

Vibrant Energy India Pte. Ltd.
Registration Number: 201610864Z

Annual Report
Year ended 31 March 2024

Directors' statement

The directors present this annual report to the shareholder together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial statements set out on pages FS1 to FS23 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2024 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorised these financial statements for issue.

Directors

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are as follows:

Narendar Agayya Chenna	(Appointed on 10 May 2022)
Neil Edward Johnson	(Appointed on 6 September 2024)
Lachlan Colin Creswell	(Appointed on 6 September 2024)

Arrangements to enable directors to acquire shares and debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

Directors' interests in shares or debentures

The Directors of the Company holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations as recorded in the Register of Director's Shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Act.

Share options

During the financial year, there were:

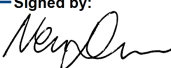
- (i) no options granted by the Company to any person to take up unissued shares in the Company; and
- (ii) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Company.

As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company under options.

Auditors

The auditors, KPMG LLP, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Signed by:

96D40FF686B24E5...

Neil Edward Johnson
Director

Signed by:

F4EB8152EE53477...

Lachlan Colin Creswell
Director

4 December 2024



KPMG LLP
12 Marina View #15-01
Asia Square Tower 2
Singapore 018961

Telephone +65 6213 3388
Fax +65 6225 0984
Internet www.kpmg.com.sg

Independent auditors' report

Member of the Company
Vibrant Energy India Pte. Ltd.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Vibrant Energy India Pte. Ltd. ('the Company'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2024, the statements of profit or loss and 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 policy information, as set out on pages FS1 to FS23.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 ('the Act') and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ('FRSs') so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ('SSAs'). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the '*Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* ('ACRA Code') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information contained in the annual report. Other information is defined as all information in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

We have obtained all other information prior to the date of this auditors' report.



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

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

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 SSAs 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 SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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



- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' 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 the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

KPMG LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
4 December 2024

Vibrant Energy Inida Pte. Ltd.*Financial statements**Year ended 31 March 2024***Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2024**

	Note	2024 INR	2023 INR
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Unquoted equity investment – at FVOCI		520	520
Other receivables	4	1,266,100,000	2,281,792,400
		<u>1,266,100,520</u>	<u>2,281,792,920</u>
Current assets			
Other receivables	4	767,276,629	794,335,647
Cash and cash equivalents	5	20,526,083	11,886,253
		<u>787,802,712</u>	<u>806,221,900</u>
Total assets		<u>2,053,903,232</u>	<u>3,088,014,820</u>
EQUITY			
Share capital	6	6,367	6,367
Capital reserve	7	–	2,223,370,067
Accumulated earnings		867,615,683	856,139,193
Total equity		<u>867,622,050</u>	<u>3,079,515,627</u>
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Loan payable	8	1,157,994,367	–
		<u>1,157,994,367</u>	<u>–</u>
Current liabilities			
Current tax payable	13	1,855,756	3,183,927
Other payables	9	26,431,059	5,315,266
		<u>28,286,815</u>	<u>8,499,193</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,186,281,182</u>	<u>8,499,193</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>2,053,903,232</u>	<u>3,088,014,820</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Vibrant Energy Inida Pte. Ltd.*Financial statements**Year ended 31 March 2024***Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income**
Year ended 31 March 2024

	Note	2024 INR	2023 INR
Interest income	10	40,400,431	209,678,375
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain		(3,376,644)	419,007
Expenses			
- Operating and administrative	11	(5,588,845)	(3,755,329)
- Interest expense	12	(18,932,892)	—
- Reversal of loans to subsidiaries		—	2,751,834,577
Profit before tax		12,502,050	2,958,176,630
Income tax expense	13	(1,025,560)	(13,170,648)
Profit for the financial year, representing total comprehensive income for the year		11,476,490	2,945,005,982

