Interest accrued on loan payable	355.51	355.51
Kalyani Maxion Wheels Private Limited		
Trade receivables	10,333.51	-
Security deposits	56,146.00	56,146.00
Maxion Wheels Aluminum India Private Limited		
Trade receivables	7,256.55	-
Security deposits	35,928.00	35,928.00

4.30 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management

A) Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

As at 31 March 2024

		Carrying amount				Fair value		
	Note	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised cost**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets								
Loans	4.4	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-
Trade receivables	4.5	-	-	30,350.74	**30,350.74**	-	-	-
Other financial assets	4.6	-	-	31,706.28	**31,706.28**	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4.7	-	-	55,485.77	**55,485.77**	-	-	-
		-	**-**	**1,17,542.79**	**1,17,542.79**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	4.11	1,84,448.30	-	8,62,755.79	**10,47,204.09**	-	-	1,84,448.30
Lease liabilities	4.12	-	-	2,920.70	**2,920.70**	-	-	-
Trade payables	4.13	-	-	7,780.25	**7,780.25**	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	4.14	-	-	43,541.17	**43,541.17**	-	-	-
		1,84,448.30	**-**	**9,16,997.91**	**11,01,446.21**	**-**	**-**	**1,84,448.30**

As at 31 March 2023

		Carrying amount				Fair value		
	Note	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised cost**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets								
Loans	4.4	-	-	6,162.11	**6,162.11**	-	-	-
Other financial assets	4.6	-	-	31,880.96	**31,880.96**	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4.7	-	-	5,28,142.03	**5,28,142.03**	-	-	-
		-	**-**	**5,66,185.10**	**5,66,185.10**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	4.11	1,67,524.42	-	3,62,493.31	**5,30,017.73**	-	-	1,67,524.42
Lease liabilities	4.12	-	-	2,784.71	**2,784.71**	-	-	-
Trade payables	4.13	-	-	2,483.92	**2,483.92**	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	4.14	-	-	11,411.95	**11,411.95**	-	-	-
		1,67,524.42	**-**	**3,79,173.89**	**5,46,698.31**	**-**	**-**	**1,67,524.42**

Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole;

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input which has a significant effect on the fair value measurement is not based on observable market data.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value:

The fair value of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, trade payables, borrowings, and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

The carrying value of the security deposits and borrowings approximates fair value based on rates currently offered to the Company for similar debt instruments of comparable maturities by the lenders. These instruments are categorized under level 2 of fair value hierarchy. The fair value of these instruments is derived by using valuation technique Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") method using incremental borrowing rate. The fair value measurement is based on unobservable inputs and management judgement such as discount rate, cash flows, etc., therefore categorized under level 2.

B) Financial risk management
Risk management framework

The Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. Financial risk management is governed by policies and guidelines approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Board of Directors monitors the compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

The nature of the Company's business exposes it to a range of financial risks. These risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risks.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and loans given. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The carrying amounts of the financial assets as disclosed represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

(a) Trade receivable

The Company has significant concentration of credit risk with respect to the sale of electricity, as the company sells all of its electricity output to Kalyani Maxion Wheels Private Limited and Maxion Wheels Aluminum India Private Limited, through Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). Management closely monitors the credit quality and collectability of receivables from its offtake. Trade receivables includes unbilled revenue. Unbilled revenue will be billed to captive consumer on receipt of information of actual units supplied ('settlement copy') from the distribution company, which will be settled within 12 months. Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Considering customers have long term PPA, no history of defaults and regular collection, no provision is considered as per Expected credit loss model.

(b) Loans to related parties

Loans given to related parties are primarily with fellow subsidiaries. Management expects these loans will be duly recovered and hence expect credit risk to be non-significant.

(c) Other financial assets

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk, principally consist of balance with banks and financial institutions.
Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances are limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by credit rating agencies. Given the high credit ratings of these banks and financial institution, the Company does not expect these banks and financial institutions to fail in meeting their obligations.

(ii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Objective of market risk management is to manage and limit exposure of the company's earnings and equity to losses.

The Company is not exposed to any type of market risk as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

(a) Interest rate risk

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Variable rate borrowings including current maturities	8,10,946.43	3,50,415.98
Total borrowings	**8,10,946.43**	**3,50,415.98**

Sensitivity

Particulars	Impact on profit and loss	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
1% increase in interest rate	(8,109.46)	(9.60)
1% decrease in interest rate	8,109.46	9.60

(b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate. The majority of the Company's assets are located in India and Indian rupee being the functional currency for the Company. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to operating activities.

The Company is not exposed to any type of currency risk as on 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset as they fall due. The Company is exposed to this risk from its operating activities and financing activities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liability when they become due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.
The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, process and policies related to such risks are overseen by the senior management.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted.

