



SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Wind Three Renergy Limited

(Earlier Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **Wind Three Renergy Limited (Earlier Known As Wind Three 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 income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the 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 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 Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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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To the Members of Wind Three Renergy Limited

(Earlier Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited) (Continue)

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 skepticism 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.



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(Earlier Known As Wind Three 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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;



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(Earlier Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited) (Continue)

- 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;
- 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. 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';
- g. 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 its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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



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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.

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 that, audit trail feature is enabled for certain direct changes to database when using certain privileged access rights by authorized users where the process was started and stabilized from March 18, 2025. 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 has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for records retention.

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. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

For, **SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118707W/W100724

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Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 24/04/2025

Karan Amlani
Partner
Membership No. 193557
UDIN: 25193557BMJBBE2162



SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Wind Three Renergy Limited (Earlier Known As Wind Three 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.

(B) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has not any Intangible assets. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(i)(B) of the Order is 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's by which all Property, Plant and Equipments 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 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. Based on our verification, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

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 (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is 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 Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its inventory. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of verification by management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stock and the book records were not material and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of accounts.

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, 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.



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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Wind Three Renergy Limited (Earlier Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)
(Continue)

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

- iii. During the year the company has not made investments in, provided 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. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3 (iii) (a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable.
- iv. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us and representations made by the Management, 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. According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Act, any other relevant provisions of the Act and the relevant rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are 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 is 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 is not applicable to the Company.
- 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. However, ICD interest has been capitalized to the principal amount as per ICD agreements entered between the parties.



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Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Wind Three Renergy Limited (Earlier Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)
(Continue)

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

- b). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared wilful 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, the company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.
- 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 by the company during the year under consideration. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- e). According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- f). 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 loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- 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 provisions 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 on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement or not issued any fully or partly convertible debenture during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(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 has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b). No report on any matter under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- 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 is not applicable.



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RE: Wind Three Renergy Limited (Earlier Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)
(Continue)

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

- 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 177 and 188 of Companies Act 2013, wherever applicable, and all the details have been disclosed in Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- xiv. a). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of 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, for the period under audit.
- xv. 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, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. 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, 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. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvii) 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) & (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 191.81 Lakhs during the year and has not incurred any cash losses in the immediate preceding financial year.
- xviii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year in the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios(refer note 37 of Financial Statements) ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that 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

Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor's Report

Shah Dhandharia & Co LLP is registered with limited liability having identification number AAW-6528.

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RE: Wind Three Renergy Limited (Earlier Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)

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

further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

- xx. 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, paragraph 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For, **SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118707W/W100724

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Karan Amlani

Partner

Membership No. 193557

UDIN: 25193557BMJBBE2162

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24/04/2025



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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor's Report

RE: Wind Three Renergy Limited (Earlier Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(f) 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 Three Renergy Limited (Earlier Known As Wind Three 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 included 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.



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RE: Wind Three Renergy Limited (Earlier Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)
(Continue)

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

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 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.



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RE: Wind Three Renergy Limited (Earlier Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)
(Continue)

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

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.

For, **SHAH DHANDHARIA & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 118707W/W100724

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Date : 24/04/2025

Karan Amlani
Partner
Membership No. 193557
UDIN: 25193557BMJBBE2162

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	24,597	25,783
(b) Right of Use Assets	4.2	29	27
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	5	1,809	1,708
(d) Income Tax Assets (net)		17	16
(e) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	6	1,461	1,261
Total Non Current Assets		27,913	28,795
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	7	279	104
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	8	1,006	1,251
(ii) Trade Receivables	9	400	1,113
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	530	113
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	11	5	-
(v) Other Financial Assets	12	68	17
(c) Other Current Assets	13	7	12
Total Current Assets		2,295	2,610
Total Assets		30,208	31,405
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	14	1	1
(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature	15	4,892	4,892
(c) Other Equity	16	(6,167)	(4,973)
Total Equity		(1,274)	(80)
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	24,238	25,402
(ia) Lease Liabilities	29	42	45
(b) Provisions	18	134	125
Total Non Current Liabilities		24,414	25,572
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	1,284	1,192
(ia) Lease Liabilities	29	4	4
(ii) Trade Payables	20		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1	6
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		341	218
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	21	5,436	4,480
(b) Other Current Liabilities	22	2	13
Total Current Liabilities		7,068	5,913
Total Liabilities		31,482	31,485
Total Equity and Liabilities		30,208	31,405

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

As per our report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 118707W/W100724

Amlani Karan
Dineshbhai

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Date: 2025.04.24
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Karan Amlani

Partner

Membership No. 193557

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

For and on behalf of board of directors

Wind Three Renergy Limited

(Earlier Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)