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
Year ended 31 March 2024

	Share capital INR	Capital reserve INR	Accumulated losses INR	Total equity INR
At 1 January 2022	6,367	2,223,370,067	(2,088,866,789)	134,509,645
Total comprehensive income				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	2,945,005,982	2,945,005,982
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	2,945,005,982	2,945,005,982
At 31 March 2023	6,367	2,223,370,067	856,139,193	3,079,515,627
At 1 April 2023	6,367	2,223,370,067	856,139,193	3,079,515,627
Capital reduction and conversion to loan		(2,223,370,067)		(2,223,370,067)
Total comprehensive income				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	11,476,490	11,476,490
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	11,476,490	11,476,490
At 31 March 2024	6,367	—	867,615,683	867,622,050

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Vibrant Energy Inida Pte. Ltd.*Financial statements**Year ended 31 March 2024***Statement of cash flows**
Year ended 31 March 2024

	Note	2024 INR	2023 INR
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit after tax		11,476,490	2,945,005,982
Adjustments for:			
- Reversal of loans to subsidiaries		–	(2,751,834,577)
- Income tax expense		1,025,560	13,170,648
		<u>12,502,050</u>	<u>206,342,053</u>
Changes in working capital:			
- Other receivables		(38,316,682)	(199,301,236)
- Prepayment		–	184,601
- Other payables		21,115,793	2,792,681
Cash flows generated from operations		<u>(4,698,839)</u>	<u>10,018,099</u>
Income tax paid		(2,353,731)	–
Withholding tax paid	13	–	(10,377,140)
Net cash used in operating activities		<u>(7,052,570)</u>	<u>(359,041)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from repayment of loan receivables from related corporations		810,000,000	85,000,000
Loan to immediate holding company		<u>(794,307,600)</u>	<u>(85,000,000)</u>
Net cash from investing activities		<u>15,692,400</u>	<u>–</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		8,639,830	(359,041)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	5	11,886,253	12,245,294
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	5	<u>20,526,083</u>	<u>11,886,253</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 2 December 2024.

1 Domicile and activities

Vibrant Energy India Pte. Ltd. (the “Company”) is a company domiciled and incorporated in Singapore. The registered office is located at 4 Robinson Road #05-01, The House of Eden, Singapore 048543.

The principal activity of the Company is to provide funding to related companies for development of Indian solar assets.

The Company’s immediate holding corporation is Vibrant Energy Holdings Pte. Ltd., incorporated in Republic of Singapore. The ultimate holding corporation is Macquarie Group Limited, incorporated in Australia.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards (“FRS”) in Singapore. The changes to material accounting policies are described in note 2.5.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except as otherwise described in the notes below.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (“INR”), which is the Company’s functional currency.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to make 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 in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about key judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following note:

Note 13 – Measurement of expected credit loss (“ECL”) allowance for other receivables

2.5 Changes in material accounting policies

New accounting standards and amendments

The Company has applied the following Financial Reporting Standards (“FRSs”), amendments to and interpretations of FRS for the first time for the annual period beginning on 1 April 2023:

- FRS 117: *Insurance Contracts*
- Amendments to FRS 12: *Deferred tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction*
- Amendments to FRS 12: *International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules*
- Amendments to FRS 8: *Definition of Accounting Estimates*

The application of these amendments to standards and interpretations does not have a material effect on the financial statements.

3 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except as explained in note 2.5 which addresses changes in material accounting policies.

3.1 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss.

3.2 Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Non-derivative financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI – equity investment.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

Equity investment at FVOCI

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held-for-trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment’s fair value in other comprehensive income (“OCI”). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

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

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

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

Non-derivative financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

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

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

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

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

Non-derivative financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

Equity investment at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Non-derivative financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost.

These financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. They 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.

(iii) 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 either:
 - substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred;
 - or
 - the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Transferred assets are not derecognised when the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets.

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 of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Interest rate benchmark reform

When the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability measured at amortised cost changes as a result of interest rate benchmark reform, the Company updates the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability to reflect the change that is required by the reform. No immediate gain or loss is recognised. A change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows is required by interest rate benchmark reform if the following conditions are met:

- the change is necessary as a direct consequence of the reform; and
- the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis – i.e. the basis immediately before the change.

