

Alpur Solar Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024
(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	8,49,180	31,469
Capital work-in-progress	3	-	10,57,153
Other tax asset (net)	7	41	8
Total non-current assets (A)		8,49,221	10,88,630
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	4	17,692	-
Cash and cash equivalents	5	23,848	845
Other current assets	6	2,174	1,481
Total current assets (B)		43,714	2,326
Total assets (A+B)		8,92,935	10,90,956
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	3,65,000	3,65,000
Other equity	9	(3,58,344)	(1,14,207)
Total equity (C)		6,656	2,50,793
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	10	4,068	-
Trade payables	11	-	-
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		5,169	379
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		8,76,926	8,38,966
Other financial liabilities	12	116	818
Other current liabilities	13	-	-
Total current liabilities (D)		8,86,279	8,40,163
Total equity and liabilities (C+D)		8,92,935	10,90,956
Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **BSR & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Alpur Solar Private Limited


Mohit Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 513681

Place: Noida
Date: 28 September 2024




Nishant Shukla
Nominee Director
DIN: 10435376

Place: Noida
Date: 28 September 2024


Rajani
Nominee Director
DIN: 10601533

Place: Noida
Date: 28 September 2024


Sonu Pundeer
Company Secretary
M.No: A68560

Place: Noida
Date: 28 September 2024

Alpur Solar Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from operations	14	41,605	-
Other income	15	-	577
Total income		41,605	577
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	17	662	394
Finance costs	16	110	-
Depreciation expenses	18	20,167	-
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	3	2,57,515	-
Other expenses	19	7,288	83,122
Total expenses		2,85,742	83,516
Loss before tax		(2,44,137)	(82,939)
Tax expenses	20		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expenses		-	-
Loss for the year		(2,44,137)	(82,939)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(2,44,137)	(82,939)
Loss per equity share (Face value of INR 10 each) : (absolute amount per share)	21		
Basic		(6.69)	(2.27)
Diluted		(6.69)	(2.27)

Material accounting policies

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **BSR & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

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Alpur Solar Private Limited



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Alpur Solar Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

A. Cash flow from operating activities

Loss before tax

Adjustments for:

Finance costs

Depreciation expenses

Impairment loss

Operating income before working capital changes

Adjustment for change in working capital:

(Increase) in trade receivables

(Increase)/ Decrease in other current assets

Increase in other financial liabilities

(Increase)/ Decrease in trade payables

(Increase) in other current liabilities

Cash generated from operations

Income tax (paid)/refund

Net cash generated from operating activities (A)

B. Cash flow from investing activities

Addition of property, plant and equipment including capital work in progress

Net cash used in investing activities

C. Cash flow from financing activities

Proceeds from unsecured loan

Interest paid

Net cash generated from financing activities

Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year

1 Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet:

Cash and cash equivalents includes:

Balances with banks

- in current accounts

Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 5)

2 The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

3 Refer note 10 for debt reconciliation disclosure.

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

As per our report of even date attached

For **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

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Sonu Pundeer

Company Secretary

M.No: A68560

Place: Noida

Date: 28 September 2024

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
	(2,44,137)	(82,939)
	110	-
	20,167	-
	2,57,515	-
	33,655	(82,939)
	(17,692)	-
	(693)	331
	37,962	92,545
	4,790	(18)
	(702)	(3,839)
	57,320	6,080
	(33)	368
	57,287	6,448
	(38,144)	(7,670)
	(38,144)	(7,670)
	3,881	-
	(21)	-
	3,860	-
	23,003	(1,222)
	845	2,067
	23,848	845
	23,848	845

Alpur Solar Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Balance as at 1 April 2023
Share issued during the year
Balance as at 31 March 2024

Balance as at 1 April 2022
Share issued during the year
Balance as at 31 March 2023

Amount
3,65,000
-
3,65,000
3,65,000
-
3,65,000

B. Other equity

Balance as at 1 April 2023
Loss for the year
Balance as at 31 March 2024

Balance as at 1 April 2022
Loss for the year
Balance as at 31 March 2023

Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total
(1,14,207)	-	(1,14,207)
(2,44,137)	-	(2,44,137)
(3,58,344)	-	(3,58,344)
(31,268)	-	(31,268)
(82,939)	-	(82,939)
(1,14,207)	-	(1,14,207)

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **BSR & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Alpur Solar Private Limited