RAJ
KUMAR
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Date: 2025.04.24
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Raj Kumar Jain

Director

DIN: 07414460

SAURABH
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Date: 2025.04.24
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Saurabh Nikhil Shah

Additional Director

DIN: 09756442

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

Wind Three Renergy Limited
(Earlier Known As Wind Three 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	23	2,799	2,986
Other Income	24	263	404
Total Income		3,062	3,390
Expenses			
Purchase of Stock in Trade		8	-
Finance Costs	25	2,935	3,018
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	4.1 and 4.2	1,186	1,193
Other Expenses	26	326	422
Total Expenses		4,455	4,633
(Loss) before tax		(1,393)	(1,243)
Tax (Credit) :	27		
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax (Credit)		(199)	(325)
Total Tax (Credit)		(199)	(325)
(Loss) for the year	Total (A)	(1,194)	(918)
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 (Loss) for the year (Net of Tax)	Total (A+B)	(1,194)	(918)
Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS) (Face Value ₹ 10 Per Share)			
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)	34	(11,935.02)	(9,175.17)

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

As per our report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 118707W/W100724

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Date: 2025.04.24 23:55:03 +05'30'

Karan Amlani

Partner

Membership No. 193557

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

For and on behalf of board of directors

Wind Three Renergy Limited

(Earlier Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)

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Date: 2025.04.24 22:30:42 +05'30'

Raj Kumar Jain

Director

DIN: 07414460

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Date: 2025.04.24 22:34:58 +05'30'

Saurabh Nikhil Shah

Additional Director

DIN: 09756442

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

Wind Three Renergy Limited

(Earlier Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital		Optionally Convertible Debentures	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	No. of Shares	Amount		Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	10,000	1	4,892	(4,055)	838	(918)
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(918)	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(918)	(918)	(918)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	10,000	1	4,892	(4,973)	(80)	(80)
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)
Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(1,194)	(1,194)	(1,194)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	10,000	1	4,892	(6,167)	(1,274)	(1,274)

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

As per our report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 118707W/W100724

Amlani Karan

Dineshbhai

Karan Amlani

Partner

Membership No. 193557

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Date: 2025.04.24
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Raj Kumar Jain

Director

DIN: 07414460

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Date: 2025.04.24
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Saurabh Nikhil Shah

Additional Director

DIN: 09756442

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

For and on behalf of board of directors

Wind Three Renergy Limited

(Earlier Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)

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		
(Loss) before tax	(1,393)	(1,243)
Adjustment to reconcile the Profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Interest Income	(146)	(180)
Net gain on sale/ fair valuation of investments measured at FVTPL	(109)	(71)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,186	1,193
Finance costs	2,935	3,018
Sundry Balances written back	(1)	(153)
Operating Profit before working capital changes	2,472	2,564
Working Capital Changes:		
(Increase) / Decrease in Operating Assets		
Trade Receivables	92	62
Inventories	(175)	1
Other Current Assets	5	546
Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities		
Trade Payables	111	56
Other Current Liabilities	(11)	11
Net Working Capital Changes:	22	676
Cash generated from operations	2,494	3,240
Less : Income Tax (Paid) (Net)	(1)	(4)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	2,493	3,236
(B) Cash flow from investing activities		
Capital Receipt / (Payment made) for acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment (including capital advances, capital creditors, capital work-in-progress)	43	(463)
Fixed / Margin Money Deposits (Placed) / Withdrawn (net)	(119)	892
Interest Received	107	189
Proceeds from Sales of / (Investment in) Mutual funds (net)	354	(1,180)
Net cash generated from / (used in) from investing activities (B)	385	(562)
(C) Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from Non - Current borrowings	564	344
Repayment of Non - Current borrowings	(1,197)	(1,118)
Repayment of Lease liabilities	-	(11)
Finance Costs paid	(1,828)	(2,082)
Net cash (used in) financing activities (C)	(2,461)	(2,867)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	417	(193)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	113	306
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	530	113
Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 10)	530	113

Notes:

- Interest expense accrued of ₹ 177 (Previous Year ₹ 324 Lakhs) on Inter Corporate Deposit ("ICD") taken from 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 (refer note 17)	26,594	(633)	177	(616)	25,522
Lease Liabilities (refer note 29)	49	-	-	(3)	46
Interest accrued but not due (refer note 21)	4,480	(1,828)	(177)	2,917	5,392

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 (refer note 17)	27,360	(775)	324	(315)	26,594
Lease Liabilities (refer note 29)	42	(11)	-	18	49
Interest accrued but not due (refer note 21)	3,573	(2,082)	(324)	3,313	4,480

