INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of First Energy TN 1 Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of First Energy TN 1 Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

   - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

9. 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.

10. 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

11. 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 B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

12. 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 relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books except that the backup of certain books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis and the matters stated in paragraph 12(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("the Rules").

    (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

    (f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 12(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 12(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.

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

    (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Rules, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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

        ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2024, under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024.

        iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.

        iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 29(viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;

        (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 29 (viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

        (c) Based on such audit procedures that we 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

        v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

        vi. 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 which has operated through out the year except that no audit trail has been enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. Further, for the said accounting software other than the aforesaid database, we did not notice any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. With respect to other accounting software which doesn't have feature of recording audit trail, for which no adequate evidence of necessary controls and documentation regarding whether audit trail feature is enabled is available, the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail operated throughout the year for all transactions or whether there was any instance of the audit trail feature been tampered with does not arise.

13. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJCX8424
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 12(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of First Energy TN 1 Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of First Energy TN 1 Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 ("the Guidance Note") 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. 6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. 8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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 issued by ICAI.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN : 24134593BKFJCX8424
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of First Energy TN 1 Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and furnished by the Company, and the books of account and records examined by us during the course of our audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The Company is in the business of generating power from renewable energy source and, consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products/services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) In our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of income tax, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including cess, goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

(b) 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.

(c) In our opinion, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. (Also, refer Note 11 to the financial statements).

(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 the Company has utilised funds raised on short-term basis aggregating Rs. 570.88 lakhs for long-term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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 practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 “Related Party Disclosures” specified under Section 133 of the Act.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Act.

xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has one CICs as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and had incurred cash losses of Rs. 27.68 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

xx. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN : 24134593BKFJCX8424
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

First Energy TN 1 Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	7,282.09	7,391.97
Capital work-in-progress	3	211.07	-
Financial assets			
(a) Other financial assets	4(a)	150.20	-
Income tax assets (net)	5(a)	0.50	1.88
Other non-current assets	6(a)	339.84	-
Total non-current assets		**7,983.70**	**7,393.85**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(a) Trade receivables	7	48.24	75.81
(b) Cash and cash equivalents	8(a)	13.73	185.49
(c) Bank balance other than (b) above	8(b)	28.61	-
(d) Other financial assets	4(b)	147.82	120.20
Other current assets	6(b)	19.19	18.99
Total current assets		**257.59**	**400.49**
Total Assets		**8,241.29**	**7,794.34**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	2,200.00	2,200.00
Other equity	10	(178.12)	(122.27)
Total equity		**2,021.88**	**2,077.73**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	11(a)	5,145.15	5,158.05
Deferred tax liability (net)	5(b)	33.83	-
Total Non-current liabilities		**5,178.98**	**5,158.05**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	11(b)	958.96	296.40
(b) Trade payables			
i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	1.98	1.00
ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12	27.13	102.33
(c) Other financial liabilities	13	51.41	146.54
Other current liabilities	14	0.95	12.29
Total current liabilities		**1,040.43**	**558.56**
Total equity and liabilities		**8,241.29**	**7,794.34**

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

Statement of profit and loss for the period ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No	For the Year ended March 31, 2024	January 29, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations	15	834.69	186.32
Other income	16	64.63	36.41
Total Income		**899.32**	**222.73**
Expenses			
Finance costs	17	527.42	125.26
Depreciation expense	18	310.56	69.52
Other expenses	19	83.36	125.15
Total expenses		**921.34**	**319.93**
Loss before tax		**(22.02)**	**(97.20)**
Income Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	5	33.83	-
Total tax expense		**33.83**	**-**
Loss for the year		**(55.85)**	**(97.20)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(55.85)**	**(97.20)**
Loss per equity share			
Basic & Diluted [nominal value per share ₹ 10/-]	20	**(0.25)**	**(0.44)**

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of First Energy TN 1 Private Limited

Anjali Lothe
Director
DIN : 10134848

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Sampada Sakhare
Company Secretary

Sumit Rathi
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

	Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2024	January 29, 2022 to March 31, 2023
A)	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Loss before tax	(22.02)	(97.20)
	Adjustments for		
	Depreciation expenses	310.56	69.52
	Finance cost	527.42	125.26
	Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	(5.21)	(19.59)
	Working capital adjustments		
	(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	27.57	(75.81)
	(Increase) in other financial assets	(27.62)	(120.20)
	(Increase) in other assets	(3.83)	(18.96)
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(74.21)	103.33
	Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(11.36)	12.29
	Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**721.30**	**(21.36)**
	Net direct taxes paid/received	1.38	(1.88)
	Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**722.68**	**(23.24)**
B)	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Payment for property, plant and equipment	(849.95)	(7,224.46)
	Fixed deposits placed with Banks	(178.80)	-
	Interest received	5.24	19.56
	Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(1,023.51)**	**(7,204.90)**
C)	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from borrowings	926.00	5,554.00
	Transaction cost for availing borrowing	-	(53.91)
	Repayment of borrowings	(276.34)	(45.64)
	Proceeds from issue of Equity shares	-	2,200.00
	Cost related to issue of Own Equity Instruments	-	(25.07)
	Interest paid on borrowing	(507.72)	(125.26)
	Interest paid and capitalised in Property, plant and equipment	(12.87)	(90.49)
	Net cash flows from financing activities	**129.07**	**7,413.63**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(171.76)**	**185.49**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year/period	185.49	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year/period	**13.73**	**185.49**

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note no.8)	13.73	185.49
Balances as per statement of Cash flow	**13.73**	**185.49**

Notes:

i) Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" in accordance with 'IND AS 7 : Statement of Cash Flows'.

ii) Refer Note 11(b) for Net debt reconciliation

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of First Energy TN 1 Private Limited

Anjali Lothe
Director
DIN : 10134848

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Sampada Sakhare
Company Secretary

Sumit Rathi
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

First Energy TN 1 Private Limited

Statement of changes in equity as at March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
As at January 29, 2022	**-**
Issue during the period	2,200.00
As at March 31, 2023	**2,200.00**
Issue during the year	-
As at March 31, 2024	**2,200.00**

B Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
As at January 29, 2022	-	-
Loss for the period	(97.20)	(97.20)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	**(97.20)**	**(97.20)**
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	(25.07)	(25.07)
As at March 31, 2023	**(122.27)**	**(122.27)**
Loss for the year	(55.85)	(55.85)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the period	**(55.85)**	**(55.85)**
As at March 31, 2024	**(178.12)**	**(178.12)**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

1. Corporate information

First Energy TN 1 Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on January 29, 2022 under the provisions of Indian Companies Act, 2013 is a subsidiary of First Energy Private Limited. The Company is primarily engaged in the business as a producer and distributor of solar power by using solar cells including developing, building and solar power projects.

The address of the Company's registered office is 14, Thermax House, Old Mumbai-Pune Highway, Wakdewadi, Pune – 411003, India. The Board of Directors have authorized to issue these financial statements on May 2, 2024. The CIN of the Company is U40108PN2022PTC208074.

2. Basis of preparation and summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the act.

(b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention except certain financial assets measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2. New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective 1 April 2023:

- Disclosure of accounting policies - amendments to Ind AS 1
- Definition of accounting estimates - amendments to Ind AS 8
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - amendments to Ind AS 12
- The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

a. Revenue recognition

Revenue from Contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at the amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue is recognized when it has approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Revenue from Sale of power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised at transaction price and over time for each unit of electricity delivered at the contracted rate. Revenue recognized includes amounts billed to consumers on the basis of recording of consumption of energy by installed meters based on the applicable tariff agreed in purchase power agreement, which are recognized considering past trends of approval, management's probability estimate and when no significant uncertainty exists in such determination.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company updates the estimated transaction price to represent the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period and the changes in circumstances during the reporting period. The Company accounts for such changes in the transaction price (including claims). Consideration / claim payable to a customer includes cash amounts that an entity pays to the customer. The Company accounts for consideration payable to a customer as a reduction of the transaction price and, therefore, of revenue unless the payment to the customer is in exchange for a distinct good or service that the customer transfers to the entity. The consideration payable to a customer includes a variable amount.

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 the consideration is due). Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

b. Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

The estimated useful life is supported by independent assessment, the useful lives of certain classes of assets. The following useful lives are adopted by the management:

Asset category	Company's estimate of useful life (years)	Useful life as prescribed under Schedule II (years)
Plant and equipment	10 to 25	10 to 15
Building	3	3

c. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs pertaining to qualifying assets are presented as part of financing activities in statement of cash flows.

2.4. Summary of other accounting policies

a. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

All financial assets (excluding trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component) are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Profit and Loss, transactions costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset . For all subsequent measurements, financial assets are classified in following categories by the Company:

i. Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs/ income in the Statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

ii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI.

iii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI is classified as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

iv. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss and credit risk exposure on the financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortized costs e.g. loans, deposits, trade receivables, contractual receivables and bank balances. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment allowance based on 12-month. The Company considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries of the customer and the countries where it operates.

ECL impairment allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of profit and loss under the head 'other expenses'. ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, redemption liability, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as fair value through profit and loss or at amortized cost.

All changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as FVTPL is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Amortised cost category is applicable to loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. After initial recognition the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or cost that are integral part on EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires when an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

b. Fair value measurementt

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For 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.

c. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of PPE are capitalised. Subsequent costs/replacement 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 the replaced part is derecognised.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of PPE are reviewed on a regular basis and changes in estimates, when relevant, are accounted for on a prospective basis.

d. Income recognition

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, balances with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

f. Share capital

Equity shares issued to shareholders are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

Cost for issuance of equity instruments:

The cost in issuing or acquiring Company's own equity instruments includes registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties. These costs are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

g. Income tax

Current tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset 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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

h. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of profit or loss.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

i. Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

j. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Company.

k. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from the past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

l. Earnings per share (EPS)

The Company presents the basic and diluted EPS data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS for the effects of all the equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares (which includes the various stock options granted to employees).

m. Rounding of amounts:

Amounts disclosed in the financial statements are presented in INR in lakhs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated.

2.5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures including contingent liabilities as at the reporting date. However, 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.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Determining whether property, plant and equipment are impaired 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 property, plant and equipment. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to expected demand, expected tariff rates for electricity, discount rate and electricity market scenario, based on past trends and the current and likely future state of the industry etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management. Any reasonable possible change in the underlying assumptions would not lead to a material change to the amount of impairment.

ii. Borrowing costs

Significant management judgement is involved in determining whether in assessing whether the asset (solar/wind projects) is a qualifying asset using the factors such as period of time to get ready, nature of activities necessary and industry practice. The construction of solar/wind projects involves a period ranging from 6 months to 10 months.

2.5.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty 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. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, 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. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget over the useful life of assets as approved by the

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Management and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows. The estimates involved includes long term debt cost, cost of equity and long term debt equity ratio.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected loss rates and timing of cash flows. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

iii. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company determines, based on independent technical assessment, the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation and amortisation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation and amortisation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

iv. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies

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.

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Land Freehold	Buildings	Solar Power Plant	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Gross carrying amount:					
As at January 29, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions	40.02	3.07	7,418.40	7,461.49	7,461.49
Deductions / transfer	-	-	-	-	7,461.49
As at March 31, 2023	**40.02**	**3.07**	**7,418.40**	**7,461.49**	**-**
Additions	-	3.59	197.08	200.67	211.07
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**40.02**	**6.66**	**7,615.48**	**7,662.16**	**211.07**
Accumulated Depreciation					
As at January 29, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
For the period	-	0.26	69.26	69.52	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**0.26**	**69.26**	**69.52**	**-**
For the year	-	1.63	308.92	310.55	-
Deductions				-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**1.89**	**378.18**	**380.07**	**-**
Net carrying amount:					
As at March 31, 2024	**40.02**	**4.77**	**7,237.30**	**7,282.09**	**211.07**
As at March 31, 2023	**40.02**	**2.81**	**7,349.14**	**7,391.97**	**-**

See note 11 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

Ageing of capital work-in-progress

Particulars/ Projects	As at March 31, 2024				
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress					
5 MW Solar project	211.07	-	-	-	211.07
Sub-total	**211.07**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**211.07**

Capital work in progress balances pertained to 5 MW Solar project.

Capitalization of expenses

During the period, the Company has capitalized the following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of Property, plant and equipment / Capital work-in-progress. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalized by the Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Reimbursement of Salaries and wages	5.54	138.20
Interest and reimbursement of Interest expenses*	12.87	95.10
Reimbursement of Depreciation*	0.05	11.96
Reimbursement of Other Expenses	0.31	25.80
Total	**18.77**	**271.06**

* Reimbursement of interest and depreciation relates to expenses pertaining to rental property for which right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been recognised.

4(a) Other financial assets (Non-current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Bank deposits with maturity of more than twelve months	150.20	-
Total	**150.20**	**-**

4(b) Other financial assets (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security deposits	145.20	120.20
Other receivables	2.62	-
Total	**147.82**	**120.20**

5(a) Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening balance	1.88	-
Add: Taxes paid during the year/ period	0.50	1.88
Less: Amount received during the year	(1.88)	-
Total	**0.50**	**1.88**

5 (b) Deferred tax liability (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax asset		-
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	591.64	221.47
Others	11.33	0.96
	602.97	**222.43**
Deferred tax liability	-	-
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	(636.80)	(222.48)
	(636.80)	**(222.48)**
Total	**(33.83)**	**-**

The Company has tax losses of Nil (March 31, 2023: Rs. 150.99 lakhs) that are available for offsetting for future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets were not recognised in respect of such losses of previous year as they might not be used to offset taxable profits elsewhere in the Company and there were no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future. If the Company were able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, the profit for the previous year would have increased by Rs 25.91 lakhs

Particulars	Expiry date (Year Ending March 31)	As at March 31, 2023	
		Amount	Tax Impact
Unabsorbed depreciation	No Expiry period	150.99	25.91
		150.99	**25.91**

The income tax expense consists of following:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	January 29, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Current tax expense	-	
Deferred tax benefit / (charge)	(33.83)	-
	(33.83)	**-**

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit or Loss is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	January 29, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Loss before tax	(22.02)	(97.20)
Income tax rate	17.16%	17.16%
Expected tax expense/(credit)	(3.78)	(16.68)
Losses on which deferred tax asset has not been recognised	-	16.68
Others	(30.05)	-
Total tax expense	**(33.83)**	**-**

6(a) : Other Non-current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Capital advances	336.24	-
Prepaid expenses	3.60	-
Total	**339.84**	**-**

6(b) : Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance to suppliers*	5.90	7.01
Balances with government authorities	1.95	-
Prepaid expenses	11.34	11.16
Interest accrued on fixed deposit	-	0.03
Others	-	0.79
Total	**19.19**	**18.99**

*There were no advances due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a member.

7. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade Receivables		
- Unbilled*	48.24	75.81
- Billed	-	-
Total	**48.24**	**75.81**
Breakup of security details		
Unsecured considered good	48.24	75.81
Trade receivables which have a significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-
	48.24	**75.81**
Less: impairment allowance	**-**	**-**
Total	**48.24**	**75.81**

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

*The receivable is 'unbilled' because the Company has not yet issued an invoice; however, the balance has been included under trade receivables (as opposed to contract assets) because it is an unconditional right to consideration. Refer note 22 for the related party balance.

Trade Receivables ageing:

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars/ Projects	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables- considered good	48.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.24
Total	**48.24**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48.24**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars/ Projects	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables- considered good	75.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.81
Total	**75.81**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**75.81**

8(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance with bank		
- in Current accounts	13.73	35.10
-deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	150.39
Total	**13.73**	**185.49**

8(b) Other bank balance

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance with bank		
-deposits with original maturity of more than three months less than twelve months	28.61	-
Total	**28.61**	**-**

9. Share capital

a) Authorised share capital

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
As at January 29, 2022	**-**	**-**
Increase during the period	25,000,000	2,500.00
As at March 31, 2023	**25,000,000**	**2,500.00**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**25,000,000**	**2,500.00**

b) Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
As at January 29, 2022	**-**	**-**
Changes during the period	22,000,000	2,200.00
As at March 31, 2023	**22,000,000**	**2,200.00**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**22,000,000**	**2,200.00**

c) Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors of the Company is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

d) Equity shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Holding company				
First Energy Private Limited				
Equity shares of Rs 10 each	1,62,39,998	1,624.00	1,62,39,998	1,624.00

e) Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company.

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) First Energy Private Limited, India (Promoter)		
% Holding	73.82%	73.82%
No. of shares	1,62,39,998	1,62,39,998
(ii) Magna Electro Castings Limited		
% Holding	6.55%	6.55%
No. of shares	1,440,000	1,440,000
(iii) Elgi Equipments Limited		
% Holding	6.55%	6.55%
No. of shares	1,440,000	1,440,000
(iv) Sundram Fasteners Limited		
% Holding	8.72%	8.72%
No. of shares	1,918,800	1,918,800

(f) Shares held by promoters at the end of the period

Name of Promoter	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		% of change during the year
	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	
First Energy Private Limited, India	1,62,39,998	73.82%	1,62,39,998	73.82%	-

10 : Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(122.27)	-
Add: Loss for the year	(55.85)	(97.20)
	(178.12)	**(97.20)**
Cost related to issue of Own Equity Instruments	-	(25.07)
Total	**(178.12)**	**(122.27)**

11 (a) : Non-current borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured loans from Bank		
Indian rupee loans from bank*	5,225.11	5,364.45
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings (included in current borrowings)	211.96	206.40
	5,013.15	5,158.05
Unsecured Loan		
From holding company	132.00	-
Total	**5,145.15**	**5,158.05**

* After considering unamortised expense of Rs. 33.85 lakhs (March 31, 2023: 53.91 lakhs).

Aggregate secured borrowings	5,013.15	5,158.05
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	132.00	-

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

(a) Loans are measured at amortised cost.

Details	Maturity date	Terms of payment	Interest rate	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Indian rupee loan from bank	March 31, 2042	Repayable in 77 structured quarterly installments from March 31, 2023	9.35% (Interest rate is 3M MCLR p.a +0.70% p.a)	4,310.08	4,469.95
Indian rupee loan from bank	June 30, 2042	Repayable in 77 structured quarterly installments from March 31, 2023	9.35% (Interest rate is 3M MCLR p.a +0.70% p.a)	915.03	894.50
Loan from Holding company	November 22, 2025	Repayable in single/multiple tranches along with the accumulated interest thereon.	8.60%	132.00	0.00

(b) Details of security

Indian rupee loans from banks is secured by way of charge on all present and future moveable and immovable assets including plant & machinery, machinery spares, tools, spare and accessories, project documents and on all current assets of the project (present and future) including but not limited to book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commission, revenues of whatsoever nature and when arising and pledge of 30% of shares of the Company held by the holding company.

11 (b) Current borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured loans		
Current maturities of long term borrowings from bank	211.96	206.40
Unsecured loans		
Loan from Holding Company	747.00	90.00
Total	**958.96**	**296.40**
Deferred tax liability (net)		
Aggregate secured borrowings	211.96	206.40
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	747.00	90.00

Unsecured borrowings:

Particulars	Maturity date	Terms of payment	Interest rate	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Loan from Holding company	180 days	Repayable in single/ multiple tranches along with the accumulated interest thereon	8.15%	747.00	90.00

Net debt reconciliation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Borrowings	(6,104.11)	(5,454.45)
Cash and cash equivalents	13.73	185.49
Other bank balance	28.61	-
Total equity and liabilities	(19.70)	-
Net debt	**(6,081.47)**	**(5,268.96)**

Particulars	Other assets		Liabilities from financing activities	Total
	Cash and bank balance	Other Bank Balances	Borrowings	
Net debt as at January 29, 2022	-	-	-	-
Cash flows	185.49	-	(5,454.45)	(5,268.96)
Interest expenses	-	-	(125.26)	(125.26)
Interest paid	-	-	215.75	215.75
Interest Capitalised	-	-	(90.49)	(90.49)
Net debt as at March 31, 2023	**185.49**	**-**	**(5,454.45)**	**(5,268.96)**
Cash flows	(171.76)	28.61	(649.66)	(792.81)
Interest expenses	-	-	(527.42)	(527.42)
Interest paid	-	-	520.59	520.59
Interest Capitalised	-	-	(12.87)	(12.87)
Net debt as at March 31, 2024	**13.73**	**28.61**	**(6,123.81)**	**(6,081.47)**

During the period, the Company has used all the borrowings for the specific purpose for which they have been obtained.

12. Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.98	1.00
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
i) Related parties	8.17	89.82
ii) Others	18.96	12.51
Total	**29.11**	**103.33**

Ageing schedule for trade payables

As at March 31, 2024

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	
Undisputed trade payables:							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	1.58	-	0.40	-	-	-	1.98
(ii) Others	18.96	3.23	4.94	-	-	-	27.13
Total	**20.54**	**3.23**	**5.34**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29.11**

As at March 31, 2023

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	
Undisputed trade payables:							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
(ii) Others	102.33	-	-	-	-	-	102.33
Total	**103.33**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**103.33**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

13. Other financial liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Payable for Property, plant and equipment	31.71	146.54
Interest accrued but not due on loans	19.70	-
Total	**51.41**	**146.54**

14. Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory dues	0.95	12.29
Total	**0.95**	**12.29**

15 : Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	January 29, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Revenue from Power Supply	834.69	186.32
Total	**834.69**	**186.32**

Disclosure pursuant to IND AS 115: Revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	January 29, 2022 to March 31, 2023
i) Revenue by category of contracts:		
Over a period of time basis	834.69	186.32
At a point-in-time basis	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**834.69**	**186.32**
ii) Revenue by geographical market:		
Within India	834.69	186.32
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**834.69**	**186.32**

(iii) Remaining performance obligations:

The Company applies practical expedient included in para 121 of Ind AS 115 and does not disclose information about its remaining performance obligations for contracts where the entity has a right to consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed till date.

16. Other Income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	January 29, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	5.21	19.59
Net reversal of corporate overhead allocation*	59.03	-
Miscellaneous income	0.39	16.82
Total	**64.63**	**36.41**

*During the year, the Holding Company has revised the method of charging common expenditure to its subsidiaries including for the amount already charged during the previous year ended March 31, 2023. This resulted in savings of Rs.70.62 lakhs. Amount disclosed is after net off expenses charged during the year.

17. Finance Costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	January 29, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	515.43	125.26
Interest on loan from Holding Company	24.86	90.49
Less: Interest Capitalised	(12.87)	(90.49)
Total	**527.42**	**125.26**

18. Depreciation Expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	January 29, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	310.56	69.52
Total	**310.56**	**69.52**

19. Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	January 29, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Operation & Maintenance Charges	39.48	10.32
Other Selling expenses	-	0.04
Deferred tax liability (net)	0.20	-
Rates and taxes	3.06	2.49
Insurance	10.19	3.17
Travelling and conveyance	7.53	6.40
Communication expenses	0.93	0.01
Printing and stationery	0.07	0.03
Professional charges	13.45	15.21
Auditor's remuneration (Refer note below)	1.77	1.77
Directors' Sitting fees	3.30	1.65
Total equity and liabilities	0.59	-
Miscellaneous expenses	2.79	4.54
Corporate Overhead allocation	-	79.52
Total	**83.36**	**125.15**

The Company does not meet the criteria specified in sub section (1) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Rules, 2014. Therefore, it is not required to incur any expenditure on account of CSR activities during the current and previous year.

Note: Auditor's remuneration

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	January 29, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Statutory Audit Fees (Including GST)	1.77	1.77
Total	**1.77**	**1.77**

20. Loss per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	January 29, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Net Loss attributable to the Equity shareholders of the Company	(55.85)	(97.20)
Weighted average number of Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	22,000,000	22,000,000
Basic and Diluted Loss per share	**(0.25)**	**(0.44)**

First Energy TN 1 Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

21. Contingent Liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities

There are no liabilities of contingent nature.

Capital and other commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for is Rs 2,550.22 Lakhs. (March 31, 2023: NIL)

22. Related party disclosures

A Immediate Holding Company

First Energy Private Limited

B Ultimate Holding Company

RDA Holding Private Limited

C Intermediate Holding Company

Thermax Limited (most senior parent that produces consolidated financial statements for public use)

D Key management personnel:

1 Mr. Ravi Damaraju - Director (w.e.f. March 30, 2022)

2 Mr. Navjit Gil - Director (till September 19, 2022)

3 Mr. Mitish Somani - CFO (till April 5, 2024)*

4 Mr. Harpreet Singh - Director (till March 31, 2022)

5 Mr. Sanjay Parande - Independent Director (w.e.f. December 23, 2022)

6 Mr. Ashok Joshi - Independent Director (w.e.f. December 23, 2022)

7 Ms. Sampada Sakhare - Company Secretary

8 Mrs. Anjali Sandeep Lothe - Director (w.e.f. May 9, 2023)

E Enterprises with whom transactions have taken place during the year, over which control is exercised by KMP of Intermediate holding company:

1 Elgi Equipments Limited, India

F Transactions with Related parties:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	January 29, 2022 to March 31, 2023
(a) Transactions during the year		
With Immediate Holding Company		
Subscription for equity shares by holding company	-	2,200.00
Reimbursement of interest expenses	24.86	124.08
Loan Taken	879.00	90.00
Loan Repaid	90.00	-
Reimbursement of expenses (inclusive of reimbursement of capital expenditure)	18.14	4753.54
Reversal of corporate overheads (net)	59.03	-
Intermediate Holding Company		
Operation and Maintenance expenses	39.48	10.32
Enterprises over which control is exercised by KMP of Intermediate holding company:		
Revenue from operations	220.48	50.05
Key management personnel compensation		
Short term employee benefits (Director sitting fees)	3.30	1.65

G Outstanding balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(b) Balances as at the year end		
Holding Company		
Loan payable	879.00	90.00
Trade payables	8.17	79.50
Payable for property, plant and equipment	5.90	-
Interest payable	19.57	-
Intermediate Holding Company		
Trade payables	-	10.32
Advance Given	5.34	5.70
Enterprises over which control is exercised by KMP of Intermediate holding company:		
Trade Receivable	21.41	19.13

H Terms and conditions for outstanding balances

All outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free except for borrowings and payable in cash. For details of interest on borrowings, refer note 11.

The transactions entered with related parties are at arm's length basis.

* As per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, the new CFO can be appointed within a period of six months from the date of creation of casual vacancy. Accordinlgy, the Company is required to appoint new CFO till October 5, 2024.

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

23 Fair value measurements

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade payables	29.11	103.33
Borrowing	6,104.11	5454.45
Other liabilities	51.41	146.54
Total	**6,184.63**	**5,704.32**
Current liabilities	1,039.49	546.27
Non-current liabilities	5,145.14	5,158.05
Total	**6,184.63**	**5,704.32**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Break-up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade receivables	48.24	75.81
Total equity	28.61	-
Other financial assets	298.02	120.20
Cash and cash equivalents	13.73	185.49
Total	**388.60**	**381.50**
Current assets	238.40	381.50
Non-current assets	150.20	-
Total	**388.60**	**381.50**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

24. Financial risk management

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

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

I 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.

The management of the Company has implemented a risk management system that is monitored by the Board of Directors. Market risk is managed on the basis of pre-determined asset allocations across various asset categories, a continuous appraisal of market conditions and trends and management's estimate of long and short term changes in fair value.

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

a 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.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's loss before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings.

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Variable rate borrowings	5,225.11	5,364.45

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's loss before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest rates - Increase by 50 basis points	(26.92)	(7.14)
Interest rates - Decrease by 50 basis points	26.92	6.95

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and relevant assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company has not entered into any foreign currency transaction during the current year and comparative period and hence not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

II Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits and risk of potential default based on defined credit risk parameters. An impairment analysis is performed based on expected credit loss model at each reporting date. The calculation is based on losses as per historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in notes above. There is no charge of impairment to Statement of profit and loss.

Expected credit loss for trade receivable under simplified approach

Trade receivables	As at March 31, 2024			As at March 31, 2023		
	Gross	Expected loss rate	Expected loss allowance	Gross	Expected loss rate	Expected loss allowance
Unbilled	48.24	0%	-	75.81	0%	-
Total	**48.24**	**0%**	**-**	**75.81**	**0%**	**-**

Expected credit loss for

Balances with Banks

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Parent Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties to mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. Identified impairment loss for these assets is immaterial.

Other financial assets carried at amortised cost

Company's exposure to other financial asset includes security deposits which is considered to be low risk. No loss allowance is required to be recognised for the same.

III Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows on a on-going basis. The Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting future cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these and monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal requirements.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below summarises the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity profile based on contractual undiscounted payments :

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

March 31, 2024

	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non- derivative					
Borrowings	-	958.96	577.78	459.54	4,141.68
Trade Payables	-	29.11	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	51.41	-	-	-

March 31, 2023

	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non- derivative					
Borrowings	-	296.40	434.05	448.98	4,328.94
Trade Payables	-	103.33	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	146.54	-	-	-

The company has access to following undrawn facilities at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Amount	Floating Rate	Amount	Floating Rate
ICICI Rupee Term Loan	-	-	47.00	IMCLR3 Months + 0.70%

25. Analytical ratios

Sr. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	For the period ended March 31, 2024	For the period ended March 31, 2023	Variance	Reasons for variance of more than 25%
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.25	0.72	65.47%	Refer Note 1
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders' Equity	3.02	2.63	-15.00%	Not applicable
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service (Net Profit before taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.)	Debt Service (Interest + Principal Repayments)	1.01	0.37	173.76%	Refer Note 2
4	Return on Equity	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	-1.07%	-4.68%	3.60%	Not applicable
5	Return on investment	Earning before interest and taxes	Total assets	6.13%	0.36%	5.77%	Not applicable
6	Trade Receivables turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Average Trade Receivable	34.61	2.46	1308.02%	Refer note 2
7	Trade payables turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	5.73	1.21	451.49%	Refer note 2
8	Net capital turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Working Capital	1.07	1.18	-9.54%	Not applicable
9	Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	6.22%	0.37%	5.85%	Not applicable
10	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Revenue	-6.69%	-52.17%	45.48%	Refer note 2

Working Capital = Current assets less Current liabilities

Capital employed = Tangible Net worth + total debt

Average = (Opening + Closing)/2

Note:

Note 1: Short term loan availed from the group company for expansion of existing projected resulted in increase in current liability and thus decrease in current ratio.

Note 2: Major operations started during the last quarter of previous year. In current year, the entity was operational through out the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

26. Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise long term shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through borrowings, equity and operating cash flows generated. Capital represents equity attributable to equity holders of the Company.

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Borrowings	6104.11	5,454.45
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (includes other bank balances)	42.34	185.49
Net debt	**6,061.77**	**5,268.96**
Equity	2,021.88	2,077.73
Net Debt to Equity	**3.00**	**2.54**

Net debt to equity has increased in current year on account of additional borrowings availed during the year for expansion of existing project.

Loan Covenants

The Borrower shall, during the entire tenor of the Facility, ensure that:

(a) the Security Cover Ratio shall be above 1.1:1

(b) its Debt to Equity Ratio should not be greater than 3:1 and

(c) its Debt Service Coverage Ratio does not fall below 1.15:1 "

The Company has complied with these covenants throughout the reporting period.

27. Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

Dues to small-scale industrial undertakings have been worked out on the basis of information available with the Management.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount dues to micro and small enterprises	1.98	1.00
- Interest due thereon	0.12	-
The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	14.40	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	0.37	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.49	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	0.49	-

28. Segment reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and applies the resources to whole of the Company's business viz "Producer of power through renewable energy source". Hence the Company does not have any reportable segment as per Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segments".

29. Other Statutory Information

(i) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

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

(iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current period.

(iv) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(v) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(vi) The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(vii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current period.

(viii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

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

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

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries)

or

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

30. With effect from August 5, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has amended the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, relating to maintenance of electronic books of account and other relevant books and papers. Pursuant to this amendment, the Company is required to maintain the books of account which are accessible in India at all times and their backup is to be kept on servers located in India on a daily basis.

The Company has a process to take daily back-up of books of account maintained in electronic mode and along with the logs of the back-up of such books of account. However, the backup of certain books and records maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India on daily basis. The Company will take appropriate measures to comply with regulations.

The primary accounting software used for maintaining its books of account 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 no audit trail has been enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes. Further, for certain accounting software used for maintaining its books of account, the accounting software doesn't have feature of recording audit trail.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy TN 1 Private Limited

Anjali Lothe
Director
DIN : 10134848

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Sampada Sakhare
Company Secretary

Sumit Rathi
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of First Energy 2 Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of First Energy 2 Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

   - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

9. 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.

10. 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

11. 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 B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

12. 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 relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books except that the backup of certain books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis and the matters stated in paragraph 12(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("the Rules").

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

(f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 12(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 12(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.

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

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Rules, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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

ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2024, under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 31 (viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 31 (viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

vi. 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 which has operated through out the year except that no audit trail has been enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. Further, for the said accounting software other than the aforesaid database, we did not notice any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. With respect to other accounting software which doesn't have feature of recording audit trail, for which no adequate evidence of necessary controls and documentation regarding whether audit trail feature is enabled is available, the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail operated throughout the year for all transactions or whether there was any instance of the audit trail feature been tampered with does not arise.

13. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Amit Borkar
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJCY7221
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 12(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of First Energy 2 Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of First Energy 2 Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 ("the Guidance Note") 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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 issued by ICAI.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Amit Borkar
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN : 24134593BKFJCY7221
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

First Energy 2 Private Limited

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of First Energy 2 Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and furnished by the Company, and the books of account and records examined by us during the course of our audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) (b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the financial statements does not arise.

ii. .(a) The Company is in the business of generating power from renewable energy source and, consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products/services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) In our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax, income tax, and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

(b) 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.

(c) In our opinion, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. (Also, refer Note 12 to the financial statements).

(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 raised on short-term basis have been utilised for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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 practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Act.

xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has one CICs as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the period from March 30, 2022 to March 31, 2023. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group has one CIC as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and had incurred cash losses of Rs. 50.68 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

xx. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Amit Borkar
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN : 24134593BKFJCY7221
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

First Energy 2 Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	3,722.55	103.26
Capital work-in-progress	3	-	3,761.77
Financial assets			
(a) Other financial assets	4(a)	5.37	5.37
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	-
Income tax assets (net)	6	0.47	-
Total non-current assets		**3,728.39**	**3,870.40**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(a) Trade receivables	7	41.14	-
(b) Cash and cash equivalents	8(a)	40.77	58.66
(c) Bank balance other than (b) above	8(b)	87.38	-
(d) Other financial assets	4(b)	0.02	-
Other current assets	9	7.02	6.69
Total current assets		**176.33**	**65.35**
Total assets		**3,904.72**	**3,935.75**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	1,153.50	1,153.50
Other equity	11	(106.75)	(63.37)
Total equity		**1,046.75**	**1,090.13**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	12(a)	2,655.03	2,582.90
Total non-current liabilities		**2,655.03**	**2,582.90**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	12(b)	144.37	60.57
(b) Trade payables			
i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	13	7.22	0.68
ii) total outstanding dues other than (i) above	13	5.98	41.80
(c) Other financial liabilities	14	35.22	148.18
Current tax liability	6	-	9.06
Other current liabilities	15	10.15	2.43
Total current liabilities		**202.94**	**262.72**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,904.72**	**3,935.75**

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No	For the Year ended March 31, 2024	For the Year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations	16	424.86	-
Other income	17	31.46	1.75
Total income		**456.32**	**1.75**
Expenses			
Finance costs	18	261.23	0.80
Depreciation expense	19	149.66	-
Other expenses	20	88.81	43.04
Total expenses		**499.70**	**43.84**
Loss before tax		**(43.38)**	**(42.09)**
Tax expense		**-**	**8.59**
Current tax	6	-	8.59
Loss for the period		**(43.38)**	**(50.68)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period		**(43.38)**	**(50.68)**
Loss per equity share			
Basic & Diluted [nominal value per share ₹ 10]	21	**(0.38)**	**(0.78)**

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 2 Private Limited

Sandeep Mandke
Director
DIN : 09619581

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Prakash Patil
Chief Executive Officer

Abhishek Kangokar
Chief Financial Officer

Omkar Bhide
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	March 30, 2022 to March 31, 2023
A)	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Loss before tax	(43.38)	(42.09)
	Adjustments to		
	Depreciation expenses	149.66	-
	Finance costs	261.23	0.80
	Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	(3.31)	(1.75)
	Working capital adjustments		
	(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(41.14)	-
	(Increase) in other financial assets	-	(5.37)
	(Increase) in other assets	(0.33)	(6.69)
	(Decrease) in trade payables	(29.28)	42.48
	Increase in other liabilities	7.72	2.43
	Increase in other financial liabilities	0.78	0.81
	Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**301.95**	**(9.38)**
	Income taxes paid	(9.53)	(0.16)
	Net cash generated from/(used in) operations	**292.41**	**(9.54)**
B)	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Payments for property, plant and equipment	(133.56)	(3,709.56)
	Investment in fixed deposits	(87.38)	-
	Interest received	3.29	1.75
	Net cash flow used in investing activities	**(217.65)**	**(3,707.81)**
C)	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from borrowings	246.00	2,692.00
	Transaction cost for availing borrowing	(8.61)	(48.53)
	Proceeds from issue of equity shares	0.00	1,153.50
	Repayment of borrowings	(81.46)	-
	Cost related to issue of Own Equity Instruments	-	(12.69)
	Interest paid on borrowing	(248.59)	(0.17)
	Interest paid and capitalised	-	(8.10)
	Net cash flow from/(used in) from financing activities	**(92.66)**	**3,776.01**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(17.89)**	**58.66**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year/ period	58.66	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year/ period	**40.77**	**58.66**

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note no 8 (a))	40.77	58.66
Balances as per statement of cash flows statement	**40.77**	**58.66**

Notes:

i) Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" in accordance with 'IND AS 7 : Statement of Cash Flows'.

ii) Refer Note 12 (b) for Net debt reconciliation

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 2 Private Limited

Sandeep Mandke
Director
DIN : 09619581

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Prakash Patil
Chief Executive Officer

Abhishek Kangokar
Chief Financial Officer

Omkar Bhide
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

First Energy 2 Private Limited

Statement of changes in equity as at March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
As at March 30, 2022	**-**
Issued during the period	1,153.50
As at March 31, 2023	**1,153.50**
Issued during the year	-
As at March 31, 2024	**1,153.50**

B Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
As at March 30, 2022	-	-
Loss for the period	(50.68)	(50.68)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**(50.68)**	**(50.68)**
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	(12.69)	(12.69)
As at March 31, 2023	**(63.37)**	**(63.37)**
Loss for the year	(43.38)	(43.38)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**(43.38)**	**(43.38)**
As at March 31, 2024	**(106.75)**	**(106.75)**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 2 Private Limited

Sandeep Mandke
Director
DIN : 09619581

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Prakash Patil
Chief Executive Officer

Abhishek Kangokar
Chief Financial Officer

Omkar Bhide
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

1. Corporate information

First Energy 2 Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on March 30, 2022 under the provisions of Indian Companies Act, 2013 is a subsidiary of First Energy Private Limited. The Company is primarily engaged in the business as a producer and distributor of solar power.

The address of the Company's registered office is 6th Floor, Office No 601, Cello Platina, FC Road, Shivaji Nagar, Pune, Maharashtra – 411005. The Board of Directors have authorized to issue these financial statements on May 2, 2024. The CIN of the Company is U40300PN2022PTC209863.

2. Basis of preparation and summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the act.

(b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention except certain financial assets measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2 New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective 1 April 2023:

- Disclosure of accounting policies - amendments to Ind AS 1
- Definition of accounting estimates - amendments to Ind AS 8
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - amendments to Ind AS 12

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

a. Revenue recognition

Revenue from Contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at the amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue is recognized when it has approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Revenue from Sale of power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised at transaction price and over time for each unit of electricity delivered at the contracted rate. Revenue recognized includes amounts billed to consumers on the basis of recording of consumption of energy by installed meters based on the applicable tariff agreed in purchase power agreement, which are recognized considering past trends of approval, management's probability estimate and when no significant uncertainty exists in such determination.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company updates the estimated transaction price to represent the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period and the changes in circumstances during the reporting period. The Company accounts for such changes in the transaction price (including claims). Consideration / claim payable to a customer includes cash amounts that an entity pays to the customer. The Company accounts for consideration payable to a customer as a reduction of the transaction price and, therefore, of revenue unless the payment to the customer is in exchange for a distinct good or service that the customer transfers to the entity. The consideration payable to a customer includes a variable amount.