Mohit Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 513681

Place: Noida
Date: 28 September 2024

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noxclean.com
2025-11-27 11:44 AM EDT



Nishant Shukla
Company Secretary
DIN: 10435376

Place: Noida
Date: 28 September 2024



Rajani
Nominee Director
DIN: 10601533

Place: Noida
Date: 28 September 2024



Sonu Pundeer
Company Secretary
M.No: A68560

Place: Noida
Date: 28 September 2024

Alpur Solar Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

1 Corporate Information

Alpur Solar Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") was incorporated on 19 March 2018 as a private company under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company acts as developer, owner, operator, consultants, contractors and sub-contractors for design, construction, operation and maintenance of the projects involving generation, transmission, distribution and management of solar power. SunSource Energy Private Limited is the holding company, with 100% equity stake in the Company effective 21 January 2022.

2 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The financial statements have been presented in thousands rupees, unless otherwise stated.

The accumulated losses of the Company as of 31 March 2024 amount to INR 358,344 thousands. The Company incurred losses of INR 244,137 thousands during the year, resulting in an adverse working capital position. However, the Company has entered into Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with GESCOM for a fixed duration of 25 years at a fixed tariff rate. The Company expects to improve its performance in the coming years due to the repayment of borrowings and the reduction of finance costs. Based on future cash flow projections, the Company considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.1 Material accounting policies

a) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

Refer note 22 for details.

b) Current versus non-current classification

Based on the time involved 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 determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

c) Property, plant and equipment

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. Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold land is carried at historical cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The cost comprises its purchase price, freight, duties, borrowing cost if capitalisation criteria are met and includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bring the assets to its working condition for intended use and the estimated costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Property, plant and equipment acquired wholly or partly with specific grant/subsidy from government, are recorded at the net acquisition cost to the Company. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

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.

Disposals

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gains or loss arising from the retirement or disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

d) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided using the Straight Line Method as per useful life specified in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the date on which asset is ready for use. On assets sold, discarded, etc. during the year, depreciation is provided up to the date of sale/discard. Further, the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 requires that useful life and depreciation for significant components of an asset should be determined separately. The identification of significant components is matter of technical judgement and is decided on case to case basis; wherever applicable. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. The management believes that the residual value of its assets would not be significant and hence the same is considered to be Nil in line with the industry practice.

In case of 'assets' in respect of solar system, the useful life prescribed under schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 are considered. If the management's estimates of the useful life of a property, plant and equipment at the time of acquisition or of the remaining useful life on a subsequent review is shorter than that envisaged in the aforesaid schedule, depreciation is provided at the higher rate based on the management's estimate of the useful life/remaining useful life.

The Company believes that the useful lives of the following assets are:-

Class of assets	Management's estimate of useful life (years)	Useful life as per Schedule II
Plant and machinery (solar power plant)	25 years	15 years

The useful lives, depreciation method and residual values are reviewed by the management at each financial year-end and revised, if appropriate. In case of revision, the unamortized depreciable amount is charged over the revised remaining useful life. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

e) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred by the Company in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of those property, plant and equipment which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

f) Functional and presentational currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which a Company operates and is normally the currency in which the Company primarily generates and expends cash. All the financial information presented in INR except where otherwise stated.

g) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when 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. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of power

Sale is recognized when the power is delivered by the Company at the delivery point in conformity with the parameters and technical limits and fulfilment of other conditions specified in the Power Purchase agreement. Sale of power is accounted for as per tariff specified in Power Purchase agreement. The sale of power is accounted for net of all local taxes and duties as may be leviable on generation/sale of electricity for all electricity made available and sold.

Income from supply of power is recognised over time on the supply of units generated from plant to the grid as per terms of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) entered into with the customers for a long term period 25 years.

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 existence of a significant financing component. There is only one performance obligation in the arrangement and therefore, allocation of transaction price is not required.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the right of the Company to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (h) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement. Unbilled revenue is initially recognised for revenue earned from sale of services as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful submission of invoices to the customer which is an administrative procedure specified in the Power Purchase agreement. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

h) Recognition of Interest income or expense

For all debt instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income or expenses is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of the financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the Statement of profit or loss.

i) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss, net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of discount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

j) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

The category applies to the Company's trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, security deposits and other loans and advances, etc.