3 The Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the "Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - Statement of Cash Flows" issued by 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 Shah Dhandharia & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 118707W/W100724

Amlani

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Karan

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Dineshbhai

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Date: 2025.04.24

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Karan Amlani

Partner

Membership No. 193557

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

For and on behalf of board of directors

Wind Three Renergy Limited

(Earlier Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)

**RAJ
KUMAR
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by RAJ KUMAR
JAIN
Date: 2025.04.24
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Raj Kumar Jain

Director

DIN: 07414460

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

**SAURABH
NIKHIL
SHAH**

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SAURABH NIKHIL
SHAH
Date: 2025.04.24
22:33:58 +05'30'

Saurabh Nikhil Shah

Additional Director

DIN: 09756442

Wind Three Renergy Limited
(Formerly Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)
Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March 2025

1. Corporate Information

Wind Three Renergy Limited (Formerly Known As Wind Three 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: U40200GJ2017PLC096956).

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):

- i. Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities

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, borrowing costs for long term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. 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 Present value of 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

Wind Three Renergy Limited

(Formerly Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)

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

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 Wind equipment, in whose case the life of the assets has been estimated at 25 years in case of wind 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.

Wind Three Renergy Limited

(Formerly Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)

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

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.

A 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). Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price

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.

Wind Three Renergy Limited

(Formerly Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)

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

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 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.

Unsecured Perpetual Securities

Unsecured Perpetual Securities ("securities") are the securities with no fixed maturity or redemption and the same are callable only at the option of the issuer. These securities are ranked senior only to the Equity Share Capital of the Company and the issuer does not have any redemption obligation hence these securities are recognised as equity as per Ind AS 32.

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 amortisation 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 "r".

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.

Wind Three Renergy Limited

(Formerly Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)

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

Offsetting Financial Instruments

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.

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. In determining the cost, the weighted average cost method is used. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses where considered necessary. 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. Foreign currency transactions

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.

i. 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

Wind Three Renergy Limited

(Formerly Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)

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

the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes or other amounts collected from customers.

The disclosure of significant accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in note "3.1". 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 recognised 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.

j. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of 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

Wind Three Renergy Limited

(Formerly Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)

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

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.

k. 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 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). Except for the effect of distribution on unsecured perpetual debt credited in statement of profit and loss on other equity Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

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

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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:

- (a) 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.
- (b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiary when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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.

l. 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.

m. 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.

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.

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

n. Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, 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.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

o. 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

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- (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

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.

p. 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.

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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.

q. 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'.

r. Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives and mutual funds 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.

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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. Exceptional Items

Exceptional items refer to items of income or expense, within the statement of profit and loss from ordinary activities which are non-recurring and are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is considered necessary to explain the performance of the Company.

3.1 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Company's Standalone 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 power plant 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

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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:

- 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

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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.

The Company measures the cost of asset retirement obligation which best represents the present value of estimated future expenditure. Accordingly, the same is considered in the carrying value of the corresponding plant and equipment and asset retirement provision. The remaining carrying value of Asset retirement obligation included in plant and equipment will be equally depreciated over the remaining useful life of corresponding plant and equipment. The Provision is remeasured when there is change in estimate of future expenditure of asset retirement obligations, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right of use asset.

vii. 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.

viii. 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.

ix. 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.

x. 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.

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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)

4.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in Lakhs)

Note:

(ii) The Company does not have any immovable property where the title deeds are not held in the name of the company.

4.2 Right of Use Assets

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Net Carrying amount of:		
Lease hold land	29	27
	29	27

Description of Assets	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	Lease hold land	Total
I. Cost		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	41	41
Addition during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	41	41
Addition during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	41	41
II. Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	8	8
Depreciation expense for the year	6	6
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	14	14
Depreciation expense for the year	2	2
Disposals during the year	(4)	(4)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	12	12

Note:

- (i) For charges created refer note 17.
(ii) All land lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company.

5 Other Non - Current Financial Assets

Balances held as Margin Money or security against borrowings (refer note (i) below)
Fixed Deposits (with maturity more than twelve months)

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	1,809	1,696
	-	12
Total	1,809	1,708

Notes:

(i) Margin Money are pledged / lien against rupee term loans which is expected to roll over after the maturity till the tenure of rupee term loan.
(ii) For charges created refer note 17.