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 the consideration is due). Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

b. Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

The estimated useful life is supported by independent assessment, the useful lives of certain classes of assets. The following useful lives are adopted by the management:

Asset category	Company's estimate of useful life (years)	Useful life as prescribed under Schedule II (years)
Plant and equipment	10 to 25	10 to 15

c. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs pertaining to qualifying assets are presented as part of financing activities in statement of cash flows.

2.4. Summary of other accounting policies

a. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

All financial assets (excluding trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component) are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Profit and Loss, transactions costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset . For all subsequent measurements, financial assets are classified in following categories by the Company:

i. Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs/ income in the Statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

ii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI.

iii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI is classified as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

iv. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss and credit risk exposure on the financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortized costs e.g. loans, deposits, trade receivables, contractual receivables and bank balances. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment allowance based on 12-month. The Company considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries of the customer and the countries where it operates.

ECL impairment allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of profit and loss under the head 'other expenses'. ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, redemption liability, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as fair value through profit and loss or at amortized cost.

All changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as FVTPL is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Amortised cost category is applicable to loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. After initial recognition the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or cost that are integral part on EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires when an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

b. Fair value measurementt

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For 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.

c. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of PPE are capitalised. Subsequent costs/replacement 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 the replaced part is derecognised.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of PPE are reviewed on a regular basis and changes in estimates, when relevant, are accounted for on a prospective basis.

d. Income recognition

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, balances with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

f. Share capital

Equity shares issued to shareholders are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

Cost for issuance of equity instruments:

The cost in issuing or acquiring Company's own equity instruments includes registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties. These costs are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

g. Income tax

Current tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset 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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

h. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of profit or loss.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

i. Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

j. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Company.

k. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from the past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

l. Earnings per share (EPS)

The Company presents the basic and diluted EPS data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS for the effects of all the equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares (which includes the various stock options granted to employees).

m. Rounding of amounts:

Amounts disclosed in the financial statements are presented in INR in lakhs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated.

2.5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures including contingent liabilities as at the reporting date. However, 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.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

i. Ind AS 116 – Leases

In determining whether revenue contract (power purchase agreement) with customer especially when entire contractual capacity of one project (solar / wind project) is committed to one customer, management exercises judgement in concluding whether contract contains lease. Management takes into consideration who is responsible for design of the project and who has right to direct the use of solar plant.

ii. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Determining whether property, plant and equipment are impaired 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 property, plant and equipment. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to expected demand, expected tariff rates for electricity, discount rate and electricity market scenario, based on past trends and the current and likely future state of the industry etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management. Any reasonable possible change in the underlying assumptions would not lead to a material change to the amount of impairment.

iii. Borrowing costs

Significant management judgement is involved in determining whether in assessing whether the asset (solar/wind projects) is a qualifying asset using the factors such as period of time to get ready, nature of activities necessary and industry practice. The construction of solar/wind projects involves a period ranging from 6 months to 10 months.

2.5.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty 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. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, 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. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget over the useful life of assets as approved by the Management and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows. The estimates involved includes long term debt cost, cost of equity and long term debt equity ratio.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected loss rates and timing of cash flows. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

iii. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company determines, based on independent technical assessment, the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation and amortisation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation and amortisation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

iv. Deferred taxes

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether the realization of future tax benefits is sufficiently probable to recognize deferred tax assets. This assessment requires the use of significant estimates with respect to assessment of future taxable income. The recorded amount of total deferred tax assets could change if estimates of projected future taxable income or if changes in current tax regulations are enacted.

v. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies

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.

3 (a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Land Freehold	Solar Power Plant	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Gross carrying amount:				
As at March 30, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions	103.26	-	103.26	3,761.77
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**103.26**	**-**	**103.26**	**3,761.77**
Additions	-	3,768.95	3,768.95	7.18
Deductions	-	-	-	3,768.95
As at March 31, 2024	**103.26**	**3,768.95**	**3,872.21**	**-**
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at March 30, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
For the period	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
For the year	-	149.66	149.66	-
Deductions	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**149.66**	**149.66**	**-**
Net block				
As at March 31, 2024	**103.26**	**3,619.29**	**3,722.55**	**-**
As at March 31, 2023	**103.26**	**-**	**103.26**	**3,761.77**

See note 12 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

(b) Ageing of capital work-in-progress

Particulars/ Projects	As at March 31, 2023				
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress					
7.5 MW Solar project	3,761.77	-	-	-	3,761.77
Total	**3,761.77**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,761.77**

Capital work-in-progress was completed and capitalised in April 2023.

Capitalization of expenses

During the period, the Company has capitalized the following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of Capital work-in-progress. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes were net of amounts capitalized by the Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Reimbursement of Salaries and wages	-	20.22
Reimbursement of Others Expenses	-	3.24
Interest and reimbursement of Interest expenses	-	29.02
Total	**-**	**52.48**

4(a) Other financial assets (Non-current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security deposits	5.37	5.37
Total	**5.37**	**5.37**

4(b) Other Financial Assets (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Interest accrued but not due	0.02	-
Total	**0.02**	**-**

5. Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax asset		
Losses available for offsetting future taxable income	228.85	-
Total	**228.85**	**-**
Deferred tax liability		
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	(227.16)	-
Others	(1.70)	-
Total	**(228.85)**	**-**
Net Deferred tax asset	**-**	**-**

The Company has tax losses of Rs. 92.18 lakhs (March 31, 2023: NIL) that are available for offsetting for future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profits elsewhere in the Company and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future. If the Company was able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, the profit for the year would increase by Rs. 15.82 lakhs (March 31, 2023: NIL).

Particulars	Expiry date (Year Ending March 31)	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
		Amount	Tax Impact	Amount	Tax Impact
Unabsorbed depreciation	Not applicable	92.18	15.82	-	-
Total		**92.18**	**15.82**	**-**	**-**

The tax expense consists of following:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current tax expense	-	8.59
Deferred tax (benefit) / charge	-	
Total	**-**	**8.59**

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit or Loss is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Loss before tax	(43.38)	(42.09)
Income tax rate	17.16%	17.16%
Expected tax expense / (credit)	(7.44)	(7.22)
Deferred tax assets not recognised on losses	7.44	-
Others	-	15.82
Total tax expense	**-**	**8.59**

6. Income tax assets/ (liabilities)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening balance	(9.06)	-
Add: Tax liability (Including interest)	-	(9.22)
Less: Taxes paid during the year including withholding tax	9.53	0.16
Closing balance	**0.47**	**(9.06)**

7. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade Receivables	41.14	-
- Unbilled*	41.14	-
- Billed	-	-
Total	**41.14**	**-**
Break-up for security details:		
Secured considered good	-	-
Unsecured considered good	41.14	-
Trade receivables which have a significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-
	41.14	**-**
Less: impairment allowance	**-**	**-**
Total	**41.14**	**-**

No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

*The receivables is 'unbilled' because the Company has not yet issued an invoice; however, the balance has been included under trade receivables (as opposed to contract assets) because it is an unconditional right to consideration.

Trade Receivables ageing:

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars/ Projects	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2024								
Undisputed Trade Receivables- considered good	41.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.14
Total	**41.14**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**41.14**

8(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance with Bank		
- in current accounts	30.77	33.54
- in deposits with original maturity of less than three months	10.00	25.12
Total	**40.77**	**58.66**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

8(b) Other bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	87.38	-
Total	**87.38**	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

9. Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid expenses	7.02	6.40
Others	-	0.29
Total	**7.02**	**6.69**

There were no advances due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a member.

10. Share capital

a) Authorised share capital

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
As at March 30, 2022	**-**	**-**
Increase during the period	12,000,000	1,200.00
As at March 31, 2023	**12,000,000**	**1,200.00**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**12,000,000**	**1,200.00**

b) Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
As at March 30, 2022	**-**	**-**
Changes during the period	11,535,006	1,153.50
As at March 31, 2023	**11,535,006**	**1,153.50**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**11,535,006**	**1,153.50**

c) Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors of the Company is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

d) Equity shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Holding company				
First Energy Private Limited				
Equity shares of Rs 10 each	8,534,999	853.50	8,534,999	853.50

e) Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
(i) First Energy Private Limited		
% Holding	73.99%	73.99%
No. of shares	8,534,999	8,534,999
(ii) Heubach Colorants India Limited		
% Holding	26.01%	26.01%
No. of shares	3,000,000	3,000,000

f. Shares held by promoters at the end of the period

Name of Promoter	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		% of change during the year
	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	
First Energy Private Limited, India	8,534,999	73.99%	8,534,999	73.99%	0.00%

11. Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Retained earnings	(63.37)	
Add : Loss for the year	(43.38)	(50.68)
	(106.75)	**(50.68)**
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	-	(12.69)
Total	**(106.75)**	**(63.37)**

12(a) Borrowings (Non-current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured loans from Bank		
Indian rupee loans from banks*	2,564.40	2,643.47
Less: Current maturities of long-term debts	89.37	60.57
(included in current borrowings)		
Unsecured loans		
From holding company	180.00	-
Total	**2,655.03**	**2,582.90**

* After considering unamortised transaction cost of Rs.67.07 lakhs as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs 48.53 lakhs).

Aggregate secured borrowings	2,475.03	2,582.90
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	180.00	-

Loans are measured at amortised cost.

Details	Maturity date	Terms of payment	Interest rate	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Loan from Yes Bank	June 30, 2042	76 structured quarterly Installment start from 30th September, 2023	9% p.a. (Interest rate 3M MCLR)	2,564.40	2,643.47
Loan from holding company	September 30, 2026	Repayable on maturity date	8.60%	100.00	-
Loan from holding company	September 30, 2025	Repayable on maturity date	8.60%	80.00	-

Details of security

Indian rupee loans from banks is secured by way of charge on all present and future moveable and immovable assets including plant & machinery, machinery spares, tools, spare and accessories, project documents and on all current assets of the project (present and future) including but not limited to book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commission, revenues of whatsoever nature and when arising and pledge of 30% of shares of the Company held by the holding company.

(b) Current borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current maturities of long term borrowings	89.37	60.57
Unsecured loans		
From holding company	55.00	-
Total	**144.37**	**60.57**
Aggregate secured borrowings	89.37	60.57
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	55.00	-

Unsecured borrowings:

Particulars	Maturity date	Terms of payment	Interest rate	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Loan from Holding Company	September 30, 2024	Single payment at end of term	8.45%	55.00	-

During the year, the Company has used all the borrowings for specific purpose for which they have been obtained.

As at March 31, 2024, the Company has not complied with some of the covenants under loan agreements in respect of secured borrowings of Rs. 2564.40 lakhs. The Company has received confirmation from the bank that said borrowings will not be recalled as a consequence of such breach.

Net debt reconciliation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Borrowings	(2,799.40)	(2,643.47)
Interest accrued	(33.56)	(20.92)
Cash and cash equivalents	40.77	58.66
Other bank balances	87.38	-
Net debt	**(2,704.81)**	**(2,605.73)**

Particulars	Other assets		Liabilities from financing activities	Total
	Cash and bank balance	Other Bank Balances	Borrowings	
Net debt as at March 30, 2022	-	-	-	-
Cash flows	58.66	-	(2,643.47)	(2,584.81)
Interest capitalized	-	-	(29.02)	(29.02)
Interest paid	-	-	8.10	8.10
Net debt as at March 31, 2023	**58.66**	**-**	**(2,664.39)**	**(2,605.73)**
Cash flows	(17.89)	87.38	(155.93)	(86.44)
Interest cost	-	-	(261.23)	(261.23)
Interest paid	-	-	248.59	248.59
Net debt as at March 31, 2024	**40.77**	**87.38**	**(2,832.96)**	**(2,704.81)**

13. Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	7.22	0.68
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
i) Related parties	4.15	38.69
ii) Others	1.83	3.11
Total	**13.20**	**42.48**

As at March 31, 2024

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	
Undisputed trade payables:							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	7.06	0.06	-	0.10	-	-	7.22
(ii) Others	3.62	0.16	2.20	-	-	-	5.98
Total	**10.68**	**0.22**	**2.20**	**0.10**	**-**	**-**	**13.20**

As at March 31, 2023

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	
Undisputed trade payables:							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	0.68	-	-	-	-	-	0.68
(ii) Others	41.80	-	-	-	-	-	41.80
Total	**42.48**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**42.48**

14. Other financial liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Payable for property, plant and equipment	0.07	126.45
Interest accrued but not due on loans	33.56	20.92
Other payables	1.59	0.81
Total	**35.22**	**148.18**

15. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory dues	1.16	2.43
Others	8.99	-
Total	**10.15**	**2.43**

16. Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	March 30, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Revenue from power supply	424.86	-
Total	**424.86**	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Disclosure pursuant to IND AS 115: Revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	March 30, 2022 to March 31, 2023
i) Revenue by category of contracts:		
Over a period of time basis	424.86	-
At a point in time basis	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**424.86**	**-**
ii) Revenue by geographical market:		
Within India	424.86	-
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**424.86**	**-**

iii) Reconciliation between revenue recognised in Statement of profit and loss and contract price

There is no material variation between revenue recognised in Statement of profit and loss and contract price.

The Company applies practical expedient included in para 121 of Ind AS 115 and does not disclose information about its remaining performance obligations for contracts where the entity has a right to consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed till date.

17. Other income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	March 30, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	3.31	1.75
Net reversal of corporate overhead allocation*	28.15	-
Total	**31.46**	**1.75**

*During the year, the Holding Company has revised the method of charging common expenditure to its subsidiaries including for the amount already charged during the previous period ended March 31, 2023 This resulted in savings of Rs 34.52 lakhs. Amount disclosed is after net off expenses during the year.

18. Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	March 30, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	261.23	-
Interest on delay in tax payment	-	0.80
Total	**261.23**	**0.80**

Since the borrowings were specifically for the purpose of obtaining and construction of qualifying assets, borrowing cost has been capitalised at actual.

19. Depreciation expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	March 30, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	149.66	-
Total	**149.66**	**-**

20. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	March 30, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Operation & maintenance charges	43.69	-
Electricity charges	7.31	-
Rates and taxes	12.04	0.89
Insurance	6.40	-
Travelling and conveyance	4.44	-
Communication expenses	0.07	-
Printing and stationery	0.06	0.02
Professional charges	9.70	0.99
Director Sitting Fees	3.30	-
Auditor's remuneration (Refer below note)	0.59	1.77
Corporate overhead allocation	-	38.69
Miscellaneous expenses	1.21	0.68
Total	**88.81**	**43.04**

The Company does not meet the criteria specified in subsection (1) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Rules, 2014. Therefore, it is not required to incur any expenditure on account of CSR activities during the current and previous year.

Note: Auditor's remuneration

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	March 30, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Statutory audit fees (Including GST)	0.59	1.77
Total	**0.59**	**1.77**

21. Loss per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	March 30, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Net Loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	(43.38)	(50.68)
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs.10/- each	11,535,006	6,490,723
Basic and Diluted Loss per share	**(0.38)**	**(0.78)**

22. Contingent liabilities

There are no liabilities of contingent nature.

23. Capital and other commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for is Nil.

24 Related party disclosures

A Immediate Holding Company

First Energy Private Limited

B Ultimate Holding Company

RDA Holding Private Limited

C Intermediate Holding Company

Thermax Limited (most senior parent that produces consolidated financial statements for public use)

D Entities under common control with whom transactions have taken place

Jalansar Wind Energy Private Limited (w.e.f. June 23, 2022)

Kanakal Wind Energy Private Limited (w.e.f. June 23, 2022)

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

E Key management personnel:

1 Mr. Ravi Damaraju - Director (w.e.f March 30,2022)
2 Mr. Mitish Somani - Director(till April 5, 2024)
3 Sandeep Mandke - Director (w.e.f. March 30, 2023)
4 Harpreet Singh - Director (Till March 31, 2023)
5 Mr. Sanjay Parande - Director (w.e.f May 09, 2023)
6 Mr. Ashok Joshi - Director (w.e.f. May 09, 2023)
7 Mr. Prakash Patil - Director (w.e.f. May 09,2023)
8 Mr. Abhishek Kangokar - CFO (w.e.f May 02,2024)
9 Mr. Omkar Bhide - CS (w.e.f May 02,2024)

F Transactions with Related parties:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	March 30, 2022 to March 31, 2023
With Immediate holding company		
First Energy Private Limited		
Subscription for equity shares by holding company	-	853.50
Loan taken	246.00	
Loan Repaid	11.00	
Interest on loan	14.92	29.69
Reimbursement of expenses (inclusive of reimbursement of capital expenditure)	6.37	2,567.99
Reversal of corporate overhead (net)	34.52	-
Entities under common control		
Jalansar Wind Energy Private Limited		
Reimbursement of expenses	2.85	1.04
Kanakal Wind Energy Private Limited		
Reimbursement of expenses	0.28	1.56
Key management personnel compensation		
Short term employee benefits (Directors' sitting fees)	3.30	-

G Outstanding balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(b) Balances as at the period/year end		
Immediate Holding Company		
First Energy Private Limited		
Payable for property, plant and equipment payable	-	24.62
Trade Payables	4.13	36.09
Borrowing	235.00	-
Interest accrued during the year	13.35	-
Entities under common control		
Jalansar Wind Energy Private Limited		
Trade Payables	0.01	1.04
Kanakal Wind Energy Private Limited		
Trade Payables	0.01	1.56

H Terms and conditions for outstanding balances

All outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free except for borrowings and payable in cash. For details of interest on borrowings, refer note 12.

The transactions entered with related parties are at arm's length basis.

25. Fair value measurements

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade payable	13.20	42.48
Borrowing	2,799.40	2,643.47
Payable for property, plant and equipment	0.07	126.45
Other payables	1.59	0.81
Interest payable	33.56	20.92
Total	**2,847.82**	**2,834.13**
Current financial liabilities	192.79	251.23
Non-current financial liabilities	2,655.03	2,582.90
Total	**2,847.82**	**2,834.13**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Break-up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade receivables	41.14	-
Other financial assets	5.39	5.37
Cash and cash equivalents	40.77	58.66
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	87.38	-
Total	**174.68**	**64.03**
Current financial assets	169.31	58.66
Non-current financial assets	5.37	5.37
Total	**174.68**	**64.03**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

26. Financial risk management

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

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing operations. The company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Management of the Company is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles. Management of the Company reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

I 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.

The management of the Company has implemented a risk management system that is monitored by the Board of Directors. Market risk is managed on the basis of pre-determined asset allocations across various asset categories, a continuous appraisal of market conditions and trends and management's estimate of long and short term changes in fair value.

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2024

a 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 exposure of the Company's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Variable rate borrowings	2,564.40	2,643.47

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's loss before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	March 31, 2024
Interest rates - Increase by 50 basis points	(13.38)
Interest rates - Decrease by 50 basis points	13.38

Impact due to sensitivity of interest rate is not calculated for comparative period, because the Company's loss before tax was not affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as borrowing was towards acquiring a qualifying asset and the related interest was capitalised according to IND AS 23.

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and relevant assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company has not entered into any foreign currency transaction during the period and hence not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

II Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities including deposits with banks.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits and risk of potential default based on defined credit risk parameters. An impairment analysis is performed based on expected credit loss model at each reporting date. The calculation is based on losses as per historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in notes below. There is no charge of impairment to Statement of profit and loss.

Expected credit loss for trade receivable under simplified approach

Trade receivables	As at March 31, 2024		
	Gross	Expected loss rate	Expected loss allowance
Unbilled	41.14	0%	-
Total	**41.14**		**-**

Balance with banks

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Parent Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties to mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. Identified impairment loss for these assets is immaterial.