A debt instrument is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- (i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and
- (ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The accretion of EIR is recorded as an income or expense in statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- (ii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Debt instrument at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instrument included within FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity instruments

All equity investments in the scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value.

For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when:

- (i) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or
- (ii) The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings, and non convertible debentures received etc.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and 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 changed as a result of interest rate benchmark reform, the company updated the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability to reflect the change that is required by the reform. 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 updated 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 applied the policies on accounting for modifications to the additional changes.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operation. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediate next reporting period following the change in the business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassifications and how they are accounted for:

Original classification	Revised Classification	Accounting Treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

k) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are initially measured at fair value with subsequent measurement at amortised cost e.g., trade and other receivables, security deposits, loan to employees, etc.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance for trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss.

l) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit ('CGU') is the greater of its value in use or its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or 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 groups of assets ('CGU').

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

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

m) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- (a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements 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) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

n) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in Other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income (OCI) or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax assets and 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.

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 is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

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
 - at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Temporary differences in relation to a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for a specific lease are regarded as a net package (the lease) for the purpose of recognising deferred tax.

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. 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.

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

Deferred tax 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.

o) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash balance on hand, cash balance at banks 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.

p) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding as at the end of reporting period.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

q) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

r) Events occurring after the Balance Sheet date

Impact of events occurring after the balance sheet date that provide additional information materially affecting the determination of the amounts relating to conditions existing at the balance sheet date are adjusted to respective assets and liabilities.

s) Adoption of new accounting policy

The Company adopted Disclosures of Accounting Policies (Amendment to Ind AS 1) from 1 April 2023. Although the amendment did not result in any change in the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements. The amendment requires 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 users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

t) Recently issued accounting pronouncements

As on 31 March 2024, there are no new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the company which has been notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

3 Property, plant and equipment (including Capital work-in-progress)

	Freehold land#	Plant and equipment	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Balance as at 1 April 2022	31,469	-	31,469	9,76,047
Additions	-	-	-	81,106
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	31,469	-	31,469	10,57,153
Balance as at 1 April 2023	31,469	-	31,469	10,57,153
Additions*	-	10,95,394	10,95,394	38,241
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Capitalised	-	-	-	(10,95,394)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	31,469	10,95,394	11,26,863	-
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	20,167	20,167	-
Impairment loss	-	2,57,515	2,57,515	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	2,77,682	2,77,682	-
Net carrying amount				
Balance as at 31 March 2024	31,469	8,17,711	8,49,180	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	31,469	-	31,469	10,57,153

There are no immovable properties not held in name of the Company.

Capital work in progress ageing of projects in progress

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Less than 1 year	-	81,106
1-2 years	-	8,91,185
2-3 years	-	169
More than 3 years	-	84,693
	-	10,57,153

Capital work in progress ageing of projects suspended

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Less than 1 year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Last year note	-	-

*Additions to capital work in progress includes INR 97 thousands (31 March 2023: Nil) of interest cost capitalised on qualified assets in accordance with provisions of IND AS 23.

Capital work-in-progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

As at 31 March 2024	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
(i) Projects in progress	-	-	-	-
(ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023				
(i) Projects in progress	10,57,153	-	-	-
(ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-

Note- There are no projects as on 31 March 2024 where the timelines are overdue, further there are no projects where the costs have exceeded the original plan.

4 Trade receivables

Billed:

Trade Receivables considered good - Secured
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk
Trade receivables - credit impaired

Less: Allowance for doubtful debts

Unbilled:

Unsecured, considered good

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
-	-
8,109	-
-	-
-	-
8,109	-
8,109	-
-	-
9,583	-
17,692	-

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2024

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not due	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	> 3 years
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	9,583	8,109	-	-	-	-	-
(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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9,583	8,109	-	-	-	-	-
							17,692
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	9,583	8,109	-	-	-	-	-
							17,692

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2023

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not due	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	> 3 years
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks

- in current accounts

The Company's exposure to credit risk are disclosed in note 26.

