

**Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Wind Five Renergy Limited
(Formerly Known as "Wind Five Renergy Private Limited")**

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **Wind Five Renergy Limited (Formerly Known as "Wind Five Renergy Private Limited")** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2025, the Loss and Total Comprehensive Loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the accompanying standalone 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 accompanying standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our 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.

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Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Wind Five Renergy Limited
(Formerly Known as "Wind Five Renergy Private Limited") (Continue)

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for the matters stated in sub-clause (2)(h)(F) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014;
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

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- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
- f. The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) and in sub-clause (2)(h)(F) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014;
- g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B";
- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - A. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - B. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - C. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - D. (i) The management of the company has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in note 42 of the notes to standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(ii) The management of the company has represented that, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 42 of notes to standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, 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; and

(iii) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.
 - E. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

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F. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except the audit trail feature is enabled, for certain direct changes to database when using certain privileged / administrative access rights which got stabilized and enabled from March 18, 2025, as described in note 40 to the standalone financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where audit trail was enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of relevant prior years has been preserved for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those respective years by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention, as described in note 40 to the standalone financial statements

3. With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid /provided except for Director Sitting Fees. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 25th April, 2025

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W/W100725

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Dhawal Jani
Partner
Membership No. 129361
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Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: Wind Five Renergy Limited
(Formerly Known as "Wind Five Renergy Private Limited")
(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025, we report that:

- i. a) (A) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of Use Assets.

(B) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification the company does not have any Intangible assets. Accordingly, the provision of Paragraph 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order are not applicable.

b) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of Use Assets by which all Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of Use Assets are verified by the management in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of Use Assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

c) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company.

d) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company does not revalue its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable.

e) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. a) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure of verification by management is appropriate and discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate was not noticed in respect of such verification.

b) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, at any point of time during the year from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Wind Five Renergy Limited

(Formerly Known as “Wind Five Renergy Private Limited”) (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

- iii. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has neither, directly nor indirectly, provide any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. However, company has made investments in mutual funds and are prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, given any guarantees or provided any securities to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. Accordingly, compliance under Section 185 of the Act is not applicable to the Company. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities and accordingly the provisions of Section 186 (except subsection (1) of Section 186) of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments referred in Section 186(1) of the Act.
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits as per the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for any of the products manufactured or services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- vii. a). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Income-Tax, Goods and Service Tax and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income-Tax, Goods and Service Tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- b). According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues as referred in sub clause(a) as at 31st March, 2025, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not surrendered or disclosed transactions as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Wind Five Renergy Limited

(Formerly Known as “Wind Five Renergy Private Limited”) (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

- ix. a). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. Further, unpaid interest has been capitalized to the principal amount as per the terms of ICD agreements entered between the parties.
- b). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any other lender.
- c). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there were no term loans obtained during the year.
- d). According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that no funds were raised on short-term basis have been used for long term purpose by the company during the year under consideration.
- e). According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, the company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(ix)(e) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- f). According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, the company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- x. a). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- b). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not raised any money by way of preferential allotment or Private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible). Accordingly, the provisions of clause x(b) of the order is not applicable.
- xi. a). During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees or any fraud reported during the year nor have been informed of any such case by the management.
- b). No report on any matter under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE Wind Five Renergy Limited
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(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

- c). As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.
- xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of Clauses 3(xii)(a) to(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- xiii. As per information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transaction with related parties are in compliance with section 188 Companies Act 2013, wherever applicable, and all the details have been disclosed in Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards. The provision of section 177 are not applicable to the company and accordingly the requirements of reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the order is so far as it relates to section 177 of the act is not applicable to the company.
- xi. a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination if the records, we are of the opinion that the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the company issued till date of audit report, for the period under audit.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions, within the meaning of Section 192 of the Act, with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xv. a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- d) According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented by management of the company, the group does not have any Core Investment Company as part of the group. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(xvi)(d) of the order is not applicable to the company.

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE Wind Five Renergy Limited
(Formerly Known as "Wind Five Renergy Private Limited") (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

- xii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have cash loss in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year in the company. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, (refers note 35 of standalone financial statements) ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence (including support letter from ultimate holding company) supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, section 135 is not applicable on the company. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 25th April, 2025

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W/W100725

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Partner
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Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor’s Report

RE: Wind Five Renergy Limited

(Formerly Known as “Wind Five Renergy Private Limited”)

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(g) of our Report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act 2013 (the act)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Wind Five Renergy Limited (Earlier Known As Wind Five Renergy Private Limited (“the Company”))** as of 31st March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the Guidance Note) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting includes obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for External

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RE: Wind Five Renergy Limited

(Formerly Known as “Wind Five Renergy Private Limited”) (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(g) of our Report of even date)

purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion the company has, in all material aspects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 25th April, 2025

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 112054W/W100725

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Dhawal Jani
Partner
Membership No. 129361
UDIN: 25129361BMIWQB8136

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4.1	29,662	30,503
(b) Right-of-Use Assets	4.2	36	38
(c) Capital Work-In-Progress	4.3	31	43
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	5	1,838	1,738
(e) Income Tax Assets (net)		12	8
(f) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	6	1,651	1,534
Total Non - Current Assets		33,230	33,864
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	7	249	112
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	8	1,766	1,333
(ii) Trade Receivables	9	3,206	3,213
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	110	158
(iv) Other Financial Assets	11	42	22
(c) Other Current Assets	12	12	11
Total Current Assets		5,385	4,849
Total Assets		38,615	38,713
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	13	1,851	1,851
(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature	14	6,506	6,506
(c) Other Equity	15	(4,982)	(4,632)
Total Equity		3,375	3,725
Liabilities			
Non - Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	29,659	29,848
(ia) Lease Liabilities	28	44	44
(b) Provisions	17	134	125
Total Non - Current Liabilities		29,837	30,017
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	1,457	1,457
(ia) Lease Liabilities	28	9	5
(ii) Trade Payables	19		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		7	10
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		88	599
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	3,838	2,887
(b) Other Current Liabilities	21	4	13
Total Current Liabilities		5,403	4,971
Total Liabilities		35,240	34,988
Total Equity and Liabilities		38,615	38,713

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

As per our report of even date

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W/W100725

Dhawal Lalit Jani
Digitally signed by
Dhawal Lalit Jani
Date: 2025.04.25
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Dhawal Jani

Partner

Membership No: 129361

For and on behalf of the board of directors of

Wind Five Renergy Limited

(Earlier Known As Wind Five Renergy Private Limited)

VINOD
MADHUKARRA
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VINOD MADHUKARRAO
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Vinod Madhukarrao Gundawar

Whole-time Director

DIN : 08655340

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Pakshal Adani

Chief Financial Officer

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GUPTA
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GUPTA
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Dipak Gupta

Director

DIN : 09113381

ANAISHA
RAVI RAMANI
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Date: 2025.04.25
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Anaisha Ravi Ramani

Company Secretary

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 25th April, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 25th April, 2025

Wind Five Renergy Limited
(Earlier Known As Wind Five Renergy Private Limited)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025



Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Income			
Revenue from Operations	22	4,733	6,321
Other Income	23	302	153
Total Income		5,035	6,474
Expenses			
Purchase of Stock-in-Trade		13	13
Finance Costs	24	3,750	3,667
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	4.1 & 4.2	1,355	1,350
Other Expenses	25	384	1,346
Total Expenses		5,502	6,376
(Loss) / Profit before tax		(467)	98
Tax Charge / (Credit):	26		
Current Tax		-	-
Tax relating to earlier years		-	-
Deferred Tax Charge / (Credit)		(117)	(793)
Total Tax Charge/(Credit)		(117)	(793)
(Loss) / Profit for the year	Total A	(350)	891
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax)	Total B	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax)	Total (A+B)	(350)	891
Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS) (Face Value ₹ 10 Per Share)			
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)	33	(4.39)	2.32