6 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

Deferred Tax Liabilities

Difference between book base and tax base of Property, Plant and Equipment
Mark to Market gain on Mutual Fund

Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	2,301	1,843
	7	10
(a)	2,308	1,853

Deferred Tax Assets on

Difference between book base and tax base of Right of use Assets and Lease Liabilities
Unabsorbed Depreciation
Asset Retirement Obligation
Disallowance of Interest under section 43B

Gross Deferred Tax Assets

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	5	8
	3,697	3,042
	37	35
	30	30
(b)	3,770	3,115

Net Deferred Tax Asset

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Total (b - a)	1,461	1,262

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

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2024	Recognised in Statement of 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	1,843	458	-	2,301
Mark to Market gain on Mutual Fund	10	(3)	-	7
Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities	1,853	455	-	2,308
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets :				
Difference between book base and tax base of Right of use Assets and Lease Liabilities	8	(3)	-	5
Unabsorbed Depreciation	3,042	655	-	3,697
Asset Retirement Obligation	35	2	-	37
Disallowance of Interest under section 43B	30	-	-	30
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	3,115	654	-	3,769
Net Deferred Tax Asset	1,262	199	-	1,461

Movement in Deferred Tax Assets for the Financial Year 2023-24

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2023	Recognised in Statement of 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	1,508	335	-	1,843
Mark to Market gain on Mutual Fund	-	10	-	10
Unabsorbed business loss	-	-	-	-
Gross Deferred Tax Liabilities	1,508	345	-	1,853
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets :				
Difference between book base and tax base of Right of use Assets and Lease Liabilities	6	2	-	8
Unabsorbed Depreciation	2,377	665	-	3,042
Asset Retirement Obligation	32	3	-	35
Disallowance of Interest under section 43B	30	-	-	30
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	2,445	670	-	3,115
Net Deferred Tax Asset	937	325	-	1,262

The Company has entered into long term power purchase agreement with central 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 :

Unused tax losses (revenue in nature)

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	401	517
Total	401	517

Assessment Year	Amount
2031-2032 (pertaining to Financial Year 2022-23)	401
Total	401

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)

Stores and spares

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	279	104
Total	279	104

Note:

For charges created refer note 17.

8 Current Investments

Investment in Mutual Funds (Unquoted) measured at FVTPL

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Nil (As at 31st March 2024 :- 2,60,009) units of Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund- Direct Plan-Growth	-	1,013
Nil (As at 31st March 2024 :- 1,074) units of HDFC Liquid Fund- Direct Plan-Growth	-	51
78,453 (As at 31st March 2024 :- 52,360) units of ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund- Direct Plan-Growth	301	187
8,538 (As at 31st March 2024 :- Nil) units of Birla Sun Life Cash Plus - Growth-Direct Plan	36	-
15,747 (As at 31st March 2024 :- Nil) units of UTI Liquid Cash Plan- Direct Plan-Growth	669	-
Total	1,006	1,251

Aggregate amount of Unquoted investment

9 Trade receivables

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good (refer note 37)	12	876
Less: Loss allowance for credit impaired	-	-
Unbilled Revenue (refer note 37)	388	237
Total	400	1,113

Notes:

(i) For charges created refer note 17.

(ii) For balances with related parties, refer note 35.

(iii) Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

Trade receivables of the Company are majorly from Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) which is Government entity 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 and related parties. Trade receivables are majorly 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	388	1	10	-	1	-	-	400
2	Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	237	59	18	-	799	-	-	1,113
2	Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10 Cash and Cash equivalents

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	530	113
Total	530	113

Note:

For charges created refer note 17.

11 Bank balance (other than Cash and Cash equivalents)

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Fixed Deposits (with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months)	5	-
Total	5	-

Notes:

For charges created refer note 17.

12 Other Current Financial Assets

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Interest accrued but not due	56	17
Fixed Deposits (with original maturity of more than twelve months but remaining maturity less than twelve months)	12	-
Total	68	17

Note:
For charges created refer note 17.

13 Other Current Assets

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Advance for supply of goods and services (refer note (i) below)	-	0
Balances with Government authorities	1	-
Prepaid Expenses	6	12
Total	7	12

Note:
(i) For balances with related parties, refer note 35.
(ii) For charges created refer note 17.

14 Equity Share Capital

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

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

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

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 ensuing 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 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Adani Green Energy Limited (together with its nominees)	1	1

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

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

e. Details of shares held by promoters

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

15 Instruments entirely equity in nature

Instruments entirely equity in nature	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	No. of Debentures	(₹ in Lakhs)	No. of Debentures	(₹ in Lakhs)
Optionally Convertible Debentures				
At the beginning of the year	4,891,960	4,892	4,891,960	4,892
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Redeemed during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	4,891,960	4,892	4,891,960	4,892

Note:
The Company has issued 9.50% Optionally Convertible Debentures to Adani Green Energy Limited. 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.