Other financial assets carried at amortised cost

Company's exposure to other financial asset includes security deposits which is considered to be low risk. No loss allowance is required to be recognised for the same.

III Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows on a on-going basis. The Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting future cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these and monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal requirements.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below summarises the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity profile based on contractual undiscounted payments :

March 31, 2024	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non- derivative					
Borrowings	-	144.37	374.90	207.82	2,139.38
Trade Payables	-	13.20	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	35.22	-	-	-

March 31, 2023	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non- derivative					
Borrowings	-	60.57	184.14	205.66	2,241.63
Trade Payables	-	42.48	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities		148.18	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

31 Analytical ratios

Sr. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the period ended March 31, 2023	Variance	Reasons for variance of more than 25%
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.87	0.25	249%	Refer Note (i)
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders' Equity	2.67	2.42	10%	Not applicable
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	"Earnings available for debt service (Net Profit before taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.)"	Debt Service (Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments)	1.07	(1.45)	-74%	Refer Note (i)
4	Return on Equity	Net Profits after taxes before exceptional items	Average Shareholder's Equity	-4.06%	-4.65%	-1%	Not applicable
5	Return on investment	Earning before interest and taxes	Total assets	5.58%	-1.05%	-7%	Not applicable
6	Trade payables turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	3.19	1.01	-218%	Refer Note (i)
7	Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	5.66%	-1.05%	-7%	Not applicable
8	Trade Receivables turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Trade Receivable	10.33	Not applicable	Not applicable	Refer Note (ii)
9	Net capital turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Working Capital	-15.97	Not applicable	Not applicable	Refer Note (ii)
10	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Revenue	-10%	Not applicable	Not applicable	Refer Note (ii)

Capital employed = Tangible Net worth + total debt

Working Capital = Current assets less Current liabilities

Average = (Opening + Closing)/2

Note:

(i) Considering the Company completed construction of renewable plant and has started generating power during the year, there are significant transactions incurred during the year resulting in increase in expenses, revenue, trade receivables. Whereas, payments made to outstanding capital creditors resulted in reduction in cash and bank balances and payables.

(ii) As no sales during the previous period, sales and purchases were NIL. Thus, Comparative period ratios are not calculated wherever Sales and purchases amounts are considered for calculation.

28 Capital management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise long term shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through borrowings, equity and operating cash flows generated. Capital represents equity attributable to equity holders of the Company.

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Borrowings	2,799.40	2,643.47
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (includes other bank balances)	128.15	58.66
Net debt	**2,671.25**	**2,584.81**
Equity	1,046.75	1,090.13
Net Debt to Equity	**2.55**	**2.37**

There is no major variation in debt to equity ratio.

Loan Covenants

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the Company is required to comply with the following financial covenants:

(i) Fixed asset coverage ratio should not be less than 1.24 times in the year and;

(ii) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) does not fall below 1.25 and;

(iii) Interest Service Coverage Ratio should be minimum 1.50 and;

(iii) Total outstanding liabilities/Tangible Net With is less than or equal to 4:1

Some of the debt covenants were not complied as at March 31,2024, refer note 12(b) for details.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

29. Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

Dues to small-scale industrial undertakings have been worked out on the basis of information available with the Management.

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
	- Principal amount dues to micro and small enterprises*	7.22	0.68
	- Interest due thereon	0.01	-
b)	The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
c)	The amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	3.56	-
d)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
e)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.06	-
f)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-

30. Segment reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and applies the resources to whole of the Company's business viz "Producer of power through renewable energy source". Hence the Company does not have any reportable segment as per Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segments".

31. Other statutory information

(i) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current period.

(iv) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(v) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(vi) The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(vii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current period.

(viii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

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

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

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries)

or

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

36 With effect from August 5, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has amended the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, relating to maintenance of electronic books of account and other relevant books and papers. Pursuant to this amendment, the Company is required to maintain the books of account which are accessible in India at all times and their backup is to be kept on servers located in India on a daily basis.

The Company has a process to take daily back-up of books of account maintained in electronic mode and along with the logs of the back-up of such books of account. However, the backup of certain books and records maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India on daily basis. The Company will take appropriate measures to comply with regulations.

The primary accounting software used for maintaining its books of account 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 no audit trail has been enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes. Further, for certain accounting software used for maintaining its books of account, the accounting software doesn't have feature of recording audit trail.

32. With effect from August 5, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has amended the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, relating to maintenance of electronic books of account and other relevant books and papers. Pursuant to this amendment, the Company is required to maintain the books of account which are accessible in India at all times and their backup is to be kept on servers located in India on a daily basis. The Company has a process to take daily back-up of books of account maintained in electronic mode and along with the logs of the back-up of such books of account. However, the backup of certain books and records maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India on daily basis. The Company will take appropriate measures to comply with regulations. The primary accounting software used for maintaining its books of account 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 no audit trail has been enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes. Further, for certain accounting software used for maintaining its books of account, the accounting software doesn't have feature of recording audit trail."

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 2 Private Limited

Sandeep Mandke
Director
DIN : 09619581

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Prakash Patil
Chief Executive Officer

Abhishek Kangokar
Chief Financial Officer

Omkar Bhide
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

First Energy 3 Private Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of First Energy 3 Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of First Energy 3 Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

   - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

9. 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.

10. 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

11. 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 B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

12. 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 relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books except that the backup of certain books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis and the matters stated in paragraph 12(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("the Rules").

    (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

    (f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 12(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 12(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.

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

    (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Rules, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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

        ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2024, under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024.

        iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.

        iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 35(viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;

            (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 35(viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

            (c) Based on such audit procedures that we 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

        v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

        vi. 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 which has operated through out the year except that no audit trail has been enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. Further, for the said accounting software other than the aforesaid database, we did not notice any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. With respect to other accounting software which doesn't have feature of recording audit trail, for which no adequate evidence of necessary controls and documentation regarding whether audit trail feature is enabled is available, the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail operated throughout the year for all transactions or whether there was any instance of the audit trail feature been tampered with does not arise.

13. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJCZ4764
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

First Energy 3 Private Limited

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 12(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of First Energy 3 Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of First Energy 3 Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 ("the Guidance Note") 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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 issued by ICAI.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJCZ4764
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of First Energy 3 Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and furnished by the Company, and the books of account and records examined by us during the course of our audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(c) 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), as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment(including Right of Use assets). Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The Company is in the business of generating power from renewable energy source and, consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. (a) The Company has made investments in 4 mutual fund schemes. The Company has not granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, accordingly to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b),(iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) In respect of the aforesaid investments, the terms and conditions under which such investments were made are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) The Company has not granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products/services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. .(a) In our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of income tax, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including cess, goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. .(a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

(b) 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.

(c) In our opinion, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. (Also, refer Note 16 to the financial statements).

(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 raised on short-term basis have been utilised for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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 practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central

Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, the Company has received whistle-blower complaints during the year, which have been considered by us for any bearing on our audit and reporting under this clause.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions havebeen disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.

xiv. (a) The internal audit of the Company is covered under the group internal audit pursuant to which an internal audit is carried out every year. In our opinion, the Company's internal audit system is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.

xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has one CICs as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and had incurred cash losses of Rs. 170.87 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

xx. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN : 24134593BKFJCZ4764
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs , except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3a	37,370.84	149.83
Right-of-use assets	3b	1,256.66	1,291.98
Capital work-in-progress	3a	-	34,364.79
Financial assets			
(a) Other financial assets	4	0.19	75.00
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	-
Income tax assets (net)	6	3.29	4.90
Other non-current assets	7	38.23	49.39
Total non-current assets		**38,669.21**	**35,935.89**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(a) Investments	8	154.36	-
(b) Trade receivables	9	646.53	-
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	10	242.48	9,562.70
(d) Bank balances other than (c) above	11	38.90	-
(e) Other financial assets	12	126.81	4.75
Other current assets	13	37.29	29.45
Total current assets		**1,246.37**	**9,596.90**
Total Assets		**39,915.58**	**45,532.79**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	9,980.90	9,980.90
Other equity	15	(1,105.55)	(267.16)
Total Equity		**8,875.35**	**9,713.74**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	16a	29,274.76	25,049.91
(b) Lease liabilities	27	645.35	617.91
Total non-current liabilities		**29,920.11**	**25,667.82**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	16b	712.00	8,105.88
(b) Lease liabilities	27	37.82	8.88
(c) Trade payables			
i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	17	9.43	-
ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	17	42.75	181.14
(d) Other financial liabilities	18	292.96	1,775.14
Other current liabilities	19	25.16	80.19
Total current liabilities		**1,120.12**	**10,151.23**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**39,915.58**	**45,532.79**

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No	For the Year ended March 31, 2024	May 25, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	2,835.94	-
Other income	21	140.23	46.36
Total Income		**2,976.17**	**46.36**
Expenses			
Finance costs	22	2,291.84	-
Depreciation expense	23	1,241.56	-
Other expenses	24	281.16	217.23
Total Expenses		**3,814.56**	**217.23**
Loss before tax		**(838.39)**	**(170.87)**
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Loss for the year		**(838.39)**	**(170.87)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(838.39)**	**(170.87)**
Loss per equity share			
Basic and Diluted (nominal value per share Rs 10)	25	**(0.84)**	**(0.44)**

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of First Energy 3 Private Limited

Sandeep Mandke
Director
DIN : 09619581

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Anjali Lothe
Chief Executive Officer

Veda Pathak
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

First Energy 3 Private Limited

Statement of Cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	May 25, 2022 to March 31, 2023
A)	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Loss before tax	(838.39)	(170.87)
	Adjustments for		
	Depreciation expenses	1,241.56	-
	Finance costs	2,291.84	-
	Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	(14.28)	(46.36)
	Net Gain on Mutual Fund measured at fair value through profit or loss	(9.30)	-
	Working capital adjustments		
	(Increase) in trade receivables	(646.53)	-
	(Increase) in other financial assets	(125.19)	(4.75)
	(Increase) in other assets	(5.71)	(69.81)
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(128.96)	181.14
	Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	(55.03)	80.19
	Increase in other financial liabilities	1.25	-
	Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**1,711.26**	**(30.46)**
	Income taxes paid (net of refunds received)	1.61	(4.90)
	Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**1,712.87**	**(35.36)**
B)	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Payments for property, plant and equipment	(5,123.63)	(32,253.02)
	Payment for purchase of current investments	789.96	-
	Proceeds from sale of current investments	(935.02)	-
	Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	17.22	46.36
	Fixed deposits placed with Banks	(38.90)	(75.00)
	Redemption of fixed deposits	75.00	-
	Initial direct cost pertaining to right-of-use assets	-	(583.23)
	Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(5,215.37)**	**(32,864.89)**
C)	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	9,980.90
	Proceeds from borrowings	4,836.34	50,708.80
	Repayment of borrowings	(8,005.37)	(17,280.92)
	Transaction cost for availing borrowing	-	(272.09)
	Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	-	(96.29)
	Interest paid (Includes capitalised amount Rs 599.47; March 31, 2023- Rs 456.50)	(2,639.20)	(456.50)
	Principal element of lease payments	(9.49)	(120.95)
	Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities	**(5,817.72)**	**42,462.95**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(9,320.22)**	**9,562.70**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period	9,562.70	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period	**242.48**	**9,562.70**
	Non-cash financing and investing activities		
	-Acquisition of right-of-use assets	7.28	726.65

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents(refer note: 10)	242.48	9,562.70
Balance as per statement of cash flows	**242.48**	**9,562.70**

Notes:

i) Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the “Indirect Method” in accordance with ‘IND AS 7: Statement of Cash Flows’.

ii) Refer Note 16(b) for Net debt reconciliation

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of First Energy 3 Private Limited

Sandeep Mandke
Director
DIN : 09619581

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Anjali Lothe
Chief Executive Officer

Veda Pathak
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
As at May 25, 2022	**-**
Issue during the period	9,980.90
As at March 31, 2023	**9,980.90**
Issue during the year	-
As at March 31, 2024	**9,980.90**

B Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
As at May 25, 2022		
Loss for the period	(170.87)	(170.87)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the period	**(170.87)**	**(170.87)**
Cost related to issue of Own Equity Instruments	(96.29)	(96.29)
As at March 31, 2023	**(267.16)**	**(267.16)**
Loss for the year	(838.39)	(838.39)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	**(838.39)**	**(838.39)**
As at March 31, 2024	**(1,105.55)**	**(1,105.55)**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 3 Private Limited

Sandeep Mandke
Director
DIN : 09619581

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Anjali Lothe
Chief Executive Officer

Veda Pathak
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

1. Corporate information

First Energy 3 Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on May 25, 2022 under the provisions of Indian Companies Act, 2013 is a subsidiary of First Energy Private Limited. The Company is primarily engaged in the business as a producer and distributor of solar and wind power.

The address of the Company's registered office is 6th Floor, Office No 601, Cello Platina, FC Road, Shivaji Nagar, Pune, Maharashtra – 411005. The Board of Directors have authorized to issue these financial statements on May 2, 2024. The CIN of the Company is U40100PN2022PTC211607.

2. Basis of preparation and summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1. Basis of preparation and measurement

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the act.

(b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention except certain financial assets measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2. New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective 1 April 2023:

- Disclosure of accounting policies - amendments to Ind AS 1
- Definition of accounting estimates - amendments to Ind AS 8
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - amendments to Ind AS 12

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

a. Revenue recognition

Revenue from Contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at the amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue is recognized when it has approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Revenue from Sale of power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised at transaction price and over time for each unit of electricity delivered at the contracted rate. Revenue recognized includes amounts billed to consumers on the basis of recording of consumption of energy by installed meters based on the applicable tariff agreed in purchase power agreement, which are recognized considering past trends of approval, management's probability estimate and when no significant uncertainty exists in such determination.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company updates the estimated transaction price to represent the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period and the changes in circumstances during the reporting period. The Company accounts for such changes in the transaction price (including claims). Consideration / claim payable to a customer includes cash amounts that an entity pays to the customer. The Company accounts for consideration payable to a customer as a reduction of the transaction price and, therefore, of revenue unless the payment to the customer is in exchange for a distinct good or service that the customer transfers to the entity. The consideration payable to a customer includes a variable amount.

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 the consideration is due). Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

b. Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

The estimated useful life is supported by independent assessment, the useful lives of certain classes of assets. The following useful lives are adopted by the management:

Asset category	Company's estimate of useful life (years)	Useful life as prescribed under Schedule II (years)
Plant and equipment	10 to 25	10 to 15
Building	30	3 to 30
Furniture and Fixtures	10	10
Computers	3	3
Roads	3	3

c. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs pertaining to qualifying assets are presented as part of financing activities in statement of cash flows.

d. Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company lease asset classes primarily consist of leasehold lands. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. There are no variable lease payments.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

As a practical expedient, Ind AS 116 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

2.4. Summary of other accounting policies

a. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

All financial assets (excluding trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component) are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Profit and Loss, transactions costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset . For all subsequent measurements, financial assets are classified in following categories by the Company:

i. Debt instruments at amortized cost

A ‘debt instrument’ is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs/ income in the Statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

ii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets’ cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI.

iii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI is classified as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

iv. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

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

substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss and credit risk exposure on the financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortized costs e.g. loans, deposits, trade receivables, contractual receivables and bank balances. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment allowance based on 12-month. The Company considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries of the customer and the countries where it operates.

ECL impairment allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of profit and loss under the head 'other expenses'. ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, redemption liability, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as fair value through profit and loss or at amortized cost.

All changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as FVTPL is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Amortised cost category is applicable to loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. After initial recognition the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or cost that are integral part on EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires when an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

b. Fair value measurement

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For 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.

c. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of PPE are capitalised. Subsequent costs/replacement 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 the replaced part is derecognised.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of PPE are reviewed on a regular basis and changes in estimates, when relevant, are accounted for on a prospective basis.

d. Income recognition

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, balances with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

f. Share capital

Equity shares issued to shareholders are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

Cost for issuance of equity instruments:

The cost in issuing or acquiring Company's own equity instruments includes registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties. These costs are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

g. Income tax

Current tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset 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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

h. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of profit or loss.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

i. Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

j. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Company.

k. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from the past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

l. Earnings per share (EPS)

The Company presents the basic and diluted EPS data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS for the effects of all the equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares (which includes the various stock options granted to employees).

m. Rounding of amounts:

Amounts disclosed in the financial statements are presented in INR in lakhs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated.

2.5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures including contingent liabilities as at the reporting date. However, 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.

2.5.1 Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

i. Ind AS 116 – Leases

In determining whether revenue contract (power purchase agreement) with customer especially when entire contractual capacity of one project (solar / wind project) is committed to one customer, management exercises judgement in concluding whether contract contains lease. Management takes into consideration who is responsible for design of the project and who has right to direct the use of solar plant.

ii. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Determining whether property, plant and equipment are impaired 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 property, plant and equipment. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to expected demand, expected tariff rates for electricity, discount rate and electricity market scenario, based on past trends and the current and likely future state of the industry etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management. Any reasonable possible change in the underlying assumptions would not lead to a material change to the amount of impairment.

iii. Borrowing costs

Significant management judgement is involved in determining whether in assessing whether the asset (solar/wind projects) is a qualifying asset using the factors such as period of time to get ready, nature of activities necessary and industry practice. The construction of solar/wind projects involves a period ranging from 6 months to 10 months.

2.5.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty 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. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, 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. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget over the useful life of assets as approved by the Management and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows. The estimates involved includes long term debt cost, cost of equity and long term debt equity ratio.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected loss rates and timing of cash flows. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

iii. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company determines, based on independent technical assessment, the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation and amortisation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation and amortisation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

iv. Deferred taxes

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether the realization of future tax benefits is sufficiently probable to recognize deferred tax assets. This assessment requires the use of significant estimates with respect to assessment of future taxable income. The recorded amount of total deferred tax assets could change if estimates of projected future taxable income or if changes in current tax regulations are enacted.

v. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies

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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

3 (a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Land Freehold	Plant and Machinery	Building	Furniture and Fixture	Computer	Roads	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Gross carrying amount:								
As at May 25, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	149.83	-	-	-	-	-	149.83	34,364.79
Deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**149.83**	-	-	-	-	-	**149.83**	**34,364.79**
Additions	-	38,204.99	134.89	2.93	1.43	82.00	38,426.24	4,061.45
Deduction / transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,426.24
As at March 31, 2024	**149.83**	**38,204.99**	**134.89**	**2.93**	**1.43**	**82.00**	**38,576.07**	-
Accumulated Depreciation								
As at May 25, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For the year	-	1,174.75	10.97	0.29	0.36	18.86	1,205.23	
Deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	**1,174.75**	**10.97**	**0.29**	**0.36**	**18.86**	**1,205.23**	-
Net carrying amount:								
As at March 31, 2024	**149.83**	**37,030.24**	**123.92**	**2.64**	**1.07**	**63.14**	**37,370.84**	-
As at March 31, 2023	**149.83**	-	-	-	-	-	**149.83**	**34,364.79**

See note 16 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company

(b) Ageing of capital work-in-progress

Particulars/ Projects	As at March 31, 2023				
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress					
40 MV Solar project	34,364.79	-	-	-	34,364.79
Sub-total	**34,364.79**	-	-	-	**34,364.79**

Capital work-in-progress balances pertained to overdue project and was completed and capitalised in June 2023.

Capitalization of expenses

During the period, the Company has capitalized the following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of Property, plant and equipment / Capital work-in-progress. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net off amounts capitalized.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Reimbursement of salaries and wages	31.06	348.69
Interest and reimbursement of Interest expenses*	599.47	456.50
Depreciation and reimbursement of depreciation*	10.03	51.95
Reimbursement of Others Expenses	2.31	55.17
Total	**642.87**	**912.31**

* Reimbursement of interest and depreciation relates to expenses pertaining to rental property for which right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been recognised.