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

As per our report of even date

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W/W100725

Dhawal Lalit Jani
Digitally signed by
Dhawal Lalit Jani
Date: 2025.04.25
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Dhawal Jani
Partner
Membership No: 129361

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Wind Five Renergy Limited
(Earlier Known As Wind Five Renergy Private Limited)

VINOD MADHUKARRAO GUNDAWAR
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GUNDAWAR
Date: 2025.04.25
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Vinod Madhukarrao Gundawar
Whole-time Director
DIN : 08655340

ADANI PAKSHAL MAHENDRAKUMAR
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ADANI PAKSHAL
MAHENDRAKUMAR
Date: 2025.04.25
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Pakshal Adani
Chief Financial Officer

DIPAK LAKHANLAL GUPTA
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Dipak Gupta
Director
DIN : 09113381

ANAISHA RAVI RAMANI
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Date: 2025.04.25
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Anaisha Ravi Ramani
Company Secretary

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 25th April, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 25th April, 2025

Particulars	Equity Share Capital		Optionally Convertible Debentures	Reserves & Surplus		Total
	No. of Shares	Amount		Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	1,85,10,000	1,851	6,506	(5,522)	2,834	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	891	891	
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	891	891	
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	1,85,10,000	1,851	6,506	(4,631)	3,725	
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(350)	(350)	
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	(350)	(350)	
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	1,85,10,000	1,851	6,506	(4,981)	3,375	

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

As per our report of even date

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W/W100725

Dhawal

Digitally signed by Dhawal Lalit Jani

Lalit Jani

Date: 2025.04.25 22:36:58 +05'30'

Dhawal Jani

Partner

Membership No: 129361

For and on behalf of the board of directors of

Wind Five Renergy Limited

(Earlier Known As Wind Five Renergy Private Limited)

VINOD

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MADHUKARRAO GUNDAWAR

Date: 2025.04.25 22:14:45 +05'30'

Vinod Madhukarrao Gundawar

Whole-time Director

DIN : 08655340

DIPAK

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LAKHANLAL GUPTA

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Dipak Gupta

Director

DIN : 09113381

ADANI

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PAKSHAL MAHENDRAKUMAR

Date: 2025.04.25 22:18:32 +05'30'

Pakshal Adani

Chief Financial Officer

ANAISHA

Digitally signed by ANAISHA RAVI RAMANI

ANAISHA RAVI RAMANI

Date: 2025.04.25 22:20:16 +05'30'

Anaisha Ravi Ramani

Company Secretary

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 25th April, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 25th April, 2025

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
(A) Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(467)	98
Adjustment to reconcile the Profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Interest Income	(137)	(90)
Net gain on sale/ fair valuation of investments measured at FVTPL	(164)	(63)
Liabilities no longer required written back (net)	(1)	-
Provisions for Doubtful debt	-	0
Sundry Balances Written off	-	808
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,355	1,350
Finance Costs	3,750	3,667
Operating Profit before working capital changes	4,336	5,770
Working Capital Changes:		
(Increase) / Decrease in Operating Assets		
Trade Receivables	7	32
Inventories	(137)	(17)
Other Current Assets	(1)	32
Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities		
Trade Payables	(115)	80
Other Current Liabilities	(9)	7
Net Working Capital Changes:	(255)	133
Cash generated from operations	4,081	5,903
Less : Income Tax (Paid) (net)	(4)	(6)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	4,077	5,898
(B) Cash flow from investing activities		
Payment made for acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets (including capital advances, capital creditors, capital work-in-progress)	(553)	(8)
Investment in units of mutual funds (net)	(269)	(1,270)
Fixed Deposits /Margin Deposits Placed (net)	(100)	(1,738)
Interest Received	116	68
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	(806)	(2,948)
(C) Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from Non - Current borrowings	-	566
Repayment of Non - Current borrowings	(1,475)	(1,475)
Payment of Lease liability	-	(4)
Finance Costs Paid	(1,844)	(1,887)
Net cash (used in) financing activities (C)	(3,319)	(2,800)
Net (Decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	(48)	150
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	158	8
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	110	158
Notes to Statement of Cash flow :		
Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 10)		
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	110	158
	110	158

Notes :

- Interest expense accrued of ₹ 1,268 Lakhs (Previous year ₹ 1,142 Lakhs) on Inter Corporate Deposit ("ICD") taken from related parties and others and interest income accrued of Nil (Previous year ₹ 1,419 Lakhs) on ICD given to related parties and others, have been included to the ICD balances as on reporting date in terms of the Contract.
- Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash flows" under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2017 (as amended) is as under.

Movement for the year ended 31st March, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2024	Net Cash Flows	Others (Refer note 1 above)	Changes in fair values (including reclassification and accruals)	As at 31st March, 2025
Non - Current Borrowings (including current maturities refer note 16)	31,305	(1,475)	1,268	18	31,116
Lease Liabilities (refer note 28)	49	-	-	4	53
Interest accrued (refer note 20)	2,854	(1,844)	(1,268)	3,727	3,469

Movement for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2023	Net Cash Flows	Others (Refer note 1 above)	Changes in fair values (including reclassification and accruals)	As at 31st March, 2024
Non - Current Borrowings (including current maturities refer note 16)	31,054	(909)	1,142	18	31,305
Lease Liabilities (refer note 28)	48	(4)	-	5	49
Interest accrued (refer note 20)	2,239	(1,887)	(1,142)	3,644	2,854

- The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in the Ind AS 7 "Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS)7- Statement of Cash Flows" issued by the the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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

As per our report of even date

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W/W100725

Digitally signed by Dhawal Lalit

Jani

Date: 2025.04.25

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Dhawal Jani

Partner

Membership No: 129361

For and on behalf of the board of directors of

Wind Five Renergy Limited

(Earlier Known As Wind Five Renergy Private Limited)

VINOD

MADHUKARRA

O GUNDAWAR

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Vinod Madhukarrao Gundawar

Whole-time Director

DIN : 08655340

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Pakshal Adani

Chief Financial Officer

DIPAK

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Dipak Gupta

Director

DIN : 09113381

ANAISHA

RAVI

RAMANI

Digitally signed by
ANAISHA RAVI
RAMANI
Date: 2025.04.25
22:19:56 +05'30'

Anaisha Ravi Ramani

Company Secretary

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 25th April, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 25th April, 2025

1. Corporate Information

Wind Five Renergy Limited (Formerly Known As Wind Five Renergy Private Limited) (the Company) is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 having its registered office at "Adani Corporate House", Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad-382421, Gujarat. (CIN: U40100GJ2017PLC096073).

The Company has installed capacity of 50 MW at Nakhatrana and Lakhpat to augment renewable power supply in the state of Gujarat. The Company sells power generated from 50 MW Wind power project under long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).

2. Basis of Preparation and presentation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) read with section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 and presentation requirements of Division II of schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended). The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value (as explained in the accounting policies below):

The financial statements are presented in INR (₹) (Indian Rupees), which is also Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs, except when otherwise indicated. Amounts less than ₹ 50,000 have been presented as "0".