16 Other Equity

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Retained earnings		
Opening Balance	(4,973)	(4,055)
Add: (Loss) for the year	(1,194)	(918)
Closing Balance	(6,167)	(4,973)

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

17 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 (v) below)	16,329	17,556
(a)	16,329	17,556
Unsecured borrowings		
10.00 % Unsecured Non Convertible Debentures (refer note (ii) and (iv) below)	4,467	4,467
From Related Parties (refer note (iii) and (iv) below)	3,442	3,322
From Others (refer note (vi) below)	-	57
(b)	7,909	7,846
Total (a + b)	24,238	25,402

Notes:

Security details and Repayment Schedule for the balance as at 31st March, 2025:

- (i) Rupee Term Loan from Financial institute aggregating to ₹ 17,619 lakhs (as at 31st March, 2024 ₹ 18,816 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. Rupee Term loan from Financial Institute is payable in 216 structured quarterly instalments starting from 2019-20. Borrowing carries an interest rate of 9.00% p.a.
- (ii) 10.00% Non Convertible Debentures shall be mandatorily be redeemed on Final Redemption date, i.e. 31st March, 2034 with prior approval from lender.
- (iii) 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 03 years effective from 1st March, 2025. As a result of this extension, the Company has classified the ICD as a non-current borrowing.
- (iv) For balances with related parties, refer note 35.
- (v) The amount disclosed in security details is gross amount before adjustments towards unamortised cost.

18 Non Current Provisions

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Asset retirement obligations	134	125
Total	134	125
Note:		
a. Movement in Asset Retirement Obligation		
	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Opening Balance	125	116
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Add: Unwinding of Interest	9	9
Closing Balance	134	125

19 Current Borrowings

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Secured Borrowings		
Current maturities of Non - Current borrowings (refer note (i) below)	1,227	1,192
(a)	1,227	1,192
Unsecured Borrowings		
From Others (refer note (ii) below)	57	-
(b)	57	-
Total (a+b)	1,284	1,192

Note:

- (i) Security note for Current maturities of non current borrowings are covered in Non current borrowings schedule (Refer Note 17).
- (ii) Loans from Others are repayable on mutually agreed dates within a period of five years from the date of agreement on 01st April, 2021 and carries an interest rate of 12.00% p.a.

20 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 38)	1	6
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	341	218
Total	342	224

Notes:

- (i) For balances with related parties, refer note 35.
- (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	0	-	-	-	-	1
2	Others	111	72	120	12	-	26	341
3	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	112	72	120	12	-	26	342

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	1	3	2	-	-	-	6
2	Others	38	48	106	-	1	25	218
3	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	39	51	108	-	1	25	224

21 Other Current Financial Liabilities

Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (refer note (i), (ii) and (iv) below)
Capital Creditors (refer note (i) and (iii) below and note 38)

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	5,392	4,480
	44	-
Total	5,436	4,480

Notes:

- (i) For balances with related parties, refer note 35.
(ii) The interest on debentures is paid at the rate of 10% 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.
(iii) Capital creditors represents the amounts payable for purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital Work in Progress.
(iv) For Conversion of unpaid Interest on Intercompany Deposits taken from related parties, refer footnote 1 of Cash Flow Statement.

22 Other Current Liabilities

Statutory liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	As at 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	2	13
Total	2	13

23 Revenue from Operations

Revenue from Contract with Customers (refer note 37)

Revenue from Power Supply
Revenue from Sale of Goods

Other Operating Revenue

Revenue from Sale of Carbon Credit (refer note below)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	2,764	2,927
	8	-
	27	59
Total	2,799	2,986

Timing of Revenue Recognition

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
Goods/Services transferred Point in time	2,772	2,927
Total	2,772	2,927

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)
Goods/Services transferred Point in time	2,892	3,093
Less: Adjustments		
Discounts	93	93
Open access charges #	-	14
Revenue from contract with customers	2,799	2,986

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 the above financial results for the quarter and year ended 31st March, 2025 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 above financial results and the amounts are not material.

Note:

For transactions with related parties, refer note 35.

24 Other Income

Interest Income (refer note below)
Net gain on sale/ fair valuation of investments measured at FVTPL
Notional Income
Sundry Balances Written back

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	146	180
	109	71
	7	-
	1	153
Total	263	404

Note:

Interest income includes ₹ 145 Lakhs (Previous Year :- ₹ 134 Lakhs) on Bank deposits and ₹ 0 Lakh (Previous Year: ₹ 1 Lakhs) on Income Tax Refund.