3(b) Right- of- use assets

Particulars	Land Freehold	Total
Gross Block		
As at May 25, 2022	-	-
Additions*	1,309.88	1,309.88
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**1,309.88**	**1,309.88**
Additions	7.28	7.28
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**1,317.16**	**1,317.16**
Depreciation		
As at May 25, 2022	-	-
Charge for the period	17.90	17.90
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**17.90**	**17.90**
Changes for the year	42.60	42.60
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**60.50**	**60.50**
Net Block		
As at March 31, 2024	**1,256.66**	**1,256.66**
As at March 31, 2023	**1,291.98**	**1,291.98**

*Includes initial direct costs incurred by the lessee amounting to Rs 583.23 lakhs

The Company has taken land on lease which has been accounted in accordance with Ind AS 116-Leases under right of use assets. Refer note 27 for further disclosure on leases.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

4 Other Financial Assets (Non-current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security deposits	0.19	-
Bank deposits with maturity of more than twelve months*	-	75.00
Total	**0.19**	**75.00**

* Held as lien against bank guarantee given

5 Deferred tax assets (net)

Deferred tax assets amounting to Rs. 20.91 lakhs have not been recognised in respect of following items, because it is not probable that future profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets		
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	2,462.34	-
Lease Liabilities	117.23	107.56
Other	27.21	-
	2,606.79	**107.56**
Less: Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	(2,390.93)	-
Right-of-use of assets	(215.64)	(107.56)
Others	(0.21)	-
	(2,606.79)	**(107.56)**
Net Deferred Tax Assets	-	-

The Company has tax losses of Rs. 589.58 lakhs (March 31, 2023: Rs. 121.93 lakhs) that are available for offsetting for future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profits elsewhere in the Company and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future. If the Company was able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, the profit for the year would increase by Rs. 101.17 lakhs (March 31, 2023: Rs. 20.91 lakhs).

Particulars	Expiry date (Year Ending March 31)	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
		Amount	Tax Impact	Amount	Tax Impact
Tax Losses	NA	-	-	121.93	20.91
Unabsorbed depreciation	No Expiry period	589.58	101.17	-	-
Total		**589.58**	**101.17**	**121.93**	**20.91**

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit or Loss is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Loss before tax	**(838.39)**	**(170.87)**
Income tax rate	17.16%	17.16%
Expected tax expense / (credit)	(143.87)	(29.32)
Deferred tax assets not recognised on losses	143.87	29.32
Total tax expense / (credit)	-	-

6 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening balance	4.90	-
Add: Taxes paid during the year/ period	3.29	4.90
Less: Amount received during the year	(4.90)	-
Total	**3.29**	**4.90**

7 Other assets (non-current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Capital advances	-	9.03
Prepaid Expenses	38.23	40.36
Total	**38.23**	**49.39**

There were no advances due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a member.

8 Current Investment

Particulars	Number of units		Amount	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Investment at fair value through Profit and Loss				
Investments in Mutual Funds:				
DSP Liquidity Fund Growth - Regular	2,596	-	88.71	-
HSBC Liquid Fund - Growth - Regular	2,751	-	65.65	-
Total current investments	**5,347**	**-**	**154.36**	**-**
Aggregate value of quoted investments and market value thereof			-	-
Aggregate value of unquoted investments			154.36	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments			-	-

9 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade Receivables		
-Unbilled*	645.99	-
-Billed	0.54	-
Total	**646.53**	**-**
Break-up for security details:		
Secured considered good	-	-
Unsecured considered good	646.53	-
Trade receivable which have a significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	646.53	**-**
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total	**646.53**	**-**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

No trade or other receivables are due from directors or officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

*The receivables are unbilled because the Company has not yet issued an invoice; however, the balance has been included under trade receivables (as opposed to contract assets) because it is an unconditional right to consideration.

Trade Receivables ageing:

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars/ Projects	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables- considered good	645.99	-	0.54	-	-	-	-	646.53
Total	**645.99**	**-**	**0.54**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**646.53**

10 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	242.48	5,262.70
- in deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	4,300.00
Total	**242.48**	**9,562.70**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

11 Other bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	38.90	-
Total	**38.90**	**-**

12 Other financial assets (current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security Deposit	125.00	-
Interest accrued but not due	1.81	4.75
Total	**126.81**	**4.75**

13 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured considered good		
Advances to supplier*	24.60	-
Balances with government authorities	-	0.27
Prepaid expenses	11.79	28.58
Others	0.90	0.60
Total	**37.29**	**29.45**

*There were no advances due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a member.

14 Share Capital

(a) Authorized share Capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount ₹ in Lakhs
As at May 25, 2022	**-**	**-**
Increase during the period	100,000,000	10,000.00
As at March 31 2023	**100,000,000**	**10,000.00**
Increase during the year	-	
As at March 31, 2024	**100,000,000**	**10,000.00**

b. Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital

Particulars	No. of shares	
Equity share of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at May 25, 2022	**-**	**-**
Changes during the period	99,809,000	9,980.90
As at March 31 2023	**99,809,000**	**9,980.90**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**99,809,000**	**9,980.90**

c. Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors of the Company is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

d. Equity shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Holding company				
First Energy Private Limited	73,849,999	7,385.00	73,850,000	7,385.00
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each				

e. Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) First Energy Private Limited, India		
% Holding	73.99%	73.99%
No. of shares	73,849,999	73,850,000
(ii) MRF Limited		
% Holding	7.78%	7.78%
No. of shares	7,761,000	7,761,000
(iii) Garden Silk Mills Private Limited		
% Holding	6.03%	6.03%
No. of shares	6,030,000	6,030,000

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

f. Shares held by promoters at the end of the period

Name of Promoter	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		% of change during the year
	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	
First Energy Private Limited, India	73,849,999	73.99%	73,850,000	73.99%	0.00%

15 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Retained earnings		
Opening Balance	(267.16)	-
Add : Loss for the year	(838.39)	(170.87)
	(1,105.55)	**(170.87)**
Cost related to issue of Own Equity Instruments	-	(96.29)
Total	**(1,105.55)**	**(267.16)**

16: Borrowings

(a) Non-current borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured loans from Bank		
Indian rupee loans from bank*	29,150.42	25,227.91
Less: Current maturities of long-term debts	712.00	178.00
(included in current borrowings)		
	28,438.42	25,049.91
Unsecured Loan		
From holding company	836.34	-
Total	**29,274.76**	**25,049.91**

* After considering unamortised expense of Rs. 171.58 lakhs (PY Rs. 272.09 lakhs)

Aggregate secured borrowings	28,438.42	25,049.91
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	836.34	-

Loans are measured at amortised cost.

Details	Maturity date	Terms of payment	Interest rate	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Loan from Bank of Maharashtra	March 31, 2043	Repayable in 77 structured quarterly installments from March 31, 2024	9.40% (3M MCLR p.a + 0.70% p.a)	29,150.42	25,227.91
Loan from holding company	September 30, 2026	Repayable on maturity date	8.60%	836.34	-

Details of security

Indian rupee loans from banks is secured by way of charge on all present and future moveable and immovable assets including plant & machinery, machinery spares, tools, spare and accessories, project documents and on all current assets of the Company (present and future) including but not limited to book debts, operating cash flows, intangible assets including goodwill and uncalled capital, intellectual property, both present and future, receivables, commission, revenues of whatsoever nature and when arising and pledge of 30% of shares of the Company held by the Holding Company.

(b) Current borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured loans		
Current maturities of long term borrowings from bank	712.00	178.00
Unsecured loans		
Buyers' line of credit	-	7,927.88
Total	**712.00**	**8,105.88**
Aggregate secured borrowings	712.00	178.00
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	-	7,927.88

Particulars	Maturity date	Terms of payment	Interest rate	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Buyers' line of credit	NA	Repayable within 90 days from date of shipment	8.00% to 8.20%	-	7,927.88

During the year, the Company has used all the borrowings for specific purpose for which they have been obtained.

Net debt reconciliation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Borrowings	(29,986.76)	(33,155.79)
Lease Liabilities	(683.17)	(626.79)
Interest accrued	(265.13)	(71.61)
Cash and cash equivalent	242.48	9,562.70
Other bank balance	38.90	-
Net debt	**(30,653.68)**	**(24,291.49)**

Particulars	Other assets		Liabilities from financing activities		Total
	Cash and bank balance	Other Bank Balances	Borrowings	Lease Liabilities	
Net debt as at May 25, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Addition to leases	-	-	-	(726.65)	(726.65)
Cash flows	9,562.70	-	(33,155.79)	99.86	(23,493.23)
Interest capitalized	-	-	(435.41)	(21.09)	(456.50)
Interest paid	-	-	363.80	21.09	384.89
Net debt as at March 31, 2023	**9,562.70**	**-**	**(33,227.40)**	**(626.79)**	**(24,291.49)**
Additions of lease	-	-	-	(7.28)	(7.28)
Cash flows	9,320.22)	38.90	3,169.03	9.49	(6,102.80)
Interest capitalized	-	-	(587.33)	(12.14)	(599.47)
Interest expenses	-	-	(2,245.39)	(46.45)	(2,291.84)
Interest paid	-	-	2,639.20	-	2,639.20
Net debt as at March 31, 2024	**242.48**	**38.90**	**(30,251.89)**	**(683.17)**	**(30,653.68)**

17 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	9.43	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
i) Related parties	15.83	181.14
ii) Others	26.92	-
Total	**52.18**	**181.14**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Ageing schedule for trade payable
As at March 31, 2024

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	
Undisputed trade payables:							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	9.35	-	0.08	-	-	-	9.43
(ii) Others	42.75	-	-	-	-	-	42.75
Total	**52.10**	**-**	**0.08**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**52.18**

Ageing schedule for trade payable
As at March 31, 2023

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	
Undisputed trade payables:							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	181.14	-	-	-	-	-	181.14
Total	**181.14**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**181.14**

18 Other financial liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Payable for property, plant and equipment	26.28	1,703.53
Interest accrued but not due on loans	265.13	71.61
Others	1.55	-
Total	**292.96**	**1,775.14**

19 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory dues and other liabilities	25.16	80.19
Total	**25.16**	**80.19**

20 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	May 25, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Revenue from Power Supply	2,835.94	-
Total	**2,835.94**	**-**

Disclosure pursuant to IND AS 115: Revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	May 25, 2022 to March 31, 2023
i) Revenue by category of contracts:		
Over a period of time basis	2,835.94	-
At a point in time basis	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**2,835.94**	**-**
ii) Revenue by geographical market:		
Within India	2,835.94	-
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**2,835.94**	**-**

iii) Reconciliation between revenue recognised in Statement of profit and loss and contract price

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	May 25, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Contract price	**2,875.80**	**-**
Adjustments for:		
Customer Claims	(39.86)	-
Total Revenue recognised	**2,835.94**	**-**

iv) Remaining performance obligations:

The Company applies practical expedient included in para 121 of Ind AS 115 and does not disclose information about its remaining performance obligations for contracts where the entity has a right to consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed till date.

21 Other Income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	May 25, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	14.28	
Net Gain on Mutual Fund measured at fair value through profit or loss	9.30	-
Interest on Income Tax refund	0.43	-
Net reversal of corporate overhead allocation*	115.97	-
Miscellaneous income	0.25	-
Total	**140.23**	**46.36**

*During the year, the Holding Company has revised the method of charging common expenditure to its subsidiaries including for the amount already charged during the previous year ended March 31, 2023 and the three months ended June 30, 2023. This resulted in savings of Rs. 153.09 lakhs. Amount disclosed is after net off expenses charged during the year.

22 Finance Costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	May 25, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2,832.72	435.41
Interest on lease liability	58.59	21.09
Less: Capitalized during the year	(599.47)	(456.50)
Total	**2,291.84**	**-**

Since the borrowings were specifically for the purpose of obtaining and construction of qualifying assets, borrowing cost has been capitalised at actual.

23 Depreciation Expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	May 25, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,205.23	-
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	42.60	17.90
Less: Capitalized during the year	(6.27)	(17.90)
Total	**1,241.56**	**-**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

24 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	May 25, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Operation & Maintenance Charges	109.13	-
Advertisement and publicity	0.20	1.77
Rates and taxes	17.10	27.83
Insurance	48.03	-
Travelling and conveyance	23.09	-
Communication expenses	2.68	-
Printing and stationery	0.12	-
Legal and professional fees	62.29	1.63
Auditor's remuneration (Refer note below)	2.95	1.50
Directors Sitting Fees	3.30	2.10
Miscellaneous expenses	12.27	1.26
Corporate Overhead allocation	-	181.14
Total	**281.16**	**217.23**

The Company does not meet the criteria specified in subsection (1) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Rules, 2014. Therefore, it is not required to incur any expenditure on account of CSR activities during the current and previous year.

Note: Auditor's remuneration

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	May 25, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Statutory Audit Fees (including GST)	2.95	1.50
Total	**2.95**	**1.50**

25 Loss per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	May 25, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Net Loss attributable to the Equity shareholders of the Company	(838.39)	(170.87)
Weighted average number of Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	99,809,000	39,266,870
Basic and Diluted Loss per share	**(0.84)**	**(0.44)**

26 Contingent Liabilities and commitments

There are no liabilities of contingent nature.

Capital and other commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for is Rs. NIL (March 31, 2023: 2,477.87 Lakhs)

27 Leasing Arrangements

Company as lessee

The Company has taken land on leases for a tenure of 29 years. There are no variable lease payments and residual value guarantees for these leases.

Carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
At the beginning of the year	626.79	-
Additions	7.28	726.65
Accretion of interest	58.59	21.09
Payments made	(9.49)	(120.95)
As at end of the year	**683.17**	**626.79**
Current portion of lease liabilities	37.82	8.88
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	645.35	617.91
Total	**683.17**	**626.79**

Details of amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	42.60	17.90
Interest expense on lease liabilities	58.59	21.09
Less: Capitalised during the year	(18.41)	(38.99)
Total amount recognised in statement of profit or loss	**82.78**	**-**

The total cash outflow for leases for the year was Rs. 9.49 Lakhs (March 31, 2023 was Rs. 120.95 Lakhs).

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the company's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the company's and not by the respective lessor.

28 Related party disclosures

A Immediate Holding Company

First Energy Private Limited

B Ultimate Holding Company

RDA Holding Private Limited

C Intermediate Holding Company

Thermax Limited (most senior parent that produces consolidated financial statements for public use)

D Key Management Personnel:

1. Mr. Ravi Damaraju - Director
2. Mr. Sandeep Mandke - Director
3. Mr. Mitish Somani - Director (till April 5, 2024.)
4. Mr. Anjali Lothe - Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f. February 1, 2023)
5. Ms. Veda Pathak - Company Secretary
6. Mr. Sanjay Parande - Independent Director (w.e.f. December 23, 2022)
7. Mr. Ashok Joshi - Independent Director (w.e.f. December 23, 2022)
8. Mr. Omkar Sheth - Chief Financial Officer (CFO) (w.e.f. February 1, 2023 upto January 31, 2024)*

E Transactions with Related parties:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	May 25, 2022 to March 31, 2023
(a) Transactions during the year		
With Immediate Holding Company		
First Energy Private Limited		
Subscription for equity shares by holding company	-	7,385.00
Reimbursement of expenses paid (inclusive of Reimbursement of Capital expenditure)	49.94	634.16
Interest on loans	40.64	279.53
Reversal of corporate overhead (net)	115.97	-
Loan taken	836.34	16,400.00
Loan repaid	-	16,400.00
Key Management Personnel Compensation		
Short term employee benefits (Director sitting fees)	3.30	2.10

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

F Outstanding balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances as at the year end		
Immediate Holding Company		
First Energy Private Limited		
Trade payables	15.83	181.14
Payable for property, plant and equipment	-	183.62
Interest on unsecured loan	36.58	-
Unsecured Loans	836.34	-

G Terms and conditions

All outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free except for borrowings and payable in cash. For details of interest on borrowings, refer note 16.

The transactions entered with related parties are at arm's length basis.

* As per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, the new CFO can be appointed within a period of six months from the date of creation of casual vacancy. Accordingly, the Company is required to appoint new CFO till July 31, 2024.

29 Segment information

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and applies the resources to whole of the Company's business viz. "Producer of power through renewable energy source". Hence, the Company does not have any reportable segment as per IND AS-108 "Operating Segments".

30 I. Fair value measurements

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade payables	52.18	181.14
Lease liabilities	683.17	626.79
Borrowings	29,986.76	33,155.79
Other liabilities	292.96	1,775.14
Total	**31,015.07**	**35,738.86**
Current liabilities	1,094.96	10,071.04
Non current liabilities	29,920.11	25,667.82
Total	**31,015.07**	**35,738.86**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Break-up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade receivables	646.53	-
Other financial assets	127.00	79.75
Cash and cash equivalents	242.48	9,562.70
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	38.90	-
Total	**1,054.91**	**9,642.45**
Current assets	1,054.72	9,567.45
Non-current assets	0.19	75.00
Total	**1,054.91**	**9,642.45**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Break-up of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Financial assets		
Investments		
Mutual funds	154.36	-
Total financial assets (Current)	**154.36**	**-**

Fair value of market linked mutual funds is determined using Net Asset Value (NAV) report issued by mutual fund house.

II. Fair value hierarchy

Particulars	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments				
Mutual funds	March 31, 2024	-	154.36	-

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The Fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

31 Analytical ratios

S.No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	For the Year ended March 31, 2024	For the Year ended March 31, 2023	Variance	Reasons for variance of more than 25%
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.11	0.95	18%	Not Applicable
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders' Equity	3.38	3.41	-1%	Not Applicable
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service (Net Profit before taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.)	Debt Service (Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments)	0.25	(0.80)	-131%	Refer Note (i)
4	Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	-9.02%	-1.76%	413%	Refer Note (i)
5	Return on investment	Earning before interest and taxes	Total assets	3.64%	-0.38%	-1070%	Refer Note (i)
6	Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	3.74%	-0.40%	-1038%	Refer Note (i)
7	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Revenue	-29.56%	Not applicable	Not applicable	Refer Note (ii)
8	Trade Receivables turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Average Trade Receivable	8.77	Not applicable	Not applicable	Refer Note (ii)
9	Trade payables turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	10.78	1.20	799%	Refer Note (i)
10	Net capital turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Working Capital	22.46	Not applicable	Not applicable	Refer Note (ii)

Working Capital = Current assets less Current liabilities

Capital employed = Tangible Net worth + total debt

Average = (Opening + Closing)/2

Note:

(i) Considering the Company completed construction of renewable plant and has started generating power during the year, there are significant transactions incurred during the year resulting in increase in expenses, revenue, trade receivables. Whereas, payments made to outstanding capital creditors resulted in reduction in cash and bank balances and payables.

(ii) As no sales during the previous period, sales and purchases were NIL. Thus, Comparative period ratios are not calculated wherever Sales and purchases amounts are considered for calculation.

32 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents are derived directly from its operations. The Company also holds investments measured at fair value through profit and loss account

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles. The Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

I Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, price risk.

The management of the Company has implemented a risk management system that is monitored by the Board of Directors. Market risk is managed on the basis of pre-determined asset allocations across various asset categories, a continuous appraisal of market conditions and trends and management's estimate of long and short term changes in fair value.

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

a 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 exposure of the Company's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Variable rate borrowings	29,150.42	25,227.91

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's loss before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	March 31, 2024
Interest rates - Increase by 50 basis points	(116.04)
Interest rates - Decrease by 50 basis points	116.04

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Impact due to sensitivity of interest rate is not calculated for comparative period, because the Company's loss before tax was not affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as borrowing was towards acquiring a qualifying asset and the related interest was capitalised according to IND AS 23.

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and relevant assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company has not entered into any foreign currency transaction during the current year and comparative period and hence not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

c Price risk

The Company's investments are susceptible to market risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. These securities are unquoted. The Company manages the price risk through placing limits on individual and total equity/ mutual fund investments. Reports on the investment portfolio are submitted to the management on a regular basis. The Company is not currently exposed significantly to such risks.

II Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits and risk of potential default based on defined credit risk parameters. An impairment analysis is performed based on expected credit loss model at each reporting date. The calculation is based on losses as per historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in notes below. There is no charge of impairment to Statement of profit and loss.