3. Material accounting policies

a. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at original / acquisition cost grossed up with the amount of tax / duty benefits availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All directly attributable costs, including borrowing costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use and for qualifying assets, are capitalised along with the respective asset.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, directly / indirectly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use, cost of testing whether the asset is functioning properly, after deducting the net proceeds from selling power generated while ensuring the asset at that location and condition are properly operational, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which it is located. Excess of net sale proceeds if power generated over the cost of testing, if any, have been deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of item of property, plant and equipment.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives and they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

ii. Subsequent measurement

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when 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. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred. Subsequent costs are depreciated over the residual life of the respective assets.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using Straight Line method. The useful life of property, plant and equipment is considered based on life prescribed in part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except in case of the Plant and Equipment in the nature of solar power generating equipments, in whose case the life of the assets has been estimated at 30 years in case of solar power generation based on assessment taking into account the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the assets, the operating condition of the assets, anticipated technical changes, manufacturer warranties and maintenance support. In case of major components identified, depreciation is provided based on the useful life of each such component based on technical assessment, if materially different from that of the main asset.

iv. Derecognition

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 to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Capital Work in Progress

Directly and indirectly attributable Expenditure, including borrowing costs for long-term construction projects, related to and incurred during implementation (net of incidental income from selling power generated while bringing the asset to that location and condition) of capital projects to get the assets ready for intended use and for a qualifying asset is included under "Capital Work in Progress (including related inventories)" if the recognition criteria are met. The same is allocated to the respective items of property plant and equipment on completion of construction (development of project) / erection of the capital project / property plant and equipment. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

c. Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value with the exception of trade receivables that do not contain significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, the transaction cost. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a legally enforceable right (not contingent on future events) to off-set the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

d. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the assets. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades).

Subsequent measurement

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of Financial Assets:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets that meet the criteria for subsequent measurement at amortised cost are measured using effective interest rate (EIR) method (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

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.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that meet the criteria for initial recognition at FVTOCI are remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting date through other comprehensive income (OCI).

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting date through profit and loss.

Impairment of Financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset

The Company measures the loss allowance for a trade receivable and contract assets by following 'simplified approach' at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses (ECL). In case of other financial assets, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss and where credit risk has increased, significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

Derecognition of financial assets

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

e. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments (including perpetual securities) issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Classification of Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. The EIR amortization expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if these are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company those are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Subsequent changes in fair value of liabilities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Fair values are determined in the manner described in note "q".

Derecognition of financial liabilities

On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liabilities derecognized and the consideration paid / payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In case of derecognition of financial liabilities relating to promoters contribution, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid / payable is recognised in other equity.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks on borrowings / purchases, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps, full currency swap, principal only swap and coupon only swap. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2025

into. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss immediately, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to statement of profit or loss.

f. Inventories

Cost of Inventories in the nature of stores and spares comprises all cost of purchase and other cost incurred (including cost allocated on systematic basis) in bringing inventories to their present location and condition. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses where considered necessary. In determining the cost, the weighted average cost method is used. Net realisable value represents estimated current purchase price of inventories.

Stores and Spares which do not meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventories.

g. Current and non-current classification

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet other than deferred tax assets and liabilities which are classified as non current assets and liabilities respectively.

h. Government grants

The Company recognises government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that grant will be received, and all the attached conditions will be complied with. Where Government grants relates to non-monetary assets, the cost of assets is presented at gross value and grant significantly complied thereon is recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss over the useful life of the related assets in proportion in which depreciation is charged.

Grants related to income are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the same period as the related cost which they are intended to compensate are accounted for.

i. Foreign currency transactions and translation

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also the Company's functional currency.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recognised at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the value prevailing at that date. Non-Monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit and loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

j. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised 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.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and other incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes or other amounts collected from customers.

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

i) Revenue from power supply

The Company's contracts with customers for the sale of electricity generally include one performance obligation. The Company has concluded that revenue from sale of electricity, net of discounts, incentives / disincentives, if any, should be recognised at the point in time when electricity is supplied to the customers.

ii) Sale of other goods (spares)

The Company's revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customers, which generally coincide with the delivery of goods.

iii) Interest income is accrued on time basis at Effective Interest Rate (EIR) applicable. Interest income is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv) Income from Carbon Credit is accounted at the point in time when control of the carbon emission reduction units is transferred. These are initially recognized at cost

Contract Balances

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

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

Contract liabilities

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

k. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale, based on borrowings incurred specifically for financing the asset or the weighted average rate of all other borrowings, if no specific borrowings have been incurred for the asset. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing cost.

l. Taxation

Tax expenses comprises current tax and deferred tax. These are recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis of estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments / appeals. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. 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 current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit or Loss is recognised outside the Statement of Profit or Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity) Current tax items are recognised in correlation

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2025

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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized for the future tax consequences of deductible temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases at the reporting date,. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences except when the deferred tax liability arises at the time of transaction that affects neither the accounting profit or loss nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax credit and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when;the deferred tax asset relating to temporary differences arising at the time of transaction that affects neither the accounting profit or loss nor the taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

m. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for the effects of dividends, interest and other charges relating to the dilutive potential equity shares by weighted average number of shares plus dilutive potential equity shares.

n. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2025

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made.

Contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. The contingent liabilities are disclosed where it is management's assessment that the outcome of any litigation and other claims against the Company is uncertain or cannot be reliably quantified, unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote.

A Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

o. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of non-financial assets, assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Each CGU represents the smallest Group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budget and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating unit to which the individual assets are allocated. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budget / forecasts, the Company estimates cash flow projections based on estimated growth rate.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

p. Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company as lessee

The Company recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The Company applies the available practical expedients wherein it:

- (a) Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- (b) Relies on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
- (c) Applies the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months at the date of initial application
- (d) Includes the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- (e) Uses hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease

Right of Use Assets:

The company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use).

The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer note 'n' for impairment of non-financial assets.

Lease Liability

The Company records the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and right of use asset at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for any prepayments/accruals recognized in the balance sheet. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. For a lease modification that is not a separate lease, at the effective date of the modification, the lessee accounts for the lease modification by remeasuring the lease liability using a discount rate determined at that date and the lessee makes a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Subsequent measurement of lease liability

The lease liability is remeasured when there is change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate, or a change in the estimate of the guaranteed residual value, or a change in the assessment of purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset.

q. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Statement of Cash Flow comprise cash and cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with banks where the original maturity is three months or less.

Other Bank deposits

Margin money comprise of bank deposits restricted as to withdrawal or usage and are used to collateralize certain debt related obligations required under the Trust and Retention Account agreement entered with the various lenders and restricted under other arrangements. Margin money bank deposits are classified as current and non-current based on management expectation of the expiration date of the underlying restrictions. Interest on these bank deposits is presented as investing cash flows.

r. Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as mutual funds at fair value at each balance sheet date.

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

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, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

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.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities and derivatives.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

s. Asset retirement obligations

Upon the expiration of the PPA or, if later, the expiration of the lease agreement, the Company is required to remove the solar power plants located on leasehold land and restore the land to its original condition.

An amount equivalent to the asset retirement obligation is recognised along with the cost of solar power plants and is depreciated over the useful life of plant and equipment. The amount recognised is the present value of the estimated future expenditure determined using existing technology at current prices and escalated using appropriate inflation rate till the expected date of restoration and discounted up to the reporting date using the appropriate risk adjusted interest rate specific to the liability. Any change in the present value of the estimated asset retirement obligation other than the periodic unwinding of discount is adjusted to the asset retirement provision and the carrying value of the corresponding plant and equipment. In case reversal of the provision exceeds the carrying amount of the related asset, the excess amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and is included in 'Other income'. The unwinding of discount on provision is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and is included in 'Finance costs'.

t. Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

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, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

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.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities and derivatives.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures including contingent liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and other factors that management considers to be relevant. Actual results may significantly differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis by the management of the Company. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Key Sources of Estimation uncertainty:

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty and judgements at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

i. Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment

In case of the solar power generation equipments (assets), in whose case the life of the assets has been estimated at 30 years based on technical assessment, taking into account the nature of the assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, anticipated technological changes, manufacturer warranties and maintenance support, except for some major components identified during the year, depreciation on the same is provided based on the useful life of each such component based on technical assessment, if materially different from that of the main asset.

ii. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

In estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Company uses market observable data to the extent available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company establishes appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

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:

Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2025

- 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.

iii. Taxes

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies and future recoverability of deferred tax assets. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realisable could reduce if the estimates of the future taxable income are reduced. In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Company relies on the same forecast assumptions used elsewhere in the financial statements.