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
23,848	845
23,848	845

6 Other current assets

Unsecured, considered good

Balance with government authorities
Advance to suppliers
Prepaid expenses

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
1,244	1,224
66	-
864	257
2,174	1,481

7 Other tax asset (net)

Advance tax and tax deducted at source [net of provision for income tax: Nil (31 March 2023: Nil)]

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
41	8
41	8

8 Equity share capital

Authorised

3,65,50,000 (31 March 2023: 3,65,50,000) equity shares of INR 10 each

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up

3,65,50,000 (31 March 2023: 3,65,50,000) equity shares of INR 10 each

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
3,65,500	3,65,500
3,65,500	3,65,500
3,65,000	3,65,000
3,65,000	3,65,000

(a) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time after subject to payment of dividend to preference shareholders. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of

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

Authorised
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid
Balance as at beginning of the year
Equity shares at the end of the year

Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid
Balance as at beginning of the year
Equity shares at the end of the year

As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Number of shares (Absolute)	Amount	Number of shares (Absolute)	Amount
3,65,50,000	3,65,500	3,65,50,000	3,65,500
3,65,50,000	3,65,500	3,65,50,000	3,65,500
3,65,00,000	3,65,000	3,65,00,000	3,65,000
3,65,00,000	3,65,000	3,65,00,000	3,65,000

(c) Details of shares held by holding company and/or their subsidiaries

Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid
SunSource Energy Private Limited (along with its one nominee)

* One equity share held Mr. Kushagra Nandan as nominee of SunSource Energy Private Limited.

As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Number of shares (Absolute)	% holding	Number of shares (Absolute)	% holding
3,65,00,000	100%	3,65,00,000	100%

(d) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares

Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up and held by:
SunSource Energy Private Limited (along with its one nominee)

* One equity share held Mr. Kushagra Nandan as nominee of SunSource Energy Private Limited.

As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Number of shares (Absolute)	% holding	Number of shares (Absolute)	% holding
3,65,00,000	100%	3,65,00,000	100%

(e) The Company has not issued any shares without cash consideration or any bonus shares and there has not been any buy-back of shares in the five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date i.e. 31 March 2024.

(f) Shareholding of promoters

Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up and held by:
SunSource Energy Private Limited (along with its one nominee)

* One equity share held Mr. Kushagra Nandan as nominee of SunSource Energy Private Limited.

There is no change in percentage shareholding of promoters during the current

As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
Number of shares (Absolute)	% holding	Number of shares (Absolute)	% holding
3,65,00,000	100%	3,65,00,000	100%

9 Other equity

Balance as at 1 April 2023
Loss for the year
Balance as at 31 March 2024

Balance as at 1 April 2022
Loss for the year
Balance as at 31 March 2023

Nature and purpose of reserves
Retained earnings

The said balance represents the profit/ loss balance as at reporting date. Positive balance denotes surplus for the Company whereas negative balance denotes deficit for the Company.

Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total
(1,14,207)	-	(1,14,207)
(2,44,137)	-	(2,44,137)
(3,58,344)	-	(3,58,344)
(31,268)	-	(31,268)
(82,939)	-	(82,939)
(1,14,207)	-	(1,14,207)

10 Borrowings

Unsecured Loan

SunSource Energy Private Limited* (refer note (a) below)

* Refer note 24 for related party details.

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
4,068	-
4,068	-

(a) Terms and conditions

The Company has entered into an agreement on 15 July 2022 to avail unsecured loan from its holding company, SunSource Energy Private Limited amounting to INR 35,000 thousands, in one or more tranches carrying an interest rate of 12% p.a., to meet its working capital requirements. Out of the above facility, the Company has taken unsecured loan of INR 4,068 thousands during the year ended 31 March 2024. The loan is repayable on demand.

(b) Movement of financial liability

As on 1 April 2022
Cash flows (inflows)
Cash flows (outflows)
Others
As on 31 March 2023

As on 1 April 2023
Cash flows (inflows)
Cash flows (outflows)
Others
As on 31 March 2024

Unsecured loan(including interest)
-
-
-
-
-
4,068
-
4,068

11 Trade payables

-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
-	-
5,169	379
5,169	379

*Refer note 24 for related party details.

Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year

Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises

Interest due on above

The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year

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 2006.

The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year

The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

Trade payable ageing schedule as on 31 March 2024

Micro and small enterprises (MSMEs)

Others

Disputed dues (MSMEs)

Disputed dues (Others)

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
Unbilled	Not due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
351	-	4,683	-	135	-	5,169
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
351	-	4,683	-	135	-	5,169

Trade payable ageing schedule as on 31 March 2023

Micro and small enterprises (MSMEs)

Others

Disputed dues (MSMEs)

Disputed dues (Others)

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
Unbilled	Not due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
216	-	28	135	-	-	379
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
216	-	28	135	-	-	379

12 Other financial liabilities

Liquidated damages payable

Security deposit received

Other payable*

Payable towards capital creditors

-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and

-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
-	20,000
1,000	1,000
94,693	72,564
-	-
7,81,233	7,45,402
8,76,926	8,38,966

* Refer note 24 for related party details.