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			Total
		Within 12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	
Trade payables	7,780.25	7,780.25	-	-	7,780.25
Borrowings	10,47,204.09	82,559.36	7,89,250.00	1,84,448.30	10,56,257.66
Lease liabilities	2,920.70	155.00	878.71	8,930.75	9,964.46
Other financial liabilities	43,541.17	43,541.17	-	-	43,541.17

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			Total
		Within 12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years	
Trade payables	2,483.92	2,483.92	-	-	2,483.92
Borrowing	5,30,017.73	48,206.60	6,93,111.60		7,41,318.20
Lease liabilities	2,784.71	155.00	878.71	9,085.75	10,119.46
Other financial liabilities	11,411.95	11,411.95	-	-	11,411.95

The Parent Company infuses the fund in the form of equity or loan as and when required by the entity. Considering the financial support from the Parent Company, the Management believes liquidity risk is mitigated. Subsequent to year end, Parent Company has infused an amount of INR 52,041.00 in the form of Optionally convertible debentures (OCDs) under vide subscription agreement dated 27 August 2024.

4.31 Key financial ratios

S no	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	% change	Reason for variance
1	Current Ratio	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	0.70	19.04	-96%	Variance is on account of increase in current liabilities on commencement of operations during the year.
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	Current borrowings + Non current borrowings	Total equity	5.55	2.27	145%	Variance is on account of increase in borrowings due to the term loan taken during the year.
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit/(Loss) for the year + finance cost + depreciation +/- gain/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	Interest payments + Borrowings repayment + Lease rentals payment	0.14	(0.37)	-138%	Variance is on account of commencement of commercial operations by the Company during the year and term loan availed during the year.
4	Return on Equity Ratio	(Loss)/Profit for the year	Average shareholders equity	-21%	-6.32%	238%	Variance is on account of loss incurred during the current year.
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average inventory	NA	NA	NA	The Company does not hold any inventory, hence these ratios are not applicable
6	Trade receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable	2.30	NA	0%	
7	Trade payables Turnover Ratio	Purchases	Average trade payable	NA	NA	NA	
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Total current assets - Total current liabilities	(0.86)	NA	0%	The Company has commenced its operations during the year, due to which the companies revenue, purchases, profit and earnings have increased
9	Net Profit Ratio	(Loss)/Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	-129%	NA	0%	
10	Return on Capital Employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Total equity + total borrowings + deferred tax liability (net)	0.42%	-0.81%	-152%	
11	Return on Investment (Assets)	Income generated from fixed investments	Average fixed investments held	NA	NA	NA	The Company does not hold any investment in fixed deposits, hence these ratios are not applicable

Note:
1) Reasons for variance is given for the % change more than 25%.

4.32 Other statutory information

(i) There are no proceeding initiated or pending against the Company as at 31 March 2024, under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016).

(ii) The Company is not declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

(iii) The Company has no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(iv) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

(v) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company has not entered into any transaction with the companies struck off as per Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(vii) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto or virtual currency during the current year and previous year.

(viii) There are no Loans or Advances in the nature of loans, other than those disclosed in Note 4.4, that are granted to promoters, directors, KMP's and the related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013,) either severally or jointly with any other person, that are:
(a) repayable on demand; or
(b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment

(ix) Compliance with number of layers if companies prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

(x) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(xi) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(xii) The Company has borrowed money from financial institution on the basis of security of current assets (refer note 4.11).

4.33 As per the provisions of Section 135 of Companies Act 2013, the Company is not required to constitute a Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) committee and hence, has not contributed towards CSR activities during current year and previous year.

4.34 The Company did not have any long-term contract including derivative for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

4.35 The Company has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing legislation under Sections 92-92F of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Since the law requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Company is in the process of updating the documentation for the international transactions entered into with the associated enterprise during the financial year and expects such records to be in existence latest as per timelines, as required by law. The Management confirms that its international transactions are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expenses and that of provision for taxation.

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for **B S R and Co**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 128510W

ARPAN SHANTILAL JAIN
Digitally signed by ARPAN SHANTILAL JAIN
Date: 2024.09.30 22:50:19 +05'30'

Arpan Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 125710

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 30 September 2024

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Akamu Solar Energy Private Limited
CIN: U40106TG2020FTC139383

Pabba Vinay Kumar
Digitally signed by Pabba Vinay Kumar
Date: 2024.09.30 19:28:23 +05'30'

Vinay Kumar Pabba
Director
DIN: 02711931

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 30 September 2024

Arun Geetesh
Digitally signed by Arun Geetesh
Date: 2024.09.30 19:28:46 +05'30'

Arun Geetesh
Director
DIN: 09052336

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 30 September 2024