iv. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

For determining whether property, plant and equipments are impaired, it requires an estimation of the value in use of the relevant cash generating units. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow model over the estimated useful life of the Power Plants. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to tariff, operational performance of the Plants, life extension plans, exchange variations, inflation, terminal value etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management.

v. Impairment of Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for trade receivables are made considering simplified approach based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation based on the Company's past history and other factors at the end of each reporting period. In case of other financial assets, the Company applies general approach for recognition of impairment losses wherein the Company uses judgement in considering the probability of default upon initial recognition and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

vi. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingency

The Company recognises a provision if it is probable that an outflow of cash or other economic resources will be required to settle the provision. If an outflow is not probable, the item is treated as a contingent liability. Risks and uncertainties are taken into account in measuring a provision.

vii. Provision for dismantling cost

As part of the identification and measurement of assets and liabilities, the Company has recognised a provision for dismantling obligations associated with a Lease hold land. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to dismantle and remove the plant from the site in

order to remediate the environmental damage caused and the expected timing of those costs.

viii. Identification of a lease

Management assesses applicability of Ind AS 116 - 'Leases', for PPAs. In assessing the applicability, the management exercises judgement in relation to the underlying rights and risks related to operations of the plant, control over design of the plant etc., in concluding that the PPA do not meet the criteria for recognition as a lease.

ix. Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain estimates (Such as company's credit rating)

x. Recognition of Revenue from Power Supply

In case of pending tariff regulatory matters, the recognition of revenue is a matter of judgement based on facts and circumstances. The Company evaluates the fact pattern and circumstances, for each such regulatory matters. The revenue is recognised only when there is probability that the Company is entitled to the collection of consideration, as per the principles enunciated under Ind AS 115.

4.1 Property plant & equipments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Description of Assets	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Computer Hardware	Plant and Equipment	Total
I. Cost			
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	3	35,420	35,423
Additions during the year	3	6	9
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	6	35,426	35,432
Additions during the year	-	512	512
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	6	35,938	35,943
II. Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	0	3,581	3,581
Depreciation expense for the year	1	1,347	1,348
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	1	4,928	4,929
Depreciation expense for the year	1	1,352	1,353
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	2	6,280	6,282

Carrying Amount of Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Lakhs)

Description of Assets	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Computer hardware	Plant and Equipment	Total
Carrying Amount:			
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	4	29,658	29,662
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	5	30,498	30,503

Notes:

(i) For charges created refer note 16 & 18

4.2 Right-of-Use Asset

(₹ in Lakhs)

Description of Assets	Lease Hold Land	Total
I. Cost		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	47	47
Addition for the year	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	47	47
Addition for the year	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	47	47
II. Accumulated Amortisation		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	6	6
Depreciation expense for the year	3	3
Disposal during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	9	9
Depreciation expense for the year	2	2
Disposal during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	11	11

Carrying Amount of Leasehold Land

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Lease Hold Land	Total
Carrying Amount :		
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	36	36
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	38	38

Note:

For charges created refer note 16 & 18

4.3 Capital Work-In-Progress

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Opening Balance	43	1
Additions during the year	500	51
Capitalised during the year	(512)	(9)
Closing Balance	31	43

Notes:

(i) For charges created refer note 16 & 18

(ii) CWIP Ageing Schedule:

a. Balance as at 31st March, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Capital Work In Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
spares and equipments	28	3	-	-	31
Total	28	3	-	-	31

b. Balance as at 31st March, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Capital Work In Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
spares and equipments	43	-	-	-	43
Total	43	-	-	-	43

(iii) The Company do not have any capital-work-in progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

5 Other Non - Current Financial Assets

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balances held as Margin Money with Bank or security against borrowings (refer note (i) below)	1,838	1,738
Total	1,838	1,738

Notes:

- (i) Represents Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) Deposits against Rupee Term Loans which is expected to roll over after the maturity till the tenure of Rupee Term Loans.
(ii) For charges created refer note 16.

6 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Difference between book base and tax base of Property, Plant and Equipment	6,696	6,519
Mark to Market gain on Mutual Funds	12	9
Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities	6,708	6,528
Deferred Tax Assets		
Difference between book base and tax base of Right of use Asset / Lease Liability	6	5
Unabsorbed Depreciation	7,502	7,213
Asset retirement obligation	34	31
Unabsorbed business losses	818	818
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	0	0
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	8,360	8,062
Net Deferred Tax Asset	Total (b - a)	1,651

(a) Movement in Deferred Tax Assets for the Financial Year 2024-25

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2024	Recognised in profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	As at 31st March, 2025
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities:				
Difference between book base and tax base of Property, Plant and Equipment	6,523	173	-	6,696
Mark to Market gain on Mutual Funds	9	3	-	12
Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities	6,532	176	-	6,709
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets :				
Difference between book base and tax base of Right of use Asset / Lease Liability	5	1	-	6
Unabsorbed depreciation	7,212	290	-	7,502
Asset retirement obligation	31	2	-	34
Unabsorbed business losses	818	-	-	818
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	0	-	-	0
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	8,067	293	-	8,360
Net Deferred Tax Asset	1,534	117	-	1,651

(b) Movement in deferred tax Assets for the Financial Year 2023-24

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2023	Recognised in profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	As at 31st March, 2024
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities:				
Difference between book base and tax base of Property, Plant and Equipment	6,093	431	-	6,523
Mark to Market gain on Mutual Funds	-	9	-	9
Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities	6,093	440	-	6,533
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets :				
Difference between book base and tax base of Right of use Asset / Lease Liability	5	0	-	5
Unabsorbed depreciation	6,800	413	-	7,213
Asset retirement obligation	29	2	-	31
Unabsorbed business losses	-	818	-	818
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	-	0	-	0
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	6,834	1,233	-	8,067
Net Deferred Tax Asset	741	793	-	1,534

The Company has entered into long term power purchase agreement with state distribution company for period of 25 years, pursuant to this management is reasonably certain that the unabsorbed depreciation will be utilized. Unabsorbed depreciation can be utilised at any time without any restriction or time-frame.

Unused tax losses :

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Unused tax losses (revenue in nature)	3,252	3,252
Total	3,252	3,252

Assessment Year	Business Loss	Expire in
2021-22	1,228	2029-30
2023-24	2,024	2031-32
Total	3,252	

No deferred tax asset has been recognised on the above unutilised tax losses as there is no evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available in the future against which they can be utilised by the Company.

7 Inventories

(At lower of Cost or Net Realisable Value)

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Stores and spares (refer note below)	249	112
Total	249	112

Note:

For charges created refer note 16.

8 Current Investments

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
(Investment Measured at FVTPL)		
Investment in Mutual Funds (Unquoted and fully paid)		
2928 units (97,376 units as at Previous Year 2023-24) of Birla Sun Life Cash Plus - Growth-Direct Plan	12	379
70884 units (2,66,966 as at Previous Year 2023-24) of ICICI Prudential Liquid - Direct Plan - Gro	272	954
34853 units (Nil as at Previous Year 2023-24) of UTI LIQUID CASH PLAN - Direct Plan Growth	1,482	-
Total	1,766	1,333

Aggregate amount of carrying value and net asset value of Unquoted investments

Note:

For charges created, refer note 16.

9 Trade Receivable
(At amortised cost)

Secured, considered good
Unsecured, considered good (refer note 37)
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk
Trade Receivables - Credit impaired
Less: Loss allowance for credit impaired
Unbilled Revenue (refer note 37)

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	-	-
	35	42
	3,171	3,171
	-	-
	-	-
Total	3,206	3,213

Notes :

(i) For charges created refer note 16.
(ii) For balances with related parties, refer note 34

(iii) Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

Trade receivables of the Company are majority from Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) which are Government entities with credit period of 30-45 days. The Company is regularly receiving its dues from SECI and related parties. Delayed payments carries interest as per the terms of agreements with SECI. Trade receivables are majority due for lesser than one year, accordingly in relation to these dues, the Company does not foresee any Credit Risk.