When changes were made to a financial asset or financial liability in addition to changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by interest rate benchmark reform, the Company first updates the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability to reflect the change that is required by interest rate benchmark reform. After that, the Company applies the policies on accounting for modifications to the additional changes.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position 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.

(v) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

(vi) Share capital***Ordinary shares***

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction is accounted for in accordance with FRS 12.

3.3 Impairment**(i) Non-derivative financial assets**

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Loss allowances of the Company are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or for a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months); or
- Lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Simplified approach

The Company applies the simplified approach to provide for ECLs for all trade receivables (including lease receivables). The simplified approach requires the loss allowance to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

General approach

The Company applies the general approach to provide for ECLs on all other financial instruments. Under the general approach, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs at initial recognition.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, 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 includes forward-looking information.

If credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition or if the credit quality of the financial instruments improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 60 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are probability-weighted estimates of credit losses. Credit losses are measured at the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

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 debtor;
- a breach of contract such as a default; or
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position

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

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of 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. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.4 Finance income*Interest income*

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired). However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

3.5 Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

The measurement of deferred taxes reflects the tax consequences that would follow 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 is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

3.6 New standards and interpretations not adopted

A number of new standards, interpretations, and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2023 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the new or amended standards and interpretations in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

4 Other receivables

	2024	2023
	INR	INR
Non-current		
Loan receivables from related corporations	1,266,100,000	2,076,100,000
Loan receivable from immediate holding company	—	205,692,400
	<u>1,266,100,000</u>	<u>2,281,792,400</u>

Vibrant Energy Inida Pte. Ltd.*Financial statements**Year ended 31 March 2024*

	2024	2023
	INR	INR
Current		
Interest receivables from related corporations	767,276,629	767,276,628
Interest receivables from immediate holding company	—	27,059,019
	<u>767,276,629</u>	<u>794,335,647</u>

The loan receivables from related corporations are denominated in INR, unsecured, bear interest rate of 7.25% to 9.83% p.a. (2023: 7.25% to 9.83% p.a.) and due for settlement in 2026.

The loan receivables from immediate holding company are denominated in INR, unsecured, bear interest rate of 11.35% p.a. (2023: 11.35% p.a.) and due for settlement in 2031. A capital reduction exercise has been effected during the year and loan receivables has been set off against the amount to be returned to the immediate holding company.

The interest receivables pertain to accrued interest on loan receivables and are unsecured and repayable on demand.

In Management's view, based on subsequent events after the balance sheet date, the Company has taken steps to improve the financial position of the underlying revenue generating assets which include, but not limited to, re-contracting of existing portfolio with new customers at better terms, transition to group captive investment structure leading to lower open access charges, improvement in generation profile and lower repair and maintenance cost.

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
	INR	INR
Cash at bank	<u>20,526,083</u>	<u>11,886,253</u>

6 Share capital

	2024	2023	2024	2023
	No. of shares	No. of shares	INR	INR
Issued and fully paid:				
At beginning and end of the financial year	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>6,367</u>	<u>6,367</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

7 Capital reserve

The Company's capital reserve comprised capital contributions made by the immediate holding company.

On 6 November 2023, the Company has issued one ordinary share capital to its immediate holding company for a consideration of INR2,223,370,067.00 by way of capitalising the capital reserve injected by and standing to the credit of the Company as of the date hereof to the extent of INR2,223,370,067.00

On 17 November 2023, the Company has initiated the capital reduction exercise to return the paid up capital amounting to INR2,223,370,067 to its holding company, by way of setting off the amount against the indebtedness owing by the holding company to the extent of INR818,692,400, and issue a promissory note for the remaining amount of INR1,404,677,667 to its holding company.

8 Loan payables

	2024 INR	2023 INR
Loan payable to immediate holding company	1,157,994,367	—
	<u>1,157,994,367</u>	<u>—</u>

The loan payable to immediate holding company is denominated in INR, unsecured, bears interest rate of 8.80% p.a. and due for settlement in 2026.