25 Finance costs

(a) Interest Expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:

Interest on Loans and Debentures (refer note below)
Interest on Lease Liabilities
Interest-Others

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	2,913	2,988
	4	11
	9	9
(a)	2,926	3,008

(b) Other borrowing costs :

Bank Charges and Other Borrowing Costs

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	9	10
(b)	9	10
Total (a + b)	2,935	3,018

Note:

For transactions with related parties, refer note 35.

26 Other Expenses

Stores and Spares Consumed
Repairs and Maintenance
- Plant and Equipment (refer note below)
Rates and Taxes
Legal and Professional Expenses (refer note below)
Payment to Auditors
- Statutory Audit Fees
Insurance expenses
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Loss (net)
Travelling and Conveyance expenses
Miscellaneous Expenses

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
	82	110
	162	194
	3	5
	29	47
	1	1
	29	44
	-	0
	20	21
	0	0
Total	326	422

Note:

For transactions with related parties, refer note 35.

27 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024 are:

Income Tax Expense :

Current Tax Charge:

Current Tax Charge

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
(a)	-	-

Deferred Tax Charge:

In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences

(b)	(199)	(325)
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Total (a + b)	(199)	(325)
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The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

(Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss

Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate 27.82% (Previous Year @ 27.82%)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024 (₹ in Lakhs)
(Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(1,393)	(1,243)
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate 27.82% (Previous Year @ 27.82%)	(387)	(346)

Tax Effect of :

Business Losses

Tax impact on Permanent Difference

147

41

Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss at effective rate

(199)

(325)

28 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 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)	-	17

29 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 25 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 31st March, 2023	42
Add : New Lease entered during the year	7
Add : Finance costs incurred during the year	11
Less : Payments of Lease Liabilities	(11)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	49
Add: Alteration / modification in Lease	(7)
Add : Finance costs incurred during the year	4
Less : Payments of Lease Liabilities	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	46

Classification of Lease Liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Current lease liabilities	4	4
Non-current lease liabilities	42	45

Disclosure of expenses related to leases:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Interest on lease liabilities (net of capitalisation)	4	11
Depreciation expense on Right-of-use assets (net of capitalisation)	2	6

30 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, trade and other payables. The Company's financial assets comprise mainly of investments, cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, trade receivables and other receivables.

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

- Market risk
- Credit risk ; and
- Liquidity risk

1. 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 two 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 variable rate of interest 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 were held constant, the Company's profit / loss 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	17,619	19,098
Impact on loss before tax for the year	88	95

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 loss for the year would have no impact.

2. Credit risk

Trade Receivable:

Major receivables of the Company are from Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) which are Government entities. The Company is regularly receiving its dues from SECI. Delayed payments carries interest as per the terms of agreements. Trade receivables are due for lesser than one year, accordingly in relation to these dues, the Company does not foresee any significant Credit Risk.

Other Financial Assets:

This comprises mainly of deposits with banks, investments in mutual funds and other intercompany receivables. Credit risk arising from these financial assets is limited and there is no collateral held against these because the counterparties are group companies, banks and recognised financial institutions. Banks and recognised financial institutions have high credit ratings assigned by the international credit rating agencies.

3. 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 cashflows 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*	17 and 19	4,107	20,894	19,634	44,635
Lease Liabilities #	29	4	26	48	78
Trade Payables	20	342	-	-	342
Other Financial Liabilities	21	5,436	-	-	5,436
(₹ in Lakhs)					
As at 31st March, 2024	Notes	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	More than 5 Years	Total
Borrowings*	17 and 19	121,934	14,108	27,809	163,851
Lease Liabilities #	29	4	19	59	82
Trade Payables	20	224	-	-	224
Other Financial Liabilities	21	4,480	-	-	4,480

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 is ₹ 25,522 Lakhs (as at 31st March, 2024 ₹ 26,593 Lakhs)

Carrying value of lease liabilities is ₹ 46 Lakhs (as at 31st March, 2024 ₹ 49 Lakhs)

31 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 long term/short term 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 bank 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 (A)	17 and 19	25,522	26,594
Less: Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances (including Balance held as Margin Money) (B)	5, 10, 11 and 12	2,356	1,809
Net Debt C=(A-B)		23,166	24,785
Total Capital (D)	14, 15 and 16	(1,274)	(80)
Total Capital and net debt E=(C+D)		21,892	24,705
Capital Gearing ratio (C/E)		106%	100%

32 Fair Value Measurement :

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

(₹ in Lakhs)				
Particulars	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	-	-	400	400
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	535	535
Investments	-	1,006	-	1,006
Other Financial Assets	-	-	1,877	1,877
Total	-	1,006	2,812	3,818
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	25,522	25,522
Lease Liabilities	-	-	46	46
Trade Payables	-	-	342	342
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	5,436	5,436
Total	-	-	31,346	31,346