(iv) Ageing Schedule:

a. Balance as at 31st March, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr No	Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					Total
				Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	18	9	2	6	-	-	35
2	Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	247	2,924	3,171
5	Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	18	9	2	6	247	2,924	3,206

b. Balance as at 31st March, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr No	Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					Total
				Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	29	13	-	-	-	-	42
2	Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	1,578	1,593	-	3,171
5	Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Allowance for impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	1,578	1,593	-	3,213

10 Cash and Cash equivalents

Balances with Banks
In current accounts

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	110	158
Total	110	158

Note:

For charges created refer note 16.

11 Other Current Financial Assets

Interest accrued (refer notes below)

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	42	22
Total	42	22

Note:

For Conversion of Interest receivable on Intercompany deposits given to related parties, refer footnote 1 of Cash Flow Statement.

12 Other Current Assets

Advance for supply of goods and services (refer note below)
Balances with Government authorities
Prepaid Expenses

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	5	0
	1	-
	6	11
Total	12	11

Note:

For balances with related parties, refer note 34

13 Equity Share Capital

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Authorised Share Capital 3,80,00,000 (Previous year - 3,80,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	3,800	3,800
Total	3,800	3,800
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up Equity Shares 1,85,10,000 (Previous year - 1,85,10,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	1,851	1,851
Total	1,851	1,851

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

Equity Shares

	As at 31st March, 2025 No. of Shares (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 No. of Shares (₹ in Lakhs)
At the beginning of the year	1,85,10,000	1,85,10,000
Issued during the year	1,851	1,851
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,85,10,000	1,85,10,000

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company the holders of the Equity Shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Equity Shares held by the share holders. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors if any, is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuring Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

c. Shares held by Holding company

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company are as under:

	As at 31st March, 2025 No. of Shares (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 No. of Shares (₹ in Lakhs)
Adani Green Energy Limited (together with its nominees) (Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid)	1,85,10,000	1,85,10,000

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31st March, 2025 No. of Shares	% holding in the class	As at 31st March, 2024 No. of Shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
Adani Green Energy Limited (together with its nominees)	1,85,10,000	100%	1,85,10,000	100%
Total	1,85,10,000	100%	1,85,10,000	100%

e. Details of shares held by promoters

	As at 31st March, 2025 No. of Shares	% holding in the class	% Change	As at 31st March, 2024 No. of Shares	% holding in the class	% Change
Particulars						
Adani Green Energy Limited (together with its nominees)	1,85,10,000	100%	0%	1,85,10,000	100%	100%
	1,85,10,000	100%	0%	1,85,10,000	100%	100%

14 Instruments entirely equity in nature

	As at 31st March, 2025 No. of Debentures (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 No. of Debentures (₹ in Lakhs)
Optionally Convertible Debentures		
At the beginning of the year	65,06,000	65,06,000
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	65,06,000	65,06,000

Note:

The Company has issued 9.50% Optionally Convertible Debentures to Adani Green Energy Limited (Ultimate Holding Company). Redemption option for these Debentures will be available after the expiry of "Lock-in Period", which shall mean the period till which any transfer of shares or change in shareholding in the issuer is restricted or prohibited by applicable Law and/or the Power Purchase Agreement. The Optionally Convertible Debentures will be converted into fixed number of equity shares on conversion. Accordingly, the same is classified as Instruments Entirely Equity in Nature as per Ind AS 109.

15 Other Equity

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Retained earnings		
Opening Balance	(4,632)	(5,523)
Add: Profit for the year	(350)	891
Closing Balance	(4,982)	(4,632)

Note:

Retained earnings represents the amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends considering the requirements of the Companies' Act, 2013.

16 Non - Current Borrowings (At amortised cost)		As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Secured borrowings			
Term Loans			
From Financial Institutions (refer note (i) and (iv) below)		16,392	17,849
	(a)	16,392	17,849
Unsecured borrowings			
From Related Parties (refer note (ii),(iii) and (vi) below)		13,267	11,999
	(b)	13,267	11,999
Total (a + b)		29,659	29,848

Notes:

Security details and Repayment schedule for the balances as at 31st March 2025

(i) Rupee term loans from Financial Institutions aggregating to ₹ 18,066 Lakhs (As at 31st March, 2024 ₹ 19,541 Lakhs) is secured by first ranking pari passu charge on all immovable properties including the Project Land, all movable assets including Current Assets of the Borrower pertaining to the Project, both present and future. Further first ranking charge by way of assignment of all Project Documents both present and future including PPA/off taker contracts and intangibles, goodwill present and future related to the Project. Further secured by pledge of 51% of Equity shares of the Borrower, corporate guarantee of Adani Green Energy Limited. The same carries an interest rate of 9.20% to 9.70% p.a. and is payable in 204 structured Monthly Instalments starting from financial year 2020-21.

(ii) Unsecured Loans from related parties are repayable on mutually agreed terms within period of five years from the date of agreement and carry an interest rate of 10.60% p.a. During the year, the tenure of the ICD, which was initially due for repayment next year, has been extended for 3 years effective from 1st March, 2025. As a result of this extension, the Company has classified the ICD as a non-current borrowing.

(iii) For balances with related parties, refer note 34

(iv) The amount disclosed in security details is gross amount before adjustments towards unamortised cost.

(v) For maturity of borrowings, refer note 29.

(vi) Unpaid interest at year end is added with the principal amount as per the terms of the agreement. Refer Note 1 of Cashflow Statement.

17 Non - Current Provisions

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Asset retirement obligations (refer note below)	134	125
Total	134	125

Note:

Movement in Asset Retirement Obligation

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Opening Balance	125	116
Addition during the year	-	-
Unwinding of Interest	9	9
Closing Balance	134	125

18 Current Borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Secured Borrowings		
Current maturities of Non - Current borrowings	1,457	1,457
Total	1,457	1,457

Note:

Security note for Current maturities of non current borrowings are covered in Non current borrowings schedule (refer footnote (i) of Note 16)

19 Trade Payables

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Trade Payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 36)	7	10
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	88	599
Total	95	609

Notes:

(i) For balances with related parties, refer note 34

(ii) Ageing schedule:

a. Balance as at 31st March, 2025

Sr No	Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
				Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	1	5	1	-	-	-	7
2	Others	8	53	18	9	-	-	88
3	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	9	58	19	9	-	-	95

b. Balance as at 31st March, 2024

Sr No	Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
				Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
2	Others	-	119	129	351	-	-	599
3	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	129	129	351	-	-	609

20 Other Current Financial Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (refer note (i) and (ii) below)	3,469	2,854
Retention money payable	3	-
Capital Creditors (refer note (i) and (iii) below)	366	33
Total	3,838	2,887

Notes:

(i) For balances with related parties, refer note 34.

(ii) For conversion of Unpaid interest on intercorporate deposit taken from related parties, refer footnote 1 of Cash Flow Statement.

(iii) Capital creditors represents the amounts payable for purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital-Work-In-Progress. For total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises refer note 36

(iv) The interest on debentures is payable at the rate of 9.5% subject to approval of lender. The borrower has no right to defer such interest payment post approval of lender and hence it has been classified as current as interest accrued but not due.

21 Other Current Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Statutory liabilities	4	13
Total	4	13

22 Revenue from Operations	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Revenue from Contract with Customers (refer note 37)		
Revenue from Power Supply	4,712	6,308
Revenue from Traded Goods	13	13
Other Operating Revenue		
Income from Sale of Carbon Credit Units	8	-
Total	4,733	6,321

Reconciliation the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Revenue as per Contracted Price (refer note 23)	4,713	6340
Adjustments		
Open Access Charges	1	32
Discounts on prompt payments	-	-
Revenue from contract with customers	4712	6308

The company does not have any remaining performance obligation for sale of goods.

The Company has netted off Open Access Charges with Revenue from Power Supply in view of the revenue recognition criteria as per 'Ind AS 115: Revenue from Contract with Customers'. Corresponding netting off is also done in the comparative periods presented in the financial statements and the amounts are not material.