9 Other payables

	2024 INR	2023 INR
Accruals for operating expenses	3,822,140	5,113,779
Other payables	3,676,027	201,487
Interest payables	18,932,892	—
	<u>26,431,059</u>	<u>5,315,266</u>

The interest payables pertain to accrued interest on loan payable to immediate holding company and are unsecured and repayable on demand.

Vibrant Energy Inida Pte. Ltd.*Financial statements**Year ended 31 March 2024***10 Interest income**

	2024 INR	2023 INR
Interest income from related corporations	–	186,919,190
Interest income from immediate holding company	40,400,431	22,759,185
	<u>40,400,431</u>	<u>209,678,375</u>

11 Operating and administrative expenses

	2024 INR	2023 INR
Professional fee	2,231,399	2,415,198
Other expenses	3,357,446	1,340,131
	<u>5,588,845</u>	<u>3,755,329</u>

12 Interest expense

	2024 INR	2023 INR
Interest expenses to immediate holding company	(18,932,892)	–
	<u>(18,932,892)</u>	<u>–</u>

13 Income tax expense

	2024 INR	2023 INR
Current income tax		
Current year	1,049,285	2,793,508
Changes in estimates related to prior years	(23,725)	–
Withholding tax	–	10,377,140
Total tax expense	<u>1,025,560</u>	<u>13,170,648</u>

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2024 INR	2023 INR
Profit before tax	<u>12,502,050</u>	<u>2,958,176,630</u>
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 17% (2022: 17%)	2,125,349	502,890,027
Effects of:		
- expenses not deductible for tax purposes	–	569,111
- non-taxable income	(1,076,064)	(500,665,630)
- changes in estimates related to prior years	(23,725)	–
- withholding tax	–	10,377,140
	<u>1,025,560</u>	<u>13,170,648</u>

14 Related parties

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Company if the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company and the party are subject to common or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Other than disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Company did not engage in any other significant transactions with related parties during the year.

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel of the Company are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity. The Board of Directors of the Company is considered as key management personnel of the Company.

None of the directors earned any directors' fees or other remuneration in respect of their appointments as directors of the Company during the current year and prior year.

15 Financial risk management

Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. Management is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. Management reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

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 develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's Board of Directors oversees how management monitors 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.

(a) 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 loan and interest receivables from related corporations and immediate holding company. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, before taking into account any collateral held. The Company does not hold any collateral in respect of its financial assets.

Impairment losses on other receivables recognised in profit or loss were as follows:

	2024	2023
	INR	INR
Reversal of/(impairment loss) on:		
- Loan receivables from related corporations	–	2,161,100,000
- Interest receivables from related corporations	–	590,734,577
	<u>–</u>	<u>2,751,834,577</u>

Loan and interest receivables from related corporations and immediate holding company

The Company has loan and interest receivables from related corporations and immediate holding company amounting to INR 2,139,588,827 (2023: INR 3,076,128,047) as at 31 March 2024. The Company uses an approach that is based on an assessment of qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default (including but not limited to external ratings, audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections, and available press information, if available, and applying experienced credit judgement).

Movements in allowance for impairment in respect of other receivables

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of other receivables during the year was as follows:

	2024	2023
	INR	INR
At beginning of the financial year	–	2,751,834,577
(Reversal of)/impairment loss recognised	–	(2,751,834,577)
At end of the financial year	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of INR 20,526,083 (2023: INR 11,886,253). Cash and cash equivalents are held with regulated banks which are considered to have low credit risk. The cash balances are measured on 12-months expected credit losses and subject to immaterial credit losses.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Company's operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The total contractual undiscounted cash flows of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities are the same as their carrying amounts and are due within a year.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) Currency risk

The Company has exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates arising from foreign currency transactions and balances. These exposures are monitored and any gains and losses are included in profit or loss. The Company's policy is to constantly monitor the foreign currency balances and keep them at a level just sufficient for operational requirements in order to minimise the currency exposure.