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

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	-	-	1,113	1,113
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	113	113
Investments	-	1,251	-	1,251
Other Financial Assets	-	-	1,725	1,725
Total	-	1,251	2,951	4,202
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	26,594	26,594
Lease Liabilities	-	-	49	49
Trade Payables	-	-	224	224
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	4,480	4,480
Total	-	-	31,347	31,347

Notes:

- (i) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost is not materially different from the fair value. 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) Since the Company does not have any financial asset or liability measured at fair value, disclosure of fair value hierarchy and disclosure of category-wise assets and liabilities is not relevant. All financial assets and liabilities of the Company have been valued at amortised cost and their values are not expected to be different than those presented in financial statements.
- (iii) Trade Receivables, Cash and cash equivalents, Other bank balances, Other financial assets, Borrowings, Trade Payables and Other Financial Liabilities: Fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.

33 Fair Value hierarchy :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2025		
		Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Investment		1,006	-	1,006
Total		1,006	-	1,006
Liabilities				
Total		-	-	-

Particulars		As at 31st March, 2024		
		Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Investments		1,251	-	1,251
Total		1,251	-	1,251
Liabilities				
Total		-	-	-

Note:

- i) 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.

34 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			
(Loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders	(₹ in Lakhs)	(1,194)	(918)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	No.	10,000	10,000
Nominal Value of equity share	₹	10	10
Basic and Diluted EPS	₹	(11,935.02)	(9,175.17)

Note:

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

35 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 and Immediate Holding Company ;	:	S. B. Adani Family Trust (SBFT) Adani Trading Services LLP Adani Properties Private Limited
Ultimate and Immediate 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 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 Five Renergy Limited Wind One Renergy Limited
Entities under common control (with whom transactions are done)	:	Adani Infrastructure Management Service Limited
Key Management Personnel	:	Jeewan Chandra Bhatt, Director (upto 30th November, 2024) Raj Kumar Jain, Director (w.e.f. 30th March, 2021) Manish, Additional Director (w.e.f. 30th November, 2024) Saurabh Nikhil Shah, Additional Director (w.e.f. 30th September, 2024) Phuntsok Wangyal, Director (upto 30th September, 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.

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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
Loan Taken	741	-	-	341	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	741	-	-	341	-	-
Conversion of advance to Loans & Advances	621	-	-	-	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	621	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Expense on Loan	354	-	-	319	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	354	-	-	319	-	-
Purchase of Goods	23	30	-	8	0	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	23	-	-	8	-	-
Adani Wind Energy Kutchh One Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy (MP) Limited)	-	16	-	-	0	-
Wind Five Renergy Limited	-	8	-	-	-	-
Receiving of Services	19	-	59	24	-	57
Adani Green Energy Limited	19	-	-	24	-	-
Adani Infrastructure Management Services Limited	-	-	59	-	-	57
Sale of Goods	19	15	-	59	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	19	-	-	59	-	-
Adani Wind Energy Kutchh One Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy (MP) Limited)	-	4	-	-	-	-
Wind Five Renergy Limited	-	5	-	-	-	-
Wind One Renergy Limited	-	6	-	-	-	-
Corporate Guarantee Released	1,197	-	-	1,118	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	1,197	-	-	1,118	-	-
Reimbursement received for dues paid on behalf of	0	-	-	0	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	0	-	-	0	-	-
Reimbursement made for dues paid by	-	-	-	18	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	-	-	-	18	-	-
Interest Expense on Debenture	911	-	-	914	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	911	-	-	914	-	-
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	4	-
Adani Wind Energy (Gujarat) Private Limited	-	-	-	-	4	-

35

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
Borrowings (Loan)	3,442	-	-	3,322	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	3,442	-	-	3,322	-	-
Borrowings (Debenture)	9,359	-	-	9,359	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	9,359	-	-	9,359	-	-
Interest Accrued but not due (Debenture)	5,290	-	-	4,379	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	5,290	-	-	4,379	-	-
Trade and Other Receivables	4	8	-	869	5	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	4	-	-	869	-	-
Adani Wind Energy (Gujarat) Private Limited	-	1	-	-	5	-
Wind Five Renergy Limited	-	5	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	9	26	6	41	0	11
Adani Green Energy Limited	9	-	-	41	-	-
Adani Infrastructure Management Services Limited	-	-	6	-	-	11
Adani Wind Energy Kutchh One Limited (Formerly known as Adani Green Energy (MP) Limited)	-	16	-	-	0	-
Wind Five Renergy Limited	-	9	-	-	-	-
Corporate Guarantee Received	17,619	-	-	18,816	-	-
Adani Green Energy Limited	17,619	-	-	18,816	-	-

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.