Note:

For balances with related parties, refer note 34.

#: All revenues are point in time.

For Contracted assets and liabilities, refer note 37.

23 Other Income	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Interest Income (refer note (i) below)	137	90
Gain on sale/ fair valuation of investments measured at FVTPL(net) (refer note ii)	164	63
Liability No Longer Required Written Back	1	-
Total	302	153

Notes:

(i) Interest income includes interest earned on Bank deposits ₹136 Lakhs (Previous year:- ₹ 90 Lakhs) and from interest on Income tax refund is ₹1 Lakhs (Previous year : Nil)

(ii) Includes fair value gain ₹13 Lakhs (Previous year :- ₹ 37 Lakhs).

24 Finance costs	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
(a) Interest Expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on Loans (refer note below)	3,710	3,633
Interest - Others	9	9
Interest on Lease Liabilities	5	5
(a)	3,724	3,647
(b) Other borrowing costs :		
Bank Charges and Other Borrowing Costs	26	20
(b)	26	20
Total (a + b)	3,750	3,667

Note:

For transactions with related parties, refer note 34.

25 Other Expenses	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Stores and Spares Consumed	103	198
Repairs and Maintenance		
Plant and Equipment	205	223
Rates and Taxes	5	2
Corporate Cost expense (refer note below and note 42)	29	37
Legal and Professional Expenses (refer note below)	3	14
Payment to Auditors		
Statutory Audit Fees	1	1
Provision for Doubtful Debt	-	0
Insurance expenses	30	45
Sundry balances written off	-	808
Travelling and conveyance expenses	8	14
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	4
Total	384	1,346

Note:

For transactions with related parties, refer note 34.

26 Income Tax	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024 are:		
Income Tax Expense :		
Profit and Loss Section		
Current Tax:		
Current Tax	-	-
Tax relating to earlier years	-	-
(a)	-	-
Deferred Tax		
In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences including in respect of opening balances	(117)	(793)
(b)	(117)	(793)
Total (a + b)	(117)	(793)

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(467)	98
Income tax (using the company's domestic tax rate 25.17% (previous year:- @ 25.17%))	(117)	25
Tax Effect of :		
i) Business Losses	-	(818)
ii) Permanent Differences	0	-
Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss at effective rate	(117)	(793)

27 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for) :

(i) Contingent Liabilities :

Based on the information available with the Company, there is no contingent liability as at the year ended 31st March, 2025 and As at 31st March, 2024.

(ii) Commitments :

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Capital Commitment (estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for)	-	-
Other Commitment (estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on account and not provided for)	9	5

28 Leases

The Company has elected exemption available under Ind AS 116 for short term leases and leases of low value. The lease payments associated are recognized as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

The Company has lease contracts for land used in its operations. Leases of this items generally have lease terms of 20 years, the Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 10.50% p.a.

The following is the movement in Lease liabilities:

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs) Amounts
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	48
Add : Finance costs incurred during the year	5
Less : Payments of Lease Liabilities	(4)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	49
Add : Finance costs incurred during the year	5
Less : Payments of Lease Liabilities	(0)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	54

Classification of Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Current lease liabilities	9	5
Non-current lease liabilities	44	44

Disclosure of Expense related to Lease

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Interest on lease liabilities	5	5
Depreciation expense on Right-of-use assets	11	9

29 Financial Instruments, Financial Risk and Capital Management :

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management direction and control under the framework of Risk Management Policy as approved by the Board of the Company. The Management ensures appropriate risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies and procedures and that risks are identified and measured properly.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise mainly of borrowings, lease liability, interest accrued, trade and other payables. The Company's financial assets comprise mainly of investments, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk ; and
- Liquidity risk

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 and currency risk.

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 exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a mixed portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Company's borrowings from financial institutions are at floating rate and borrowings from related parties are at fixed rate of interest.

The sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates for instruments not hedged against interest rate fluctuations at the end of the reporting period. The said analysis has been carried on the amount of floating rate long term liabilities outstanding at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents the management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points and all other variable held constant, the Company's profit for the year would increase or decrease as follows:

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Total Exposure of the Company to variable rate of borrowing	18,066	19,541
Impact on loss before tax for the year	90	98

The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.

ii) Foreign Currency risk

Foreign Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. There is no foreign currency exposure as at the year ending 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024. Hence, the Company's Profit and Loss for the year would have no impact.

iii) Price risk

The Company does not have and exposure to equity price risk.

Credit risk

Trade Receivable:

Trade receivables of the Company are majorly from its related entities, related to trading transactions and Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) which is Government entity. The Company is regularly receiving its dues from its related entities, SECI and others. Delayed payments carries interest as per the terms of agreements with related parties and SECI. Accordingly in relation to these dues, including overdue receivables where confirmation is received from counter parties, the Company does not foresee any Credit Risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of its financial investments, committed funding and projected cash flows from operations. The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner and to manage its capital structure. A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through continued support from lenders, trade creditors as well as through issue of equity shares.

The Company expects to generate positive cash flows from operations in order to meet its external financial liabilities as they fall due. The Company has unconditional financial support from Ultimate Holding Company including extension of repayment terms of borrowings, as and when needed.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities :

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

		(₹ in Lakhs)			
As at 31st March, 2025	Notes	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings*	16 and 18	18,020	17,147	20,414	55,581
Lease Liabilities #	28	5	21	74	100
Trade Payables	19	95	-	-	95
Other Financial Liabilities	20	3,838	-	-	3,838
					(₹ in Lakhs)
As at 31st March, 2024	Notes	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings*	16 and 18	4,723	25,020	17,090	46,833
Lease Liabilities #	28	4	21	84	109
Trade Payables	19	609	-	-	609
Other Financial Liabilities	20	2,887	-	-	2,887

* The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will be paid on those liabilities upto the maturity of the instruments, ignoring the refinancing options available with the Company.

* Carrying value of Borrowings as at 31st March, 2025 is ₹ 31,116 Lakhs (Previous year:- ₹ 31,305 Lakhs)

Carrying value of lease liabilities as at 31st March, 2025 is ₹ 53 Lakhs (Previous year:- ₹ 49 Lakhs)

30 Capital Management

The Company's objectives for managing capital is to safeguard continuity and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.

The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments.

The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation, and other non current/current borrowings. The Company's policy is to use current and non current borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to equity ratio (capital gearing ratio).

The Company believes that it will able to meet all its current liabilities and interest obligation on timely manner. In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the financial institutions to immediately call loans and borrowings. There has been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings in the current period. No changes were made in objectives, policies and processes for managing capital during this year ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024.

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Debt	16 and 18	31,116	31,305
Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits (including DSRA)	8 and 10	1,876	158
and Current Investment			
Net debt (A)		29,240	31,147
Total Equity (B)	13,14 and 15	3,375	3,725
Total capital C=(A+B)		32,615	34,872
Capital Gearing ratio (A/C)		90%	89%

31 Fair Value Measurement :

a) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2025 is as follows :

Particulars	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Investments	-	1,766	-	1,766
Trade Receivables	-	-	3,206	3,206
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	110	110
Other Financial Assets	-	-	1,880	1,880
Total	-	1,766	5,196	6,962
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	31,116	31,116
Trade Payables	-	-	95	95
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	3,838	3,838
Lease Liabilities	-	-	53	53
Total	-	-	35,103	35,103

b) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2024 is as follows :

Particulars	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Investments	-	1,333	-	1,333
Trade Receivables	-	-	3,213	3,213
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	158	158
Other Financial assets	-	-	1,760	1,760
Total	-	1,333	5,130	6,463
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	31,305	31,305
Trade Payables	-	-	609	609
Lease Liabilities	-	-	49	49
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	2,887	2,887
Total	-	-	34,851	34,851

Notes:

(i) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost is not materially different from the carrying values. Further, impact of time value of money is not significant for the financial instruments classified as current. Accordingly, the fair value has not been disclosed separately.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents, Trade Receivables, Other Financial Assets, Trade Payables and Other Financial Liabilities: Fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.