13 Other current liabilities

Statutory dues

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
116	818
116	818

Alpur Solar Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)

14 Revenue from operations
Revenue from contracts with customers

Sale of services
- Sale of solar power

For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
41,605	-
41,605	-

a. Reconciliation of revenue from power generation recognised with the contracted price is as follows:

Contract price
Adjustments for:
Rebate to customer
Revenue recognised from power generation

42,209	-
(604)	-
41,605	-

b. Transaction price - Remaining performance obligation

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts as the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

c. Contract balances

Trade receivables - Billed
Trade receivables - Unbilled

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
8,109	-
9,583	-

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 days.

Unbilled revenue is initially recognised for revenue earned from sale of services as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful submission of invoices to the customer which is an administrative procedure specified in the Power Purchase agreement.

15 Other income

Interest income under the effective interest method
- on income tax refund
Other non-operating income

For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
-	4
-	573
-	577

16 Finance cost

Interest expense under the effective interest method
Interest on intercompany borrowings*

Less: Amount capitalized on qualifying assets

*Refer note 24 for related party details.

For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
207	-
207	-
(97)	-
110	-

17 Employee benefit expenses

Salaries, wages and bonus
Contribution to provident fund

For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
633	376
29	18
662	394

18 Depreciation expenses

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)

For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
20,167	-
20,167	-

19 Other expenses

Fees and subscriptions
Operation and maintenance expense #
Insurance expenses
Legal and professional expenses
Payment to auditors*
Rates and taxes
Liquidated damages
Conveyance expenses

For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
-	6
4,723	-
1,791	-
127	2,597
469	262
177	253
-	80,000
1	4
7,288	83,122

#Refer note 24 for related party details.

*Payment to auditors

Statutory audit fees
Reimbursement of expenses

For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
383	236
86	26
469	262

20 Income tax

- a) The major components of income tax expense for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are:

Statement of profit and loss:

Tax Expense:

- (a) Current tax
(b) Deferred tax

Attributable to:

Origination and reversal of temporary differences

Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss

For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

- b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Accounting loss before tax

Accounting profit/ (loss) before income tax

At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (31 March 2023: 25.168%)

Return to provision true up

Deferred tax asset not recognized in the current year

At the income tax rate of 25.168% (31 March 2023: 25.168%)

Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(2,44,137)	(82,939)
(2,44,137)	(82,939)
(61,444)	(20,874)
(20,874)	
82,318	20,874
-	-
-	-

- c) Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities relates to the following:

Property, plant and equipment

Deferred tax assets relates to the following:

Property, plant and equipment

Unabsorbed depreciation

Business losses

Total deferred tax asset, net

Net deferred tax asset recognised

As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
-	-
-	-
14,749	
46,695	-
20,874	-
82,318	-
82,318	-
-	-

Deferred tax recognised through statement of profit or loss

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets of INR 82,318 thousands during the year ended 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023: Nil) in books, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom.

d) Tax losses carried forward

Tax losses and unutilised tax credits for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows:

	As at 31 March 2024	Expiry date	As at 31 March 2023	Expiry date
Unabsorbed depreciation	1,85,532	Unlimited	-	NA
Business loss	82,939	FY 30-31	-	NA

21 Loss per share

Basic LPS amounts are calculated by dividing the loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted LPS amounts are calculated by dividing the loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following data reflects the inputs to calculation of basic and diluted LPS.

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Loss after tax, attributable to the equity holders	(2,44,137)	(82,939)
Loss for calculation of basic and diluted LPS	(2,44,137)	(82,939)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted LPS (in absolute numbers)	3,65,00,000	3,65,00,000
Loss per equity share (Face value of INR 10 each) : (absolute amount per share)		
Basic	(6.69)	(2.27)
Diluted	(6.69)	(2.27)

22 Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, 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 recognized prospectively.