Expected credit loss for trade receivable under simplified approach

Trade receivables	As at March 31, 2024		
	Gross	Expected loss rate	Expected loss allowance
Unbilled	645.99	0%	-
Outstanding for following periods from the due date			
Not due	-	0%	-
Less than 6 months	0.54	0%	-
Total	**646.53**	**0%**	**-**

Expected credit loss for

Balances with Banks

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Parent Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties to mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. Identified impairment loss for these assets is immaterial.

Other financial assets carried at amortised cost

Company's exposure to other financial asset includes security deposits which is considered to be low risk. No loss allowance is required to be recognised for the same.

III Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows on a on-going basis. The Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting future cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these and monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal requirements.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below summarises the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity profile based on contractual undiscounted payments:

March 31, 2024

Particulars	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non-derivative					
Borrowings	-	712.00	2,620.34	2,792.00	24,034.00
Lease liabilities	-	37.82	118.98	124.40	1,812.72
Payable for property, plant and equipment	-	26.28	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	52.18	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	266.68	-	-	-

March 31, 2023

Particulars	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non-derivative					
Borrowings	-	8,105.88	1,456.00	2,376.00	21,490.00
Lease liabilities	-	8.88	95.68	119.15	1,859.78
Payable for property, plant and equipment	-	1,703.23	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	181.14	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	71.91	-	-	-

33 Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise long term shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through borrowings, equity and operating cash flows generated. Capital represents equity attributable to equity holders of the Company.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Borrowings	29,986.76	33,155.79
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (includes other bank balances)	281.38	9,562.70
Net debt	**29,705.38**	**23,593.09**
Equity	8,875.35	9,713.74
Net Debt to Equity	**3.35**	**2.43**

Net debt to equity has increased in current year on account decrease in cash and cash equivalent mainly on account of investing activities undertaken during the year.

Loan Covenants

Under the terms of the borrowing facilities, the Company is required to comply with the following financial covenants:

(a) Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio should not be less than 1.24:1

(b) Debt Service coverage ratio to be not less than 1.25

(c) Interest Coverage Ratio does not fall below 1.5:1

(d) Total outside liability/ Tangible Net Worth should not be more than 4:1

The financial covenant shall be tested based on the audited financial statements every year from first full year of commercial operation. Accordingly, these covenants will be tested from the next year.

34. Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

Based on the information available with the Company, none of the vendors fall under the definition of micro, small and medium enterprises.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount dues to micro and small enterprises	9.43	-
- Interest due thereon	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	7.12	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	0.13	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.13	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	0.13	-

35 Other Statutory Information

(i) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(iii) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current year and comparative period.

(iv) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current year or comparative period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(v) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(vi) The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

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

(viii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

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

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

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries)

or

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

36 With effect from August 5, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has amended the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, relating to maintenance of electronic books of account and other relevant books and papers. Pursuant to this amendment, the Company is required to maintain the books of account which are accessible in India at all times and their backup is to be kept on servers located in India on a daily basis.

The Company has a process to take daily back-up of books of account maintained in electronic mode and along with the logs of the back-up of such books of account. However, the backup of certain books and records maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India on daily basis. The Company will take appropriate measures to comply with regulations.

The primary accounting software used for maintaining its books of account 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 no audit trail has been enabled at

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

the database level to log any direct data changes. Further, for certain accounting software used for maintaining its books of account, the accounting software doesn't have feature of recording audit trail.

37. The Company was incorporated on May 25, 2022. Therefore, comparative amounts are for the period May 25, 2022 to March 31, 2023.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 3 Private Limited

Sandeep Mandke
Director
DIN : 09619581

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Anjali Lothe
Chief Executive Officer

Veda Pathak
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of First Energy 4 Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of First Energy 4 Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

   - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

9. 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.

10. 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

11. 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 B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

12. 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 relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books except that the backup of certain books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis and the matters stated in paragraph 12(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("the Rules").

    (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

    (f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 12(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 12(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.

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

    (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Rules, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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

        ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2024, under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024.

        iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.

        iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 33(viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;

        (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 33(viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

        (c) Based on such audit procedures that we 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

        v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

        vi. 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 which has operated through out the year except that no audit trail has been enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. Further, for the said accounting software other than the aforesaid database, we did not notice any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. With respect to other accounting software which doesn't have feature of recording audit trail, for which no adequate evidence of necessary controls and documentation regarding whether audit trail feature is enabled is available, the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail operated throughout the year for all transactions or whether there was any instance of the audit trail feature been tampered with does not arise.

13. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are applicable to the Company. However, the Company has not paid/ provided any managerial remuneration during the year.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN : 24134593BKFJDA7117
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 12(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of First Energy 4 Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of First Energy 4 Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 ("the Guidance Note") 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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 issued by ICAI.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN : 24134593BKFJDA7117
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

First Energy 4 Private Limited

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of First Energy 4 Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and furnished by the Company, and the books of account and records examined by us during the course of our audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The Company is in the business of generating power from renewable energy source and, consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. a) The Company has made investments in 9 mutual fund schemes. The Company has not granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, accordingly to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b),(iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) In respect of the aforesaid investments, the terms and conditions under which such investments were made are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) The Company has not granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products/services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) In our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of income tax though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

(b) 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.

(c) In our opinion, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. (Also, refer Note 13 to the financial statements).

(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 the Company has utilised funds raised on short-term basis aggregating Rs 200.17 lakhs for long-term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has made a private placement of shares during the year, in compliance with the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Act. The funds raised have been used for the purpose for which funds were raised.

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 practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Act.

xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has one CICs as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 67.90 lakhs in the financial year and of Rs. 51.23 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

xx. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN : 24134593BKFJDA7117
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

First Energy 4 Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs , except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	26,359.77	-
Capital work-in-progress	3	-	113.61
Financial assets			
(a) Other financial assets	4(a)	-	262.50
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	-
Income tax assets (net)	6	3.80	0.32
Other non-current assets	7(a)	9.06	10,936.20
Total non-current assets		**26,372.63**	**11,312.63**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(a) Investments	8	1,692.99	-
(b) Trade receivables	9	265.33	-
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	10	261.54	1,245.67
(d) Other financial assets	4(b)	263.26	11.16
Other current assets	7(b)	39.52	-
Total current assets		**2,522.64**	**1,256.83**
Total Assets		**28,895.27**	**12,569.46**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	6,855.00	1.00
Other equity	12	(744.39)	(51.23)
Total Equity		**6,110.61**	**(50.23)**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	13(a)	19,841.91	-
Total non-current liabilities		**19,841.91**	**-**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	13(b)	389.94	12,357.50
(b) Trade payables			
i) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	14	6.02	-
ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	14	301.85	44.40
(c) Other financial liabilities	15	1,560.86	163.60
Other current liabilities	16	684.08	54.19
Total current liabilities		**2,942.75**	**12,619.69**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**28,895.27**	**12,569.46**

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No	For the Year ended March 31, 2024	December 07, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations	17	1,061.63	-
Other income	18	359.48	-
Total Income		**1,421.11**	**-**
Expenses			
Finance costs	19	943.91	-
Depreciation expense	20	588.93	-
Other expenses	21	514.59	44.39
Total Expenses		**2,047.43**	**44.39**
Loss before tax		**(626.32)**	**(44.39)**
Tax expense		**-**	**6.84**
Current tax	6	-	6.84
Loss for the year/ period		**(626.32)**	**(51.23)**
Other comprehensive income		-	
Total comprehensive loss for the year/ period		**(626.32)**	**(51.23)**
Loss per equity share			
Basic & Diluted [nominal value per share Rs 10]	22	**(1.01)**	**(512.27)**

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 4 Private Limited

Sandeep Deshpande
Director
DIN: 09748806

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Abhishek Agrawal
Chief Executive Officer

Meghna Supekar
Chief Financial Officer

Sourabh Sonawane
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 07, 2022 to March 31, 2023
A)	**Cash flows used in operating activities**		
	Loss before tax	(626.32)	(44.39)
	Adjustments for		
	Depreciation expense	588.93	-
	Finance costs	943.91	-
	Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	(6.64)	-
	Gain on mutual fund measured at fair value through profit or loss	(30.51)	-
	Working capital adjustments		
	(Increase) in trade receivable	(265.33)	-
	(Increase) in other financial assets	-	(262.50)
	(Increase) in other assets	(48.58)	-
	Increase in trade payables	263.47	44.40
	Increase in other liabilities	629.89	54.19
	Increase in other financial liabilities	1.82	-
	Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**1,450.64**	**(208.30)**
	Income taxes paid	(3.48)	(7.16)
	Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**1,447.16**	**(215.46)**
B)	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Payment for property, plant and equipment	(14,003.30)	(10,879.18)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	127.42	-
	Investment in mutual funds	(3,534.82)	-
	Fixed deposits placed with Banks	(100.00)	-
	Redemption of fixed deposits	100.00	-
	Proceeds from sale of mutual funds	1,872.34	-
	Interest income received	17.04	-
	Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(15,521.32)**	**(10,879.18)**
C)	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from borrowings	33,560.00	12,357.50
	Repayment of borrowings	(25,547.50)	-
	Transaction cost for availing borrowings	(138.15)	-
	Proceeds from issue of equity shares	6,854.00	1.00
	Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	(66.84)	-
	Interest paid on borrowing	(940.48)	-
	Interest paid capitalised	(631.00)	(18.19)
	Net cash flows from financing activities	**13,090.03**	**12,340.31**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(984.13)**	**1,245.67**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year/period	1,245.67	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year/period	**261.54**	**1,245.67**

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalent (refer note no 10)	261.54	1,245.67
Balances as per statement of cash flows	**261.54**	**1,245.67**

Notes:

i) Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" in accordance with 'IND AS 7: Statement of Cash Flows'.

ii) Refer Note 13(b) for Net debt reconciliation

The above Statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
As per our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 4 Private Limited

Sandeep Deshpande
Director
DIN: 09748806

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Abhishek Agrawal
Chief Executive Officer

Meghna Supekar
Chief Financial Officer

Sourabh Sonawane
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

First Energy 4 Private Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs , except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
As at December 07, 2022	**-**
Issued during the period	1.00
As at March 31, 2023	**1.00**
Issued during the year	6,854.00
As at March 31, 2024	**6,855.00**

B Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
As at December 07, 2022	-	-
Loss for the period	(51.23)	(51.23)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**(51.23)**	**(51.23)**
As at March 31, 2023	**(51.23)**	**(51.23)**
Loss for the year	(626.32)	(626.32)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**(626.32)**	**(626.32)**
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	(66.84)	(66.84)
As at March 31, 2024	**(744.39)**	**(744.39)**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 4 Private Limited

Sandeep Deshpande
Director
DIN: 09748806

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Abhishek Agrawal
Chief Executive Officer

Meghna Supekar
Chief Financial Officer

Sourabh Sonawane
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

1. Corporate information

First Energy 4 Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on December 7, 2022 under the provisions of Indian Companies Act, 2013 is a subsidiary of First Energy Private Limited. The Company is primarily engaged in the business as a producer and distributor of solar power.

The address of the Company's registered office is 6th Floor, Office No 601, Cello Platina, FC Road, Shivaji Nagar, Pune, Maharashtra – 411005. The Board of Directors have authorized to issue these financial statements on May 2, 2024. The CIN of the Company is U40100PN2022PTC216736.

2. Basis of preparation and summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1. Basis of preparation and measurement

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the act.

(b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention except certain financial assets measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2. New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective 1 April 2023:

- Disclosure of accounting policies - amendments to Ind AS 1
- Definition of accounting estimates - amendments to Ind AS 8
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - amendments to Ind AS 12

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

a. Revenue recognition

Revenue from Contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at the amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue is recognized when it has approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Revenue from Sale of power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised at transaction price and over time for each unit of electricity delivered at the contracted rate. Revenue recognized includes amounts billed to consumers on the basis of recording of consumption of energy by installed meters based on the applicable tariff agreed in purchase power agreement, which are recognized considering past trends of approval, management's probability estimate and when no significant uncertainty exists in such determination.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company updates the estimated transaction price to represent the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period and the changes in circumstances during the reporting period. The Company accounts for such changes in the transaction price (including claims). Consideration / claim payable to a customer includes cash amounts that an entity pays to the customer. The Company accounts for consideration payable to a customer as a reduction of the transaction price and, therefore, of revenue unless the payment to the customer is in exchange for a distinct good or service that the customer transfers to the entity. The consideration payable to a customer includes a variable amount.

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 the consideration is due). Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

b. Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

The estimated useful life is supported by independent assessment, the useful lives of certain classes of assets. The following useful lives are adopted by the management:

Asset category	Company's estimate of useful life (years)	Useful life as prescribed under Schedule II (years)
Plant and equipment	10 to 25	10 to 15
Building	30	3 to 30
Furniture and fixtures	10	10
Computers	3	3
Roads	3	3
Office equipment	5	5

c. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs pertaining to qualifying assets are presented as part of financing activities in statement of cash flows.

2.4. Summary of other accounting policies

a. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

All financial assets (excluding trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component) are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Profit and Loss, transactions costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset . For all subsequent measurements, financial assets are classified in following categories by the Company:

i. Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs/ income in the Statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

ii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI.

iii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI is classified as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

iv. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss and credit risk exposure on the financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortized costs e.g. loans, deposits, trade receivables, contractual receivables and bank balances. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment allowance based on 12-month. The Company considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries of the customer and the countries where it operates.

ECL impairment allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of profit and loss under the head 'other expenses'. ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, redemption liability, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as fair value through profit and loss or at amortized cost.

All changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as FVTPL is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Amortised cost category is applicable to loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. After initial recognition the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or cost that are integral part on EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires when an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

b. Fair value measurement

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For 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.

c. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of PPE are capitalised. Subsequent costs/replacement 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 the replaced part is derecognised.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of PPE are reviewed on a regular basis and changes in estimates, when relevant, are accounted for on a prospective basis.

d. Income recognition

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, balances with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

f. Share capital

Equity shares issued to shareholders are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

Cost for issuance of equity instruments:

The cost in issuing or acquiring Company's own equity instruments includes registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties. These costs are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

g. Income tax

Current tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset 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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

h. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of profit or loss.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

i. Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

j. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Company.

k. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from the past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

l. Earnings per share (EPS)

The Company presents the basic and diluted EPS data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS for the effects of all the equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares (which includes the various stock options granted to employees).

m. Rounding of amounts:

Amounts disclosed in the financial statements are presented in INR in lakhs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated.

2.5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures including contingent liabilities as at the reporting date. However, 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.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Determining whether property, plant and equipment are impaired 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 property, plant and equipment. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to expected demand, expected tariff rates for electricity, discount rate and electricity market scenario, based on past trends and the current and likely future state of the industry etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management. Any reasonable possible change in the underlying assumptions would not lead to a material change to the amount of impairment.

ii. Borrowing costs

Significant management judgement is involved in determining whether in assessing whether the asset (solar/wind projects) is a qualifying asset using the factors such as period of time to get ready, nature of activities necessary and industry practice. The construction of solar/wind projects involves a period ranging from 6 months to 10 months.

2.5.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty 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. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, 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. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget over the useful life of assets as approved by the Management and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows. The estimates involved includes long term debt cost, cost of equity and long term debt equity ratio.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected loss rates and timing of cash flows. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

iii. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company determines, based on independent technical assessment, the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation and amortisation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation and amortisation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

iv. Deferred taxes

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether the realization of future tax benefits is sufficiently probable to recognize deferred tax assets. This assessment requires the use of significant estimates with respect to assessment of future taxable income. The recorded amount of total deferred tax assets could change if estimates of projected future taxable income or if changes in current tax regulations are enacted.

v. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies

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.

3 (a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Building	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Roads	Furniture	Computer	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Gross carrying amount:									
As at December 07, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113.61
Deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**113.61**
Additions	385.23	386.69	26,077.14	5.60	214.11	7.00	0.35	27,076.12	26,962.51
Deduction/Transfer	(127.42)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(127.42)	27,076.12
As at March 31, 2024	**257.81**	**386.69**	**26,077.14**	**5.60**	**214.11**	**7.00**	**0.35**	**26,948.70**	**-**
Accumulated Depreciation									
As at December 07, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
For the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
For the year	-	23.18	530.63	0.54	34.18	0.34	0.06	588.93	-
Deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**23.18**	**530.63**	**0.54**	**34.18**	**0.34**	**0.06**	**588.93**	**-**
Net carrying amount:									
As at March 31, 2024	**257.81**	**363.51**	**25,546.51**	**5.06**	**179.93**	**6.66**	**0.29**	**26,359.77**	**-**
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**113.61**

Ageing of capital work-in-progress

Particulars/Projects	As at March 31, 2023					
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	2 to 3 years	Total
Projects in progress						
38.2 MW Solar project	113.61	-	-	-	-	113.61
Total	**113.61**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**113.61**

Capital work-in-progress balances pertained to solar project and was completed and capitalised in September 2023.

Capitalization of expenses

During the period, the Company has capitalized the following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of Property, plant and equipment / Capital work-in-progress. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalized by the Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Reimbursement of salaries and wages	120.15
Interest and reimbursement of interest expenses*	467.40
Depreciation and reimbursement of depreciation*	13.30
Reimbursement of other expenses	7.54
Total	**608.39**

* Reimbursement of interest and depreciation includres expenses pertaining to rental property for which right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been recognised.

4(a) Other financial assets (Non-current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security deposits	-	262.50
Total	**-**	**262.50**

4(b) Other financial assets (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security deposits	262.50	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposit	0.76	11.16
Total	**263.26**	**11.16**

5 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Asset		
Losses available for offsetting future taxable income	1,647.17	-
Others	9.21	-
Total	**1,656.38**	**-**
Deferred Tax Liability		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	1,654.33	-
Others	2.05	-
Total	**1,656.38**	**-**
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**-**	**-**

The Company has tax losses of Rs 769.51 lakhs (March 31,2023 : Rs Nil) that are available for offsetting for future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profit elsewhere in the company and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future. If the company was able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, the profit for the year would increase by Rs 132.11 lakhs. (March 31,2023 Rs Nil)

Particulars	Expiry date (Year Ending March 31)	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
		Amount	Tax Impact	Amount	Tax Impact
Unabsorbed depreciation	No Expiry period	769.51	132.11	-	-
Total		**769.51**	**132.11**	**-**	**-**

The tax expense consists of following:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current tax expense	-	**6.84**
Total	**-**	**6.84**

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit or Loss is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Loss before tax	**(626.32)**	**(44.39)**
Income tax rate	17.16%	17.16%
Expected tax expense / (credit)	(107.48)	(7.62)
Deferred tax assets not recognised on losses	132.11	-
Other	(24.63)	14.46
Total tax expense	**-**	**6.84**

6 Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening balance	0.32	-
Add: Taxes paid during the year/ period	3.80	7.16
Less: Amount received during the year/period	(0.32)	-
Less: Income Tax expenses	-	(6.84)
Total	**3.80**	**0.32**

7(a) Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Capital advances	-	10,936.20
Prepaid expenses	9.06	-
Total	**9.06**	**10,936.20**

There were no advances due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a member.

7(b) Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses	23.21	-
Balances with government authorities	16.31	-
Total	**39.52**	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

8 Current Investment

Particulars	Number of units		Amount	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Investment at fair value through Profit and Loss				
Investments in Mutual Funds:				
Nippon India Liquid Fund - Growth - Regular	6,975	-	407.58	-
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund - Growth -Regular	5,472	-	70.28	
HDFC Liquid Fund - Growth - Regular	12,933	-	607.57	
HSBC Liquid Fund Growth - Regular	25,456	-	607.56	-
Total current investments			**1,692.99**	**-**
Aggregate value of quoted investments and market value thereof			-	-
Aggregate value of unquoted investments			1,692.99	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments			-	-

9 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade Receivables		
-Unbilled*	265.33	-
-Billed	-	-
Total	**265.33**	**-**
Break-up for security details:		
Secured considered good	-	-
Unsecured considered good	265.33	-
Trade receivable which have a significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	265.33	**-**
Less: impairment allowance	**-**	**-**
Total	**265.33**	**-**

No trade or other receivables are due from directors or officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

*The receivables are unbilled because the Company has not yet issued an invoice; however, the balance has been included under trade receivables (as opposed to contract assets) because it is an unconditional right to consideration.