32 Fair Value hierarchy :

		(₹ in Lakhs)	
		As at 31st March, 2025	
Particulars		Level 2	Total
Assets			
Investment		1,766	1,766
Total		1,766	1,766
		As at 31st March, 2024	
Particulars		Level 2	Total
Assets			
Investments		1,333	1,333
Total		1,333	1,333

The fair values of investments in mutual fund units is based on the net asset value ('NAV') as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements as at Balance Sheet date. NAV represents the price at which the issuer will issue further units of mutual fund and the price at which issuers will redeem such units from the investors.

33 Pursuant to the Indian Accounting Standard 33 – Earning per Share, the disclosure is as under:

	UOM	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Basic and Diluted EPS			
Profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(₹ in Lakhs)	(350)	891
(Less):Distribution on Unsecured Perpetual Securities in abeyance, net of tax	(₹ in Lakhs)	463	463
(Loss) / Profit attributable to equity shareholders	(₹ in Lakhs)	(813)	429
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	No.	1,85,10,000	1,85,10,000
Nominal Value of equity share	(₹ in Lakhs)	10	10
Basic and Diluted EPS	(₹ in Lakhs)	(4.39)	2.32

Note:

The company has not considered 9.50% Optionally Convertible Debentures in calculation of diluted EPS as it is antidilutive in nature.

34 Related party transactions

a. List of related parties and relationship

The Management has identified the following entities and individuals as related parties of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024 for the purpose of reporting as per Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosure which are as under:-

Entities with control of, or significant influence over, the Ultimate Holding Company;	:	S. B. Adani Family Trust (SBAFT)(Controlling entity) Adani Trading Services LLP (entity having significant influence) Adani Properties Private Limited(entity having significant influence)
Ultimate Holding Company	:	Adani Green Energy Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company (with whom transactions are done)	:	Adani Wind Energy (Gujarat) Private Limited Adani Green Energy Six Limited Adani Renewable Energy Holding Three Limited (Formerly known as Adani Renewable Energy Park Gujarat Limited) Adani Solar Energy RJ One Private Limited (Formerly known as SB Energy Six Private Limited) Adani Wind Energy Kutchh Five Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy Five Limited) Adani Wind Energy Kutchh One Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy (MP) Limited) Adani Wind Energy Kutchh Three Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy Three Limited) Wind One Renergy Limited Wind Three Renergy Limited
Entities under common control / Associate entities (with whom transactions are done)	:	Adani Infrastructure Management Service Limited Adani Enterprises Limited Powerpulse Trading Solutions Limited Vinod Gundwar, Wholetime Director Dipak Gupta, Director
Key Management Personnel	:	Jeewan Chandra Bhatt, Director (upto 30th November, 2024) Pakshal Adani, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 2nd May, 2024) Anaisha Ravi Ramani, Company Secretary (w.e.f. 30th August, 2024) Manish, Additional Director (w.e.f. 30th November, 2024)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances of related parties at the year-end are unsecured. There have been no guarantees received for any related party receivables or payables. Transaction entered into with related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Note:

The names of the related parties and nature of the relationships where control exists are disclosed irrespective of whether or not there have been transactions between the related parties. For others, the names and the nature of relationships is disclosed only when the transactions are entered into by the Company with the related parties during the existence of the related party relationship. Transactions in excess of 10% of the total related party transactions for each type has been disclosed in note below.

34 b. Transactions with Related Parties

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025			For the year ended 31st March, 2024		
	Holding Company (including Ultimate/Immediate Holding)	Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company	Entities under common control/ Associate entities	Holding Company (including Ultimate/Immediate Holding)	Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company	Entities under common control/ Associate entities
Interest Expense on Debenture	618	-	-	620	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	618	-	-	620	-	-
Interest Expense on Loan	1,241	31	-	1,124	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	1,241	-	-	1,124	-	-
Adani Green Energy Six Limited	-	31	-	-	-	-
Loan Taken	1,240	28	-	1,419	289	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	1,240	-	-	1,419	-	-
Adani Green Energy Six Limited	-	28	-	-	289	-
Corporate Guarantee Released	1,475	-	-	1,475	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	1,475	-	-	1,475	-	-
Liability paid by	-	-	-	15	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	-	-	-	15	-	-
Reimbursement made for dues paid by	2	-	1	-	-	-
Adani Enterprises Limited	-	-	1	-	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	2	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Power	-	-	5,507	-	-	7,497
Adani Enterprises Limited	-	-	4,615	-	-	7,497
Powerpulse Trading Solutions Limited	-	-	893	-	-	-
Purchase of Goods	110	236	-	1	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	110	-	-	1	-	-
Adani Wind Energy (Gujarat) Private Limited	-	5	-	-	-	-
Adani Renewable Energy Holding Three Limited (Formerly known as Adani Renewable Energy Park Gujarat Limited)	-	206	-	-	-	-
Adani Wind Energy Kutchh One Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy (MP) Limited)	-	14	-	-	-	-
Sale of Goods	8	13	-	-	13	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	8	-	-	-	-	-
Wind One Renergy Limited	-	0	-	-	2	-
Adani Wind Energy (Gujarat) Private Limited	-	1	-	-	11	-
Wind Three Renergy Limited	-	8	-	-	-	-
Adani Wind Energy Kutchh One Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy (MP) Limited)	-	3	-	-	-	-
Adani Wind Energy Kutchh Five Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy Five Limited)	-	0	-	-	-	-
Receiving of Services	19	0	59	26	-	58
Adani Green Energy Limited	19	-	-	26	-	-
Adani Wind Energy Kutchh One Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy (MP) Limited)	-	0	-	-	-	-
Adani Infrastructure Management Services Limited	-	-	59	-	-	58

34 c. Balances With Related Parties

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025			As at 31st March, 2024		
	Holding Company (Including Ultimate/Immediate Holding)	Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company	Entities under common control/ Associate entities	Holding Company (Including Ultimate/Immediate Holding)	Fellow Subsidiaries and Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company	Entities under common control/ Associate entities
Trade and Other Payables	112	242	-	402	1	12
Adani Green Energy Limited	112	-	-	402	-	-
Adani Renewable Energy Holding Three Limited (Formerly known as Adani Renewable Energy Park Gujarat Limited)	-	242	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Receivables	-	6	31	-	15	26
Powerpulse Trading Solution Limited	-	-	31	-	-	-
Adani Wind Energy (Gujarat) Private Limited	-	6	-	-	13	-
Adani Enterprises Limited	-	-	-	-	-	26
Wind Three Renergy Limited	-	9	-	-	-	-
Interest Accrued but not due (Debenture)	3,388	-	-	-	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	3,388	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Accrued but not due (Loan)	-	-	-	2,770	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	-	-	-	2,770	-	-
Advance From Customers	-	-	15	-	-	-
Powerpulse Trading Solution Limited	-	-	15	-	-	-
Borrowings (Debenture)	6,506	-	-	6,506	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	6,506	-	-	6,506	-	-
Borrowings (Loan)	12,951	317	-	11,710	289	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	12,951	-	-	11,710	-	-
Adani Green Energy Six Limited	-	317	-	-	-	-
Corporate Guarantee Received	18,066	-	-	19,541	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	18,066	-	-	19,541	-	-

Note:

Refer footnote 1 of Cash Flow Statement for conversion of unpaid Interest on ICD taken from related parties in to the ICD balances as on reporting date as per the terms of Contract.