36 Ratio Analysis :

i) Current Ratio :	UoM	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	% Variances	Remarks
Current Assets (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	2,295	2,610		
Current Liabilities (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	7,068	5,913		Due to increase in Current maturities of borrowings
Current Ratio (a/b)	Times	0.32	0.44	(26.44)%	
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:					
Total Debts (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	17,613	18,816		
Shareholder's Equity (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	9,360	9,360		Not Applicable
Debt - Equity Ratio (a/b)	Times	1.88	2.01	(6.39)%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Non current borrowings (including current maturities of Non current Borrowings)					
b. Items included in Denominator : Total Equity					
iii) Debt Service coverage Ratio :					
Earnings available for Debt services (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	2,724	2,957		
Interest + Installments (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	2,943	2,959		Not Applicable
Debt Service coverage Ratio (a/b)	Times	0.93	1.00	(7.35)%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Earning Before Interest, Depreciation and Amortisation					
b. Items included in Denominator : Total Finance cost (excluding interest on Inter Corporate Deposits) and Installments					
iv) Return on Equity Ratio :					
Net Profit after Taxes (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	(1,194)	(918)		
Average Equity Shareholder's Fund (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	7,172	7,997		Due to decrease in Net Profit during the year
Return on Equity Ratio (a/b)	%	(16.64)%	(11.47)%	45.05 %	
a. Items included in Numerator : 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)	2,799	2,986		
Average Accounts Receivable (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	756	1,144		Due to decrease in Trade Receivables during the year
Trade Receivables turnover Ratio (a/b)	Times	3.70	2.61	41.81 %	
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)	326	422		
Average Accounts Payable (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	283	273		Due to reduction in Other Expenses
Trade Payables turnover Ratio (a/b)	Times	1.15	1.55	(25.69)%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Total Costs of Goods sold (including changes in inventories) + Other expense excluding Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Loss (net) other than regarded as an adjustment to borrowing cost					
b. Items included in Denominator : Average Trade payables					
viii) Net Capital turnover Ratio :					
Sales (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	2,799	2,986		
Working Capital (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	(4,773)	(3,303)		Due to decrease in Sales & Working Capital
Net Capital turnover Ratio (a/b)	Times	(0.59)	(0.90)	(35.13)%	
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)	(1,194)	(918)		
Sales (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	2,799	2,986		Due to decrease in Net Profit and Sales during the year
Net Profit Ratio (a/b)	%	(42.63)%	(30.73)%	38.75 %	
a. Items included in Numerator : Profit after Taxes					
b. Items included in Denominator : Total Income					
x) Return on Capital Employed :					
Earnings before Interest and Taxes (a)	(₹ in Lakhs)	1,543	1,775		
Capital Employed (b)	(₹ in Lakhs)	14,821	17,406		Not Applicable
Return on Capital Employed (a/b)	%	10.41%	10.20%	2.06 %	
a. Items included in Numerator : Profit before tax + Interest expense					
b. Items included in Denominator : Tangible net worth + Long term debt (including current maturities) + Deferred tax liability					
xi) Return on Investment :	Not Applicable				

37 Contract balances:

(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)	12	876
Unbilled Revenue (refer note 9)	388	237

The unbilled revenue primarily relate to the Company's right to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date.

38 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.	1	6
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 year) 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

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** 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.

42 Personnel Cost

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

- 43** The Company do not have any transaction to report against the following disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amendment to

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

- 44** 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.

45 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 revenues are from domestic sales, no separate geographical segment is disclosed.

46 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 24th April, 2025 there are no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

47 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 24th April, 2025.

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

As per our report of even date

For Shah Dhandharia & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 118707W/W100724

Amlani Karan
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Amlani Karan Dineshbhai
Date: 2025.04.24 23:56:10
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Karan Amlani

Partner

Membership No. 193557

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

For and on behalf of board of directors

Wind Three Renergy Limited

(Earlier Known As Wind Three Renergy Private Limited)

RAJ KUMAR
Digitally signed by
RAJ KUMAR JAIN
Date: 2025.04.24
22:31:37 +05'30'

Raj Kumar Jain

Director

DIN: 07414460

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 24th April, 2025

SAURABH
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SAURABH NIKHIL SHAH
Date: 2025.04.24
22:32:01 +05'30'

Saurabh Nikhil Shah

Additional Director

DIN: 09756442