Trade Receivables ageing:

Particulars/ Projects	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2024								
Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	265.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	265.33
Total	**265.33**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**265.33**

10 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance with Bank		
-in current accounts	41.54	76.54
-deposits with original maturity of less than three months	220.00	1,169.13
Total	**261.54**	**1,245.67**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior period.

11 Share Capital

(a) Authorized share Capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount ₹ in Lakhs
As at December 07, 2022	**-**	**-**
Increase during the period	10,000	1.00
As at March 31, 2023	**10,000**	**1.00**
Increase during the year	68,990,000	6,899.00
As at March 31, 2024	**69,000,000**	**6,900.00**

(b) Issued, Subscribed and Paid Share Capital

Particulars		No. of shares
As at December 07, 2022	**-**	**-**
Changes during the period	10,000	1.00
As at March 31, 2023	**10,000**	**1.00**
Changes during the year	68,540,000	6,854.00
As at March 31, 2024	**68,550,000**	**6,855.00**

(c) Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors of the Company is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

d. Equity shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Holding company				
First Energy Private Limited				
Equity shares of Rs 10 each	50,719,994	5,072.00	9,999	1.00

(e) Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023
(i) First Energy Private Limited, India (Promoter)		
% Holding	73.99%	99.99%
No. of shares	50,719,994	9,999
(ii) MRF Limited		
% Holding	19.10%	-
No. of shares	13,090,000	-
(iii) Sundram Fasteners Limited		
% Holding	6.91%	-
No. of shares	4,740,000	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

(f) Shares held by promoters at the end of the year/period

Name of Promoter	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		% of change during the year
	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	
First Energy Private Limited	50,719,994	73.99%	9,999	99.99%	26.00%

12 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(51.23)	-
Loss for the year/ period	(626.32)	(51.23)
	(677.55)	**(51.23)**
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	(66.84)	-
Total	**(744.39)**	**(51.23)**

13 Borrowings

(a) Non-current borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured loans from bank		
Indian rupee loans from banks*	20,061.85	-
Less: Current maturities of long-term debt (included in current borrowings)	219.94	-
Total	**19,841.91**	**-**

* After considering unamortised expense of Rs. 138.15 lakhs (March 31, 2023: Nil).

Aggregate secured borrowings	19,841.91	-

(a) Loans are measured at amortised cost.

Particulars	Date of maturity	Terms of payment	Interest rate	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Loan from ICICI Bank	August 01, 2043	Repayable in 77 structured quarterly installments from July 1, 2024	9.25%	20,061.85	-

Details of Security

Indian rupee loans from banks is secured by way of charge on all present and future moveable and immovable assets including plant & machinery, machinery spares, tools, spare and accessories, project documents and on all current assets of the Company (present and future) including but not limited to book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commission, revenues of whatsoever nature and when arising and pledge of 30% of shares of the Company held by the holding company.

(b) Current borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured loans		
Current maturities of long term borrowings from bank	219.94	-
Unsecured loans		
Loan from holding companies	170.00	12,357.50
Total	**389.94**	**12,357.50**

Aggregate secured borrowings	219.94	-
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	170.00	12,357.50

Particulars	Maturity date	Terms of payment	Interest rate	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Loan from Holding company	January 31, 2024	Repayable in single/ multiple tranches along with the accumulated interest thereon	8.45%	-	12,357.50
Loan from Holding company	March 31, 2025	Repayable in single/ multiple tranches along with the accumulated interest thereon	8.15%	170.00	-

During the year, the Company has used all the borrowings for specific purpose for which they have been obtained.

Net debt reconciliation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	261.54	1,245.67
Borrowings	(20,231.85)	(12,357.50)
Interest accrued	(3.43)	(163.60)
Net debt	**(19,973.74)**	**(11,275.43)**

	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities	Total
	Cash & cash equivalents	Borrowings	
Net debt as at December 07, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**
Cash flows	1,245.67	(12,357.50)	(11,111.83)
Interest expenses including capitalised	-	(181.79)	(181.79)
Interest paid	-	18.19	18.19
Net debt as at March 31, 2023	**1,245.67**	**(12,521.10)**	**(11,275.43)**
Cash flows	(984.13)	(7,874.35)	(8,858.48)
Interest capitalised	-	(467.40)	(467.40)
Interest expenses	-	(943.91)	(943.91)
Interest paid	-	1,571.48	1,571.48
Net debt as at March 31, 2024	**261.54**	**(20,235.28)**	**(19,973.74)**

14 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	6.02	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
i) Related parties	12.81	42.62
ii) Others	289.04	1.78
Total	**307.87**	**44.40**

Ageing schedule for trade payable

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

As at March 31, 2024

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	
Undisputed trade payables:							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	5.87	0.15	-	-	-	-	6.02
(ii) Others	286.38	6.15	9.32	-	-	-	301.85
Total	**292.25**	**6.30**	**9.32**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**307.87**

Ageing schedule for trade payable
As at March 31, 2023

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	
Undisputed trade payables:							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	42.62	-	-	-	-	-	42.62
Total	**42.62**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**42.62**

15 Other financial liabilities (current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Payable for property, plant and equipment	1,555.61	-
Employee related payables	1.56	-
Interest accrued but not due on loans	3.43	163.60
Other payables	0.26	-
Total	**1,560.86**	**163.60**

16 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory dues	0.34	54.19
Advance from insurance company (Refer note 29)	677.67	-
Others	6.07	-
Total	**684.08**	**54.19**

17 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 07, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Revenue from power supply		
Total	**1,061.63**	**-**

Disclosure pursuant to IND AS 115: Revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 07, 2022 to March 31, 2023
i) Revenue by category of contracts:		
Over a period of time basis	1,061.63	-
At a point in time basis	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**1,061.63**	**-**
ii) Revenue by geographical market:		
Within India	1,061.63	-
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**1,061.63**	**-**

iii) Reconciliation between revenue recognised in Statement of profit and loss and contract price

There is no material variation between revenue recognised in Statement of profit and loss and contract price.

iv) Remaining performance obligations:

The Company applies practical expedient included in para 121 of Ind AS 115 and does not disclose information about its remaining performance obligations for contracts where the entity has a right to consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed till date.

18 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 07, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	6.64	-
Insurance claim received (Refer note 29)	322.33	-
Gain on mutual fund measured at fair value through profit or loss	30.51	-
Total	**359.48**	**-**

19 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 07, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*	1,411.31	-
Less: Capitalized during the year	(467.40)	-
Total	**943.91**	**-**

20 Depreciation expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 07, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	588.93	-
Total	**588.93**	**-**

21 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 07, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Freight inward	2.34	-
Labour charges	5.43	-
Site expenses	7.82	-
Rent expenses	0.15	-
Rates and taxes	8.54	-
Insurance	21.68	-
Repairs and maintenance (Refer note 29)	339.29	-
Travelling and conveyance	20.45	-
Communication expenses	0.14	-
Printing and stationery	0.11	-
Legal & professional charges	24.73	-
Auditor's remuneration (Refer below note)	2.95	1.77
Inspection charges	4.23	-
Bank charges	3.99	-
Corporate overhead allocation	39.60	42.62
Operation and maintenance charges	28.26	-
Miscellaneous expenses	4.88	-
Total	**514.59**	**44.39**

The Company does not meet the criteria specified in sub section (1) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Rules, 2014. Therefore, it is not required to incur any expenditure on account of CSR activities during the current and previous year.

Note: Auditor's remuneration

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 07, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Statutory audit fees (Including GST)	2.95	1.77
Total	**2.95**	**1.77**

22 Loss per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 07, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Net Loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	(626.32)	(51.23)
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs.10/- each	61,904,685	10,000
Basic and Diluted loss per share	**(1.01)**	**(512.27)**

23 Contingent liabilities

There are no liabilities of contingent nature.

24 Other commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for is Rs. 35.37 lakhs. (March 31, 2023 Rs. 19,683.50 lakhs)

25 Related party disclosures

A Immediate holding company

First Energy Private Limited

B Ultimate holding company

RDA Holding Private Limited

C Intermediate holding company

Thermax Limited (most senior parent that produces consolidated financial statements for public use)

D Key Management Personnel:

1 Mr. Ravi Damaraju - Director

2 Mr. Sandeep Deshpande - Director

3 Mr. Ashok Keshav Joshi - Additional Director (w.e.f. January 11, 2024)

4 Mr. Sourabh Vasant Sonawane - Company Secretary (w.e.f. May 02, 2024)

5 Mr. Sanjay Dinkar Parande - Additional Director (w.e.f. January 11, 2024)

6 Mrs. Meghna Supekar - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. December 4, 2023)

7 Mr. Abhishek Agarwal - Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f. February 04, 2023)

E Entities under common control with whom there have been transactions during the year

First Energy 5 Private Limited

First Energy 6 Private Limited

F Transactions with Related parties:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 07, 2022 to March 31, 2023
(a) Transaction during the period		
With Immediate holding company		
First Energy Private Limited		
Subscription for equity shares by holding company	5,071.00	1.00
Interest expenses (including capitalised expenses)	622.80	181.79
Reimbursement of expenses paid (including capitalised)	175.72	42.62
Loan taken	13,360.00	12,357.50
Loan repaid	25,547.50	-
With group company		
First Energy 5 Private Limited		
Recovery of expenses	4.39	-
Payable for property, plant and equipment	669.80	-
First Energy 6 Private Limited		
Reimbursement of interest received	293.10	-
Reimbursement of expenses paid	0.49	-
Reimbursement of expenses received	3,365.31	-

G Outstanding balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(b) Balances as at the year end		
Immediate holding company		
Borrowings	170.00	12,357.50
Trade payables	12.81	42.62
Payable for property, plant and equipment	21.45	-
Interest accrued but not due	3.43	163.60
With group company		
First Energy 5 Private Limited		
Payable for property, plant and equipment	669.80	-

H Terms and conditions for outstanding balances

All outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free except for borrowings and payable in cash. For details of interest on borrowings, refer note 13.

The transactions entered with related parties are at arm's length basis.

26 Fair value measurements

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade payable	307.87	44.40
Borrowings	20,231.85	12,357.50
Other liabilities	1,560.86	163.60
Total	**22,100.58**	**12,565.50**
Current liabilities	2,258.67	12,565.50
Non current liabilities	19,841.91	-
Total	**22,100.58**	**12,565.50**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Break-up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade receivables	265.33	-
Cash and cash equivalents	261.54	1,245.67
Other financial assets	263.26	11.16
Total	**790.13**	**1,256.83**
Current assets	790.13	1,256.83
Non-current assets	-	-
Total	**790.13**	**1,256.83**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Break-up of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Financial assets		
Investments		
Mutual funds	1,692.99	-
Total financial assets (current)	**1,692.99**	**-**

Fair value of market linked mutual funds is determined using Net Asset Value (NAV) report issued by mutual fund house.

II. Fair value hierarchy

Particulars	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments				
Mutual funds	March 31, 2024	-	1,692.99	-

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The Fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

27 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents are derived directly from its operations. The Company also holds investments measured at fair value through profit and loss account

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The management of the company is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles. The Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

I Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

The management of the Company has implemented a risk management system that is monitored by the Board of Directors. Market risk is managed on the basis of pre-determined asset allocations across various asset categories, a continuous appraisal of market conditions and trends and management's estimate of long and short term changes in fair value.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2024.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Variable rate borrowings	20,061.85	-

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's loss before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

March 31,2024

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest rates - Increase by 50 basis points	(42.08)	-
Interest rates - Decrease by 50 basis points	42.08	-

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and relevant assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company has not entered into any foreign currency transaction during the current year and comparative period and hence not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

c Price risk

The Company's investments are susceptible to market risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. These securities are unquoted. The Company manages the price risk through placing limits on individual and total equity/ mutual fund investments. Reports on the investment portfolio are submitted to the management on a regular basis. The Company is not currently exposed significantly to such risks.

First Energy 4 Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

II Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits and risk of potential default based on defined credit risk parameters. An impairment analysis is performed based on expected credit loss model at each reporting date. The calculation is based on losses as per historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in notes above. There is no charge of impairment to Statement of profit and loss.

Trade receivables	As at March 31, 2024		
	Gross	Expected loss rate	Expected loss allowance
Unbilled	265.33	0%	-
Total	**265.33**		**-**

Expected credit loss for

Balances with Banks

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Parent Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties to mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. Identified impairment loss for these assets is immaterial.

Other financial assets carried at amortised cost

Company's exposure to other financial asset includes security deposits which is considered to be low risk. No loss allowance is required to be recognised for the same.

III Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows on a on-going basis. The Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting future cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these and monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal requirements.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below summarises the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity profile based on contractual undiscounted payments :

March 31, 2024

Particulars	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non-derivative					
Borrowings		389.94	812.99	1,461.02	17,706.05
Payable for property, plant and equipment	-	1,555.61	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	307.87	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	5.25	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	266.68	-	-	-

March 31, 2023

Particulars	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non- derivative					
Borrowings	-	12,357.50	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	44.40	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	163.60	-	-	-

28 Analytical ratios

S.No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	For the Year ended March 31, 2024	For the Year ended March 31, 2023	Variance	Reasons for variance of more than 25%
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.86	0.10	760.75%	Refer Note (i)
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders' Equity	3.31	-246.03	-101.35%	Refer Note (i)
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service (Net Profit before taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.)	Debt Service (Interest + Principal Repayments)	0.03	Not applicable	Not applicable	
4	Return on Equity	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	-20.67%	101.99%	-120.27%	Refer Note (i)
5	Return on investment	Earning before interest and taxes	Total assets	1.10%	-0.35%	-411.22%	Refer Note (i)
6	Trade Receivables turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Trade Receivable	4.00	Not applicable	Not applicable	Refer Note (ii)
7	Trade payables turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	2.92	1.00	192.23%	Refer Note (i)
8	Net capital turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Working Capital	-2.53	Not applicable	Not applicable	Refer Note (ii)
9	Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	1.21%	-0.36%	-434.26%	Refer Note (i)
10	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Revenue	-0.59	Not applicable	Not applicable	Refer Note (ii)

Working Capital = Current assets less Current liabilities
Capital employed = Tangible Net worth plus total debt
Average = (Opening + Closing)/2

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Note:

(i) Considering the Company completed construction of renewable plant and has started generating power during the year, there are significant transactions incurred during the year resulting in increase in expenses, revenue, trade receivables. Whereas, payments made to outstanding capital creditors resulted in reduction in cash and bank balances and payables.

(ii) As no sales during the previous period, sales and purchases were NIL. Thus, Comparative period ratios are not calculated wherever Sales and purchases amounts are considered for calculation.

29 The site of the Company was hit by unprecedented torrential rain around mid December resulting in submerging of the project site. The Management has performed a detailed assessment of losses incurred on account of this event. Modules which forms substantial cost of the project, were also submerged under water, but a substantial portion of these modules are subsequently operational and there is no sign of any physical damage except for a few modules. The Management has filed for an insurance claim for total loss inclusive of modules cost. The insurance company has appointed an external party to evaluate the damage to the modules including impact on performance which is in progress. The insurance company has acknowledged the intimation of claim and has confirmed that the property and the event are covered under the policy. Further the Insurance Company has remitted INR 1,000 lakhs as on account payment. The expense of INR 339.29 lakhs pertaining to damage has been accounted for as repairs and maintenance cost in the books of account and the corresponding insurance claim income of INR 322.33 lakhs has been recognized based on management's assessment of insurance claim being virtually certain.

30 Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise long term shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through borrowings, equity and operating cash flows generated. Capital represents equity attributable to equity holders of the Company.

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Borrowings	20,231.85	12,357.50
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (includes other bank balances)	261.54	1,245.67
Net debt	**19,970.31**	**11,111.83**
Equity	**6110.61**	**(50.23)**
Net Debt to Equity	**3.27**	**(221.23)**

Net debt to equity has increased on account of increase in debt and also there has been increase in equity.

Loan Covenants

Under the terms of the borrowing facilities, the Company is required to comply with the following financial covenants:

(a) Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio should not be less than 1.24:1

(b) Debt Service coverage ratio (DSCR) to be not less than 1.25

(c) Interest Coverage Ratio does not fall below 1.5:1

(d) Total outside liability/ Tangible Net Worth should not be more than 4:1

The financial covenant shall be tested based on the audited financial statements every year from first full year of commercial operation. Accordingly, these covenants will be tested from the next year.

31 Segment reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and applies the resources to whole of the Company's business viz "Producer of power through renewable energy source". Hence the Company does not have any reportable segment as per Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segments".

32 Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

Due to small- scale industrial undertakings have been worked out on the basis of information available with the management.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount dues to micro and small enterprises	6.02	-
- Interest due thereon	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	2.00	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	0.07	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	0.07	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	0.07	-

33 Other statutory information

(i) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current period.

(iv) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(v) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(vi) The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(vii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current period."

(viii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

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

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

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries)

or

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

34. With effect from August 5, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has amended the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, relating to maintenance of electronic books of account and other relevant books and papers. Pursuant to this amendment, the Company is required to maintain the books of account which are accessible in India at all times and their backup is to be kept on servers located in India on a daily basis. The Company has a process to take daily back-up of books of account maintained in electronic mode and along with the logs of the back-up of such books of account. However, the backup of certain books and records maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India on daily basis. The Company will take appropriate measures to comply with regulations. The primary accounting software used for maintaining its books of account 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 no audit trail has been enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes. Further, for certain accounting software used for maintaining its books of account, the accounting software doesn't have feature of recording audit trail."

35. The Company was incorporated on December 7, 2022. Therefore, comparative amounts are for the period December 7, 2022 to March 31, 2023.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 4 Private Limited

Sandeep Deshpande
Director
DIN: 09748806

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Abhishek Agrawal
Chief Executive Officer

Meghna Supekar
Chief Financial Officer

Sourabh Sonawane
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

First Energy 5 Private Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of First Energy 5 Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of First Energy 5 Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

   - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

9. 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

10. 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 B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

11. 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 relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books except that the backup of certain books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis and the matters stated in paragraph 11(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("the Rules").

    (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

    (f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 11(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 11(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.

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

    (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Rules, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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

        ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2024, under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024.

        iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.

        iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 28(viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;

            (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 28(viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

            (c) Based on such audit procedures that we 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

        v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

        vi. 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 which has operated through out the year except that no audit trail has been enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. Further, for the said accounting software other than the aforesaid database, we did not notice any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. With respect to other accounting software which doesn't have feature of recording audit trail, for which no adequate evidence of necessary controls and documentation regarding whether audit trail feature is enabled is available, the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail operated throughout the year for all transactions or whether there was any instance of the audit trail feature been tampered with does not arise.

12. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are applicable to the Company. However, the Company has not paid/ provided any managerial remuneration during the year.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDB9069
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

First Energy 5 Private Limited

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of First Energy 5 Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of First Energy 5 Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 ("the Guidance Note") 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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 issued by ICAI.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDB9069
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 10 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of First Energy 5 Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and furnished by the Company, and the books of account and records examined by us during the course of our audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The Company is in the business of generating power from renewable energy source and, consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. (a) The Company has made investments in 7 mutual fund schemes, provided security to one company. The aggregate amount during the year, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such security to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are as per the table given below:

	Security (In Lakhs)
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year - Others	395.00
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of the above case - Others	395.00

Also, refer Note 3 to the financial statements

(b) In respect of the aforesaid investments, securities, the terms and conditions under which such investments were made and security provided are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) The Company has not granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3 (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the security provided. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, to that extent the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products/services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) In our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of income tax, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

(b) 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.