35 Ratio Analysis :

Ratio Analysis :		UoM	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	% Variances	Remarks
i) Current Ratio :						
Current Assets (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)		5,385	4,849		
Current Liabilities (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)		5,403	4,971		Not Applicable
Current Ratio (a/b)	Times		1.00	0.98	2.16 %	
a. Items included in Numerator : All financial and non financial current assets.						
b. Items included in Denominator : All financial and non financial current liabilities.						
ii) Debt-Equity Ratio:						
Considering fund received from sub-ordinated unsecured loan part of promoter's contribution as equity:-						
Total Debts (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)		17,849	19,306		
Shareholder's Equity (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)		16,642	15,724		Not Applicable
Debt - Equity Ratio (a/b)	Times		1.07	1.23	(12.65)%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Non current borrowings (Excluding Inter corporate deposit)						
b. Items included in Denominator : Total Equity						
Not considering fund received from sub-ordinated unsecured loan part of promoter's contribution as equity:-						
Total Debts (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)		31,116	31,305		
Shareholder's Equity (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)		3,375	3,725		Not Applicable
Debt - Equity Ratio (a/b)	Times		9.22	8.40	9.70 %	
a. Items included in Numerator : Non current borrowings (including current matuities)						
b. Items included in Denominator : Total Equity						
iii) Debt Service coverage Ratio :						
Earnings available for Debt services (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)		4,637	5,115		
Interest + Installments (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)		3,474	3,475		Not Applicable
Debt Service coverage Ratio (a/b)	Times		1.33	1.47	(9.34)%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Earning after tax Before Interest, Depreciation and Amortisation, Promoter Contribution						
b. Items included in Denominator : Interest on Long-Term external loans + Foreign Exchange Gain/Loss + Principal Scheduled Repayments of Long-Term external loans (Current maturities of non current borrowings)						
c. Promoter contribution was infused to maintain sufficient liquidity, hence considered while calculating DSCR.						
iv) Return on Equity Ratio :						
Net Profit after Taxes (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)		(350)	891		
Average Equity Shareholder's Fund (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)		3,550	3,280		Due to decrease in profit
Return on Equity Ratio (a/b)	%		(9.86)%	27.17 %	(136.30)%	
a. Items included in Numerator :Net Profit after tax						
b. Items included in Denominator : Average of Total Equity						
v) Inventory Turnover Ratio :						
			Not Applicable			
vi) Trade Receivables turnover Ratio :						
Sales (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)		4,733	6,321		
Average Accounts Receivable (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)		3,209	3,228		Due to decrease in revenue from power supply
Trade Receivables turnover Ratio (a/b)	Times		1.47	1.96	(24.69)%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Total Revenue from Contract with Customers						
b. Items included in Denominator : Average Trade receivables (including Unbilled revenue)						
vii) Trade Payables turnover Ratio :						
Annual Cost of Goods sold & Other expense (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)		396	1,359		
Average Accounts Payable (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)		352	569		Due to decrease in other expenses
Trade Payables turnover Ratio (a/b)	Times		1.13	2.39	(52.78)%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Total Costs of Goods sold + Other expense						
b. Items included in Denominator : Average Trade payables						
viii) Net Capital turnover Ratio :						
Sales (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)		4,733	6,321		
Working Capital (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)		-18	-122		Due to decrease in revenue and increase in financial liabilities
Net Capital turnover Ratio (a/b)	Times		-260.78	-51.99	(401.58)%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Total Revenue from Contract with Customers						
b. Items included in Denominator : Current assets Less Current liabilities						
ix) Net Profit Ratio :						
Profit after Tax (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)		-350	891		
Sales (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)		4,733	6,321		Due to decrease in profit and revenue
Net Profit Ratio (a/b)	%		(7.40)%	14.10%	(152.48)%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Profit after Taxes						
b. Items included in Denominator : Total Revenue from Contract with Customers + Other Income						
x) Return on Capital Employed :						
Earnings before Interest and Taxes (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)		3,283	3,765		
Capital Employed (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)		34,492	35,030		Not Applicable
Return on Capital Employed (a/b)	%		9.52%	10.75%	(11.46)%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Profit before tax + Interest expense						
b. Items included in Denominator : Tangible net worth + Long term debt (including current maturity) + Deferred tax liability						
xi) Return on Investment :						
			Not Applicable			

36 Due to micro, small and medium enterprises

On the basis of the information and records available with management, outstanding dues to the Micro and Small enterprise as defined in the MSMED Act, 2006 are disclosed as below.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end.	7	10
Interest due thereon	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year.	-	-
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 period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED.	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years.	-	-
The Disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to Micro and Small Enterprises have been made in the financial statements based on the information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at the balance sheet date. These facts have been relied upon by the auditors		

37 Contract Assets:

(a) The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from the contracts with customers.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Trade receivables (refer note 9)	3,206	3,213
Unbilled Revenue (refer note 9)	-	-
The unbilled revenue primarily relate to the Company's right to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date.		
Reconciliation the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price, refer note 22		

38 The Company's activities during the year revolve around renewable power generation. Considering the nature of Company's business, as well as based on reviews by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resource allocation and performance measurement, there is only one reportable segment in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS - 108 - "Operating Segments", prescribed under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. As the Company's all revenue is from domestic sales, no separate geographical segment is disclosed.

39 Recent Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS - 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 - Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

40 The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software except the audit trail feature is enabled, for certain direct changes to SAP application and its underlying HANA database when using certain privileged / administrative access rights where the process is started during the year, stabilized and enabled from March 18, 2025. Further, there is no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where such feature is enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of relevant prior years has been preserved for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those respective years by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

41 The Company do not have any transaction to report against the following disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amendment to Schedule III:

- (i) Title deeds of immovable property not in the name of the Company
- (ii) Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency
- (iii) Benami Property held under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)
- (iv) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
- (v) Transaction with Struck off Companies
- (vi) Undisclosed income
- (vii) Related to Borrowing of Funds:
 - 1. Borrowing obtained on the basis of Security of Current Assets
 - 2. Willful defaulter
 - 3. Utilization of borrowed fund and share premium
 - 4. Discrepancy in utilization of borrowings

42 No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

43 In November 2024, the Company's management became aware of an indictment filed by the United States Department of Justice (US DOJ) in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York against two of the executive directors and one of the non-executive director of Adani Green Energy Limited, (the Ultimate Holding Company) and a civil complaint by Securities and Exchange Commission (US SEC) against one executive director and one non-executive director of the Ultimate Holding Company. The Company has not been named in these matters. Having regard to the status of the above-mentioned matters and the fact that there is no allegations / charge to the Company, there is no impact on these Financial Statements.

44 Personnel and Other Administrative Cost

The Company does not have any employee. The operational management and administrative functions of the Company are being managed by its Holding Company.

45 Events occurring after the Balance sheet Date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of 25th April, 2025, there are no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

46 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 25th April, 2025

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

As per our report of even date

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 112054W/W100725

Dhawal Lalit Jani
Digitally signed by
Dhawal Lalit Jani
Date: 2025.04.25
22:37:28 +05'30'
Dhawal Jani
Partner
Membership No: 129361

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 25th April, 2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Wind Five Renergy Limited
(Earlier Known As Wind Five Renergy Private Limited)

VINOD MADHUKARRAO GUNDAWAR
Digitally signed by VINOD MADHUKARRAO GUNDAWAR
Date: 2025.04.25 22:15:14 +05'30'

Vinod Madhukarrao Gundawar
Whole-time Director
DIN : 08655340

ADANI PAKSHAL MAHENDRAKU MAR
Digitally signed by ADANI PAKSHAL MAHENDRAKU MAR
Date: 2025.04.25 22:19:57 +05'30'

Pakshal Adani
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 25th April, 2025

DIPAK LAKHANIL AL GUPTA
Digitally signed by DIPAK LAKHANIL AL GUPTA
Date: 2025.04.25 22:15:55 +05'30'

Dipak Gupta
Director
DIN : 09113381

ANAISHA RAVI RAMANI
Digitally signed by ANAISHA RAVI RAMANI
Date: 2025.04.25 22:19:32 +05'30'

Anaisha Ravi Ramani
Company Secretary