Judgements

There are no judgements made in applying accounting policy that have the most significant effects on the amount recognised in financial statement.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

Note 20 – recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which deferred tax assets credit can be utilized;

Note 29 – recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;

Note 26 (i) – measurement of ECL allowance for trade and finance receivables, loans and contract assets: key assumptions in determining the weighted-average loss rate;

Measurement of fair values

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

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes the finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Board of Directors.

The finance team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

Fair values are categorized 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 categorized 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 recognizes 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 note:

Note 25 – financial instruments.

23 Operating segments

The Company's activities during the year were involved in sale of electricity. Considering the nature of Company's business and operations, there are no separate reportable operating segments in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 108, 'Operating Segments' referred in to Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 and hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided other than those already provided in the financial statements. The Company's principal operations, revenue and decision-making functions are located in India and there are no revenue and non-current assets outside India.

Major customer

Revenues from one customer of the Company represented INR 41,605 thousands (31 March 2023: Nil) which is more than 10% of the Company's total revenues.

Alpur Solar Private Limited**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024***(All amounts in INR thousands, unless otherwise stated)***24 Related party disclosures****(i) Names of related parties and related party relationship****(a) Related parties where control exists**

Ultimate controlling party	SHV Energy N.V
Holding Company	SunSource Energy Private Limited (w.e.f 21 January 2022)
Entities having significant influence	A-One Steel and Alloys Private Limited (w.e.f. 21 January 2022 till 30 March 2023)

(b) Other related parties

Key management personnel	Nishant Shukla, Nominee Director (w.e.f 17 June 2024)
	Rajani, Nominee Director (w.e.f 01 May 2024)
	Saurabh Kumar Singh, Nominee Director (w.e.f 30 January 2024 till 17 June 2024)
	Pratik Shailesh Adhikari, Nominee Director (w.e.f 25 April 2023 till 01 May 2024)
	Amit Garg, Nominee, Nominee Director (w.e.f 27 September 2023 till 30 January 2024)
	Rajendra Kumar Bishnoi, Director (till 27 September 2023)
	Adarsh Das, Director (till 25 April 2023)
	Sonu Pundeer, Company Secretary

(ii) Related party transactions other than those with Key managerial personnel

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
SunSource Energy Private Limited		
Interest on intercompany borrowings	207	-
Unsecured loan taken from holding company	4,068	-
Operation and maintenance expenses (excluding GST)	4,003	-
Expenses incurred on behalf of company	21,120	-
EPC cost incurred on behalf of company (excluding GST)	31,673	-

(iii) Balances outstanding at the end of the year

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Trade payables		
SunSource Energy Private Limited	4,643	-
Other financial liabilities		
Payable towards capital creditors - SunSource Energy Private Limited	7,81,233	7,45,402
Other payable - SunSource Energy Private Limited	94,693	72,564
Borrowings		
Unsecured loan form SunSource Energy Private Limited including interest accrued and due	4,068	-

(iv) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free (other than Inter corporate deposit given and taken) and settlement occurs in cash.

There is no management fees charged by the holding company during the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

25 Financial instruments - Fair values

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at balance sheet date are as follows:

As at 31 March 2024

	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Carrying Amount Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Fair Value Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Trade receivables	-	-	17,692	17,692	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	23,848	23,848	-	-	-
	-	-	41,540	41,540	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Borrowings	-	-	4,068	4,068	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	5,169	5,169	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	8,76,926	8,76,926	-	-	-
	-	-	8,86,163	8,86,163	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2023

	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Carrying Amount Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Fair Value Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	845	845	-	-	-
	-	-	845	845	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Trade payables	-	-	379	379	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	8,38,966	8,38,966	-	-	-
	-	-	8,39,345	8,39,345	-	-	-

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date.

The management assessed that fair value of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities, approximate their carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair value largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

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26 Financial risk management

The Company's financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade payables, other financial liabilities and payable to related parties. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. The financial instruments affected by market risk are long-term bank borrowings and deposits.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023

The Company's floating rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's financial assets and liabilities are non-interest bearing.

The Company manages its net exposure to interest rate risk related to borrowings, by balancing a proportion of fixed rate and floating rate borrowing in its total borrowing portfolio.