The Company's currency exposure based on information provided to key management is as follows:

	US Dollar <u>US\$</u> INR	Singapore Dollar <u>SGD</u> INR
As at 31 March 2024		
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	18,262,446	379,238
Financial liabilities		
Current tax liabilities	—	(1,855,756)
Other payables	(11,648)	(6,951,349)
	(11,648)	(8,807,105)
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	18,250,798	(8,427,867)

Vibrant Energy Inida Pte. Ltd.

Financial statements

Year ended 31 March 2024

As at 31 March 2023**Financial assets**

Cash and cash equivalents	9,502,623	279,222
---------------------------	-----------	---------

Financial liabilities

Current tax liabilities	–	(3,183,927)
-------------------------	---	-------------

Other payables	(377,888)	(4,937,378)
----------------	-----------	-------------

	(377,888)	(8,121,305)
--	-----------	-------------

Net financial assets/(liabilities)	9,124,735	(7,842,083)
---	------------------	--------------------

If the US Dollar and Singapore Dollar change against the Indian Rupee by 5% (2023: 5%) with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, profit for the year will increase/(decrease) by:

	2024 INR	2023 INR
US Dollar against Indian Rupee		
- Strengthened	912,540	456,237
- Weakened	(912,540)	(456,237)
Singapore Dollar against Indian Rupee		
- Strengthened	(421,393)	(392,104)
- Weakened	421,393	392,104

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from the loan receivable from related corporations and immediate holding company.

The Company does not expect any significant effect on the Company's profit or loss arising from the effects of reasonably possible changes to interest rates on interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the financial year.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The table below sets out the Company's exposure to interest rate risks.

	2024 INR	2023 INR
Fixed rate instruments		
Loan receivables from related corporations	1,266,100,000	2,076,100,000
Loan receivables from immediate holding company	–	205,692,400
	1,266,100,000	2,281,792,400

Sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and the Company does not designate derivatives (interest rate swaps) as hedging instruments under a fair value hedge accounting model. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

(d) Capital risk

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure that the Company is adequately capitalised and to maintain an optimal capital structure by issuing or redeeming additional equity and debt instruments when necessary.

The Board of Directors monitors its capital based on net debt and total capital. Net debt is calculated as other payables less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity plus net debt.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

(e) Accounting classifications and fair values

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy are as follows. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

		Carrying amounts			Fair value
	Note	Financial assets at amortised cost INR	Other financial liabilities INR	Total carrying amount INR	Level 3 INR
31 March 2024					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Unquoted equity investment – at FVOCI		520	–	520	520
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Other receivables	4	2,033,376,629	–	2,033,376,629	995,303,903
Cash and cash equivalents	5	20,526,083	–	20,526,083	
		2,053,902,712	–	2,053,902,712	
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Loan payables	8	–	1,157,994,367	1,157,994,367	
Current tax liabilities	13	–	1,855,756	1,855,756	
Other payables	9	–	26,431,059	26,431,059	
		–	1,186,281,182	1,186,281,182	

31 March 2023**Financial assets measured at fair value**Unquoted equity investment –
at FVOCI

520	–	520	520
-----	---	-----	-----

Financial assets not measured at fair value

Other receivables	4	3,076,128,047	–	3,076,128,047	2,025,974,308
Cash and cash equivalents	5	11,886,253	–	11,886,253	
		3,088,014,300	–	3,088,014,300	

Financial liabilities not measured at fair value

Current tax liabilities	13	–	3,183,927	3,183,927
Other payables	9	–	5,315,266	5,315,266
		–	8,499,193	8,499,193

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique
------	---------------------

31 March 2024

Loans receivables Discounting cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of expected payment, discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. The discount rate used is 12.3%.

31 March 2023

Loans receivables Discounting cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of expected payment, discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. The discount rate used is 12.3%.

Transfers between the levels

There were no transfers between the levels during the year.