The exposure of the Company's financial instruments as at 31 March 2024 to interest rate risk is as follows:

	Floating rate financial instruments	Fixed rate financial instruments	Non-interest bearing	Total
Financial assets	-	-	41,540	41,540
Financial liabilities	-	4,068	8,82,095	8,86,163

The exposure of the Company's financial instruments as at 31 March 2023 to interest rate risk is as follows:

	Floating rate financial instruments	Fixed rate financial instruments	Non-interest bearing	Total
Financial assets	-	-	845	845
Financial liabilities	-	-	8,39,345	8,39,345

Interest rate sensitivity

The Company does not have any floating rate debt obligations and hence the interest rate sensitivity is not applicable.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have any foreign currency exposure as at the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 and therefore there is no foreign currency risk on the future cash flows of the Company.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company does not have exposure to credit risk either from its operating activities or from its financing activities.

(i) Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and region in which customers operate.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade and contract asset. The management uses a simplified approach for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date.

The management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the standard payments and terms and conditions are offered. The average credit period provided to customers is around 30 days. The Company reviews includes external ratings, customer's credit worthiness, if they are available, and in some cases bank references.

The carrying amount of the financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

* The ageing of trade receivables does not include contract asset.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables from individual customers:

31 March 2024	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Credit- impaired
Unbilled	0%	9,583	-	No
Not due	0%	8,109	-	No
Less than 6 months	0%	-	-	No
6 months - 1 year	0%	-	-	No
1 - 2 years	0%	-	-	No
2 - 3 years	0%	-	-	No
More than 3 years	0%	-	-	No
Total		17,692	-	
31 March 2023	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Credit- impaired
Not due	0%	-	-	No
Less than 6 months	0%	-	-	No
6 months - 1 year	0%	-	-	No
1 - 2 years	0%	-	-	No
2 - 3 years	0%	-	-	No
More than 3 years	0%	-	-	No
Total		-	-	

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

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance	-	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-	-
Amount written off	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

c) **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including loans from banks at an optimised cost.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments

	Carrying amount	Less than 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended 31 March 2024					
Borrowings	4,068	4,068	-	-	4,068
Trade payables	5,169	5,169	-	-	5,169
Other financial liabilities	8,76,926	8,76,926	-	-	8,76,926
	8,86,163	8,86,163	-	-	8,86,163
Year ended 31 March 2023					
Trade payables	379	379	-	-	379
Other financial liabilities	8,38,966	8,38,966	-	-	8,38,966
	8,39,345	8,39,345	-	-	8,39,345

27 **Capital management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value through continuing growth.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Total debts	4,068	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(23,848)	(845)
Net debt (A)	(19,781)	(845)
Total equity	6,656	2,50,793
Capital and net debt (B)	(13,125)	2,49,948
Gearing ratio [(A)/(B)]	1.51	(0.00)

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

28 **Financial ratios**

a) **Current ratio = Current assets divided by Current liabilities**

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Current assets	43,714	2,326
Current liabilities	8,86,279	8,40,163
Ratio	0.05	0.0028
%age change from previous year	1681.59%	

Reason for change more than 25%:

The ratio has increased from 0.0028 as at 31 March 2023 to 0.05 as at 31 March 2024 primarily due to significant increase in trade receivables and cash and cash equivalent partially offset by increase in borrowings and other financial liabilities during the current year.

b) **Debt equity ratio = Total Debt divided by Total equity**

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Total debt	4,068	-
Total equity	6,656	2,50,793
Ratio	0.61	-
%age change from previous year	100%	

Reason for change more than 25%:

The ratio has increased from Nil as at 31 March 2023 to (0.27) as at 31 March 2024 primarily due to increase in borrowings during the current year.

c) **Debt service coverage ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by Total interest and principal payments**

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Loss after tax	(2,44,137)	(82,939)
Add : Non cash operating expenses and finance cost		
- Depreciation expenses	20,167	-
- Impairment loss	2,57,515	-
- Finance cost	110	-
Earnings available for debt services	33,656	(82,939)
Interest cost on borrowings	207	-
Principal repayments and lease payments	-	-
Total Interest and principal repayments	207	-
Ratio	162.56	-
% Change from previous year	100%	

Reason for change more than 25%:

The ratio has decreased from Nil as at 31 March 2023 to 56.50 as at 31 March 2024 primarily due to increase in borrowings and decrease in losses during the current year.

d) **Return on Equity Ratio / Return on Investment Ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Equity**

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Loss after tax	(2,44,137)	(82,939)
Total Equity	6,656	2,50,793
Ratio	(36.68)	(0.33)
% Change from previous year	-10990.53%	

Reason for change more than 25%:

The ratio has increased from (0.33) as at 31 March 2023 to 17.39 as at 31 March 2024 primarily due to movement in losses during the respective year.

e) **Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of material consumed divided by average inventory**

There is no inventory maintained in the Company and hence this ratio is not applicable.

f) **Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Credit Sales divided by average trade receivables**

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Credit Sales	41,605	-
Average Trade Receivables (excluding unbilled receivables)	8,846	-
Ratio	4.70	-
% Change from previous year	100%	

Reason for change more than 25%:

This ratio has increased from Nil as at 31 March 2023 to 4.70 as at 31 March 2024 primarily due to increase in revenue during the current year.

g) **Trade payables turnover ratio = Credit purchases divided by average trade payables**

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Credit Purchases	7,111	2,870
Average Trade Payables	2,774	388
Ratio	2.56	7.39
% Change from previous year	-65%	

Reason for change more than 25%:

This ratio has decreased from 7.39 as at 31 March 2023 to 10.48 as at 31 March 2024 primarily due to significant increase in credit purchase as compared to increase in average trade payables during the current year.

h) **Net capital Turnover Ratio = Sales divided by Net Working capital whereas net working capital = current assets - current liabilities**

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Revenue from operations	41,605	-
Net working capital	(8,42,565)	(8,37,837)
Ratio	(0.05)	-
% Change from previous year	100%	

Reason for change more than 25%:

This ratio has decreased from Nil as at 31 March 2023 to (0.05) as at 31 March 2024 primarily due to significant increase in revenue from operation during the current year.

i) **Net profit ratio = Net profit after tax divided by Sales**

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Loss after tax	(2,44,137)	(82,939)
Revenue from operations	41,605	-
Ratio	(5.87)	-
% Change from previous year	100%	

Reason for change more than 25%:

This ratio has decreased from Nil as at 31 March 2023 to (6.40) as at 31 March 2024 primarily due to significant increase in revenue from operation during the current year.

j) **Return on Capital employed = Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by Capital Employed**

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Loss before tax (A)	(2,44,137)	(82,939)
Finance costs (B)	110	-
Other income (C)	-	577
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)-(C)	(2,44,026)	(83,516)
Capital Employed (H)=(E)+(F)+(G)	10,724	2,50,793
Total Equity (E)	6,656	2,50,793
Borrowings (including lease liabilities) (F)	4,068	-
Deferred tax liabilities (G)	-	-
Ratio (D)/(H)	(22.76)	(0.33)
% Change from previous year	-6733%	

Reason for change more than 25%:

This ratio has increased from (0.33) as at 31 March 2023 to 23.68 as at 31 March 2024 primarily due to decrease in losses during the respective years.

k) **Return on investment**

The Company does not have any investments as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 hence this ratio is not applicable.

29 **Contingencies liabilities and commitments**

a) **Capital commitments**

There are no claims against the company not acknowledged as debt as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

b) **Contingent liabilities**

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

Additionally, the Company is not involved in any disputes, lawsuits and claims, including commercial matters. The company believes that there are no such pending matters that are expected to have any material adverse effect on its financial statements in any given accounting period.

30 **Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013**

- The Company does not have any Benami property and no proceedings have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.
- The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.
- The Company has not advanced or provided loan to or invested funds in any entity(ies) including foreign entities (Intermediaries) or to any other person(s) with the understanding 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- 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:
 - 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
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts 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).
- The Company does not have any subsidiary, hence clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable to the Company.
- The Company has not been declared a 'Wilful Defaulter' by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
- The Company has not entered into any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- The Company (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) is not a CIC.
- The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the current or previous year.
- The Company does not have any working capital borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.
- The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.
- The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

31 **Events after the reporting period**

There are no significant reportable events occurring after the reporting period.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022



Mohit Gupta

Partner

Membership No.: 513681

Place: Noida

Date: 28 September 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Alpur Solar Private Limited





Nishant Shukla

Nominee Director

DIN: 10435376

Place: Noida

Date: 28 September 2024



Rajani

Nominee Director

DIN: 10601533

Place: Noida

Date: 28 September 2024



Sonu Pundeer

Company Secretary

M.No: A68560

Place: Noida

Date: 28 September 2024