(c) The Company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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 the Company has utilised funds raised on short-term basis aggregating Rs. 13,952.64 for long-term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has made a private placement of shares during the year, in compliance with the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Act. The funds raised have been used for the purpose for which funds were raised.

xi During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Act.

xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has one CICs as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 28.08 lakhs in the financial year and of Rs. 30.67 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

xx. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDB9069
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs , except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	49.87	-
Capital work-in-progress	3	19,946.13	23.19
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	-	-
Other non-current assets	5	3,304.78	2,507.12
Total Non-current assets		**23,300.78**	**2,530.31**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(a) Investments	6	24.25	-
(b) Cash and cash equivalents	7	85.20	148.01
(c) Other financial assets	8	1,342.05	-
Income tax assets (net)	9	2.40	-
Total Current assets		**1,453.90**	**148.01**
Total Assets		**24,754.68**	**2,678.32**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	9,498.43	1.00
Other equity	11	(150.29)	(122.21)
Total equity		**9,348.14**	**(121.21)**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	12	14,769.41	2,610.00
(b) Trade payables			
i) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	13	5.47	-
ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	13	31.81	30.87
(c) Other financial liabilities	14	528.52	15.08
Other current liabilities	15	71.33	143.58
Total current liabilities		**15,406.54**	**2,799.53**
Total equity and liabilities		**24,754.68**	**2,678.32**

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date.

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 13, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Income			
Other income	16	13.57	-
Total income		**13.57**	**-**
Expenses			
Finance costs	17	0.33	-
Other expenses	18	40.65	30.67
Total expenses		**40.98**	**30.67**
Loss before tax		(27.41)	(30.67)
Tax expense			
Current tax	9	0.67	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Loss for the year/ period		**(28.08)**	**(30.67)**
Other comprehensive income		-	
Total comprehensive loss for the year/ period		**(28.08)**	**(30.67)**
Loss per equity share			
Basic & Diluted (In Rs) (nominal value per share Rs 10)	19	**(0.04)**	**(306.70)**

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No. 109846

Place: Pune
Date: May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 5 Private Limited

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Chandrasekar Sureshnathan
Chief Executive Officer

Sanjay Purohit
Chief Financial Officer

Swara Kharadkar
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

First Energy 5 Private Limited

Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 13, 2022 to March 31, 2023
A)	**Cash flows used in operating activities**		
	Loss before tax	(27.41)	(30.67)
	Finance costs	0.33	
	Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	(13.57)	
	Working capital adjustments		
	Increase in trade payables	6.41	30.87
	Increase in other financial liabilities	0.17	0.31
	Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities	(72.25)	143.58
	(Increase) in other financial assets	(1,342.05)	-
	Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**(1,448.37)**	**144.09**
	Income taxes paid	(3.07)	-
	Net cash flow from/(used in) operations	**(1,451.44)**	**144.09**
B)	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Payments for property, plant and equipment	(20,114.61)	(2,513.89)
	Payments for purchase of current investments	(1,564.72)	-
	Proceeds from sale of current investments	1,540.47	-
	Interest income received	13.57	-
	Net cash used in investing activities	**(20,125.29)**	**(2,513.89)**
C)	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from borrowings	18,719.20	2,610.00
	Repayment of borrowings	(6,559.79)	-
	Proceeds from issue of equity shares	9,497.43	1.00
	Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	-	(91.54)
	Interest paid (including interest capitalised of Rs. 142.59)	(142.92)	(1.65)
	Net cash flow from financing activities	**21,513.92**	**2,517.81**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(62.81)**	**148.01**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year/ period	148.01	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year/ period	**85.20**	**148.01**

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 7)	85.20	148.01
Balances as per cash flow statement	**85.20**	**148.01**

Notes:

i) Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" in accordance with 'IND AS 7 : Statement of Cash Flows'.

ii) Refer Note 12 for Net debt reconciliation.

The above Statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
As per our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No. 109846

Place: Pune
Date: May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 5 Private Limited

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Chandrasekar Sureshnathan
Chief Executive Officer

Sanjay Purohit
Chief Financial Officer

Swara Kharadkar
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs , except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
As at December 13, 2022	**-**
Issue during the period	1.00
As at March 31, 2023	**1.00**
Issue during the year	9,497.43
As at March 31, 2024	**9,498.43**

B Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
As at December 13, 2022		
Loss for the period	(30.67)	(30.67)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**(30.67)**	**(30.67)**
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	(91.54)	(91.54)
As at March 31, 2023	**(122.21)**	**(122.21)**
Loss for the year	(28.08)	(28.08)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Comprehensive loss for the year	**(28.08)**	**(28.08)**
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**(150.29)**	**(150.29)**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No. 109846

Place: Pune
Date: May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 5 Private Limited

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Chandrasekar Sureshnathan
Chief Executive Officer

Sanjay Purohit
Chief Financial Officer

Swara Kharadkar
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

First Energy 5 Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
*(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share dat*a and unless stated otherwise)

1. Corporate information

First Energy 5 Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on December 13, 2022 under the provisions of Indian Companies Act, 2013 is a subsidiary of First Energy Private Limited. The Company is primarily engaged in the business as a producer and distributor of wind power.

The address of the Company's registered office is 6th Floor, Office No 601, Cello Platina, FC Road, Shivaji Nagar, Pune, Maharashtra – 411005. The Board of Directors have authorized to issue these financial statements on May 2, 2024. The CIN of the Company is U40200PN2022PTC216938.

2. Basis of preparation and summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

2.1. Basis of preparation and measurement

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the act.

(b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention except certain financial assets measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2. New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective 1 April 2023:

- Disclosure of accounting policies - amendments to Ind AS 1
- Definition of accounting estimates - amendments to Ind AS 8
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - amendments to Ind AS 12

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

a. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs pertaining to qualifying assets are presented as part of financing activities in statement of cash flows.

2.4. Summary of other accounting policies

a. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Profit and Loss, transactions costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset . For all subsequent measurements, financial assets are classified in following categories by the Company:

i. Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs/ income in the Statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

ii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI.

iii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI is classified as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

iv. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss and credit risk exposure on the financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortized costs e.g. loans, deposits, trade receivables, contractual receivables and bank balances. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment allowance based on 12-month. The Company considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries of the customer and the countries where it operates.

ECL impairment allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of profit and loss under the head 'other expenses'. ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, redemption liability, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as fair value through profit and loss or at amortized cost.

All changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as FVTPL is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Amortised cost category is applicable to loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. After initial recognition the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or cost that are integral part on EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires when an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

b. Fair value measurement

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For 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.

c. Revenue recognition

Revenue from Contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at the amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue is recognized when it has approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Revenue from Sale of power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised at transaction price and over time for each unit of electricity delivered at the contracted rate. Revenue recognized includes amounts billed to consumers on the basis of recording of consumption of energy by installed meters based on the applicable tariff agreed in purchase power agreement, which are recognized considering past trends of approval, management's probability estimate and when no significant uncertainty exists in such determination.

d. Property, Plant and Equipment

All other items of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

The estimated useful life is supported by independent assessment, the useful lives of certain classes of assets. The following useful lives are adopted by the management:

Asset category	Company's estimate of useful life (years)	Useful life as prescribed under Schedule II (years)
Plant and equipment	25	22
Building	30	3 to 30

All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of PPE are capitalised. Subsequent costs/replacement 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 the replaced part is derecognised.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is

materially different from that of the remaining asset. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of PPE are reviewed on a regular basis and changes in estimates, when relevant, are accounted for on a prospective basis.

e. Income recognition

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

f. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, balances with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

g. Share capital

Equity shares issued to shareholders are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

Cost for issuance of equity instruments:

The cost in issuing or acquiring Company's own equity instruments includes registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties. These costs are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

h. Income tax

Current tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset 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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

i. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of profit or loss.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

j. Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

k. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Company.

l. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from the past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

m. Earnings per share (EPS)

The Company presents the basic and diluted EPS data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS for the effects of all the equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares (which includes the various stock options granted to employees).

n. Rounding of amounts:

Amounts disclosed in the financial statements are presented in INR in lakhs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated.

2.5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures including contingent liabilities as at the reporting date. However, 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.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Determining whether property, plant and equipment are impaired 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 property, plant and equipment. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to expected demand, expected tariff rates for electricity, discount rate and electricity market scenario, based on past trends and the current and likely future state of the industry etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management. Any reasonable possible change in the underlying assumptions would not lead to a material change to the amount of impairment.

ii. Borrowing costs

Significant management judgement is involved in determining whether in assessing whether the asset (solar/wind projects) is a qualifying asset using the factors such as period of time to get ready, nature of activities necessary and industry practice. The construction of solar/wind projects involves a period ranging from 6 months to 10 months.

2.5.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty 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. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, 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. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget over the useful life of assets as approved by the Management and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows. The estimates involved includes long term debt cost, cost of equity and long term debt equity ratio.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected loss rates and timing of cash flows. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

iii. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company determines, based on independent technical assessment, the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation and amortisation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation and amortisation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

iv. Deferred taxes

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether the realization of future tax benefits is sufficiently probable to recognize deferred tax assets. This assessment requires the use of significant estimates with respect to assessment of future taxable income. The recorded amount of total deferred tax assets could change if estimates of projected future taxable income or if changes in current tax regulations are enacted.

v. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies

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.

3 (a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Building	Plant and Machinery
Gross carrying amount:			
As at December 13, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions	-	-	23.19
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**23.19**
Additions	49.87	49.87	19,922.94
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**49.87**	**49.87**	**19,946.13**
Accumulated depreciation			
As at December 13, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**
For the period	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**
For the year	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net carrying amount:			
As at March 31, 2024	**49.87**	**49.87**	**19,946.13**
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**23.19**

Ageing of capital work-in-progress

Particulars/Projects	As at March 31, 2024				
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress					
(i) Renewable energy project 39 MW	19,946.13	-	-	-	19,946.13
Total	**19,946.13**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19,946.13**

Capital work-in-progress includes overdue projects amounting to Rs 19,946.13. Project are expected to be completed and capitalised in June 2024.

Particulars/Projects	As at March 31, 2024				
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress					
(i) Renewable energy project 39 MW	23.19	-	-	-	23.19
Total	**23.19**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23.19**

Capitalization of expenses

During the period, the Company has capitalized the following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of Property, plant and equipment / Capital work-in-progress. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalized by the Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Reimbursement of salaries and wages	311.45	-
Interest and reimbursement of interest expenses*	414.63	14.77
Depreciation and reimbursement of depreciation*	23.29	-
Reimbursement of other expense	9.14	-
Total	**758.51**	**14.77**

* Reimbursement of interest and depreciation relates to expenses pertaining to rental property for which right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been recognised.

4. The Company has tax losses of Rs 28.00 lakhs (March 31, 2023: Rs 30.67 lakhs) that are available for offsetting for future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profit elsewhere in the Company and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future. If the Company was able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, the profit for the year would increase by Rs 7.05 lakhs (March 31,2023 Rs 5.26 lakhs).

Particulars	Expiry date (Year Ending March 31)	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
		Amount	Tax Impact	Amount	Tax Impact
Tax losses	2030-31	28.00	7.05	30.67	5.26
Total		**28.00**	**7.05**	**30.67**	**5.26**

5 **Other non-current assets**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Capital advances	3,304.78	2,507.12
Total	**3,304.78**	**2,507.12**

6. **Current Investments**

Particulars	Number of units		Amount	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Investments at Fair value through Profit and Loss				
Investments in Mutual Funds :				
HSBC Liquid Fund Growth - Regular	394	-	9.39	-
HDFC Mutual Fund Growth - Regular	316	-	14.86	-
Total current investments			**24.25**	**-**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof				-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments			24.25	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments			-	-

7. **Cash and cash equivalents**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance with banks		
-in current accounts	15.20	7.88
-deposits with original maturity of less than three months	70.00	140.13
Total	**85.20**	**148.01**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

8. Other financial assets (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security deposits	277.20	-
Other receivables	1,064.85	-
Total	**1,342.05**	**-**

9. Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Taxes paid during the year/ period	3.07	-
Less: Current tax payable for the year/ period	0.67	-
Total	**2.40**	**-**

Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 10, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Loss before tax	(27.41)	(30.67)
Indian statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected tax expenses/ (credit)	(6.90)	(7.72)
Deferred tax not recognised on losses and depreciation	7.05	5.26
Others	0.52	2.46
Total tax expenses	**0.67**	**-**

10. Share capital

a. Authorised share capital

Equity shares of Rs 10 each

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount ₹ in Lakhs
As at December 13, 2022	**-**	**-**
Increase during the period	95,000,000	9,500
As at March 31, 2023	**95,000,000**	**9500**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**95,000,000**	**9,500**

b. Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital

Particulars	No. of shares	
Equity share of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at December 13, 2022	**-**	**-**
Changes during the period	10,000	1.00
As at March 31, 2023	**10,000**	**1.00**
Changes during the year	94,974,330	9,497.43
As at March 31, 2024	**94,984,330**	**9,498.43**

c. Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors of the Company is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuring Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

d. Equity shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Holding company				
First Energy Private Limited				
Equity shares of Rs 10 each	70,109,994	7011	10000	1.00

e. Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) First Energy Private Limited		
% Holding	73.81%	100.00%
No. of shares	70,109,994	10,000
(ii) Sundram Fasteners Limited		
% Holding	8.19%	-
No. of shares	7,774,500	-
(iii) MRF Ltd		
% Holding	11.95%	-
No. of shares	11,346,720	-

f. Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Name of Promoter	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		% of change during the year
	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	
First Energy Private Limited	70,109,994	73.81%	10,000	100.00%	26.19%

11 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(122.21)	-
Add : Loss for the year/ period	(28.08)	(30.67)
	(150.29)	**(30.67)**
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	-	(91.54)
Total	**(150.29)**	**(122.21)**

12. Borrowings (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured loans		
Loan from Holding Company	14,769.41	2,610.00
Total	**14,769.41**	**2,610.00**
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	14,769.41	2,610.00

Particulars	Maturity date	Terms of payment	Interest rate	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Loan from holding company	March 31, 2025	Repayment in one or multiple tranches within one year	8.15%	14,769.41	-
Loan from holding company	May 16, 2023	Repayable in one or multiple tranches within 90 days	8.00%	-	2,610.00

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Net debt reconciliation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	85.20	148.01
Borrowings	(14,769.41)	(2,610.00)
Interest accrued	(299.87)	(14.77)
Net debt	**(14,984.08)**	**(2,476.76)**

Net debt reconciliation

	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities	Total
	Cash & cash equivalents	Borrowings	
Net debt as at December 13, 2022	-	-	-
Cash flows	148.01	(2,610.00)	(2,461.99)
Interest expenses	-	(14.77)	(14.77)
Interest paid	-	-	-
Net debt as at March 31, 2023	**148.01**	**(2,624.77)**	**(2,476.76)**
Cash flows	(62.81)	(12,159.41)	(12,222.22)
Interest expenses (Capitalised)	-	(427.69)	(427.69)
Interest paid	-	142.59	142.59
Net debt as at March 31, 2024	**85.20**	**(15,069.28)**	**(14,984.08)**

During the year, the Company has used the borrowings for the specific purpose for which they have been obtained.

13. Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	5.47	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
i) Related parties	23.15	29.17
ii) Others	8.66	1.70
Total	**37.28**	**30.87**

Ageing schedule for trade payables
As at March 31, 2024

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	
Undisputed							
(i) Micro and Small enterprises	5.27	0.16	0.04	-	-	-	5.47
(ii) Others	11.75	-	20.06	-	-	-	31.81
Total	**17.02**	**0.16**	**20.10**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37.28**

As at March 31, 2023

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	
Undisputed							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	30.87	-	-	-	-	-	30.87
Total	**30.87**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30.87**

14. Other financial liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Payable for property, plant and equipments	228.17	-
Interest accrued but not due on loan	299.87	14.77
Others	0.48	0.31
Total	**528.52**	**15.08**

15. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory dues	65.36	143.58
Others	5.97	-
Total	**71.33**	**143.58**

16. Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 13, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	13.57	-
Total	**13.57**	**-**

17. Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 13, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	428.02	-
Less: Capitalized during the year	(427.69)	-
Total	**0.33**	**-**

Since the borrowing were specifically for the purpose of obtaining and construction of qualifying assets, borrowing cost has been capitalised at actual.

18. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 13, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Rates and taxes	6.02	-
Legal and professional fees	9.13	-
Auditors remuneration (refer note below)	2.95	1.50
Corporate overhead allocation	20.67	29.17
Miscellaneous expenses	1.88	-
Total	**40.65**	**30.67**

The Company does not meet the criteria specified in sub section (1) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Rules, 2014. Therefore, it is not required to incur any expenditure on account of CSR activities during the current year and previous period.

Note: Auditor's remuneration

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 13, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Statutory audit fees (Including GST)	2.95	1.50
Total	**2.95**	**1.50**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

19. Loss per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 13, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Net loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	(28.08)	(30.67)
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs.10/- each	73,669,858	10,000
Basic and Diluted loss per share (in Rs)	**(0.04)**	**(306.70)**

20. Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities

There are no liabilities of contingent nature.

Capital commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for is Rs.14,451 lakhs (March 31, 2023 Rs Nil)

21. Related party disclosures

A Immediate holding company

First Energy Private Limited

B Ultimate holding company

RDA Holding Private Limited

C Intermediate holding company

Thermax Limited (most senior parent that produces consolidated financial statements for public use)

D Key Management Personnel:

1 Mr. Ravi Damaraju - Director
2 Mr. Sandeep Deshpande - Director
3 Mr. Sumit Rathi -Additional Director (w.e.f. April 3, 2024)
4 Mr. Chandrasekar Suresh Nathan- Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f. December 13, 2023)
5 Mr. Sanjay Om Purohit- Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. December 13, 2023)

E Entities under common control with whom there have been transactions during the year

First Energy 4 Private Limited

First Energy 6 Private Limited

F Transactions with Related parties:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	December 13, 2022 to March 31, 2023
With holding company		
First Energy Private Limited		
Subscription for equity shares by holding company	7,010.00	1.00
Interest expenses (capitalised)	427.69	16.42
Loan taken	18,719.20	2,610.00
Loan repaid	6,559.79	-
Reimbursement of expenses paid(inclusive of reimbursement of capital expenditure)	468.52	29.17
Entities under common control		
First Energy 6 Private Limited		
Reimbursement of expenses received	395.00	-
Reimbursement of expenses paid	0.13	-
First Energy 4 Private Limited		
Reimbursement of expenses received	669.80	-
Reimbursement of expenses paid	4.39	-

G Outstanding balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(b) Balances as at the period end		
Holding company		
Borrowings	14,769.41	2,610.00
Interest accrued but not due on loan	299.87	14.77
Payable for property plant and equipments	94.12	-
Trade payables	18.62	29.17
Entities under common control		
First Energy 4 Private Limited		
Other receivables	669.80	-
Trade payables	4.39	-
First Energy 6 Private Limited		
Other receivables	395.00	-
Trade payables	0.13	-

H Terms and conditions for outstanding balances

All outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free except for borrowings and payable in cash. For details of interest on borrowings, refer note 12.

Transactions entered with related parties are arm's length basis.

22. Fair value measurements

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	December 13, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Borrowings	14,769.41	2,610
Trade payables	37.28	30.87
Other financial liabilities	528.52	15.08
Total	**15,335.21**	**2,655.95**
Current liabilities	15,335.21	2,655.95
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total	**15,335.21**	**2,655.95**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Break-up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	December 13, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	85.20	148.01
Other financial assets	1,342.05	-
Total	**1,427.25**	**148.01**
Current assets	1,427.25	148.01
Non-current assets	-	-
Total	**1,427.25**	**148.01**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Break-up of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	December 13, 2022 to March 31, 2023
Financial assets		
Investments		
Mutual funds	24.25	-
Totalfinancialassets(Current)	**24.25**	**-**

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Fair value of market linked mutual funds is determined using Net Assets Value (NAV) report issued by mutual fund house.

Fair value hierarchy

Particulars	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments				
Mutual funds	March 31, 2024	-	24.25	-

Level I: level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level II: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If significant inputs required to fair value an instruments are observable, the instruments is included in level 2.

Level III: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

23 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include receivable from group companies, security deposits and cash and cash equivalents. The Company also holds investments measured at fair value through profit and loss account.

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The management of the company is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles. The management of the company reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

I Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk

The management of the Company has implemented a risk management system that is monitored by the Board of Directors. Market risk is managed on the basis of pre-determined asset allocations across various asset categories, diversification of assets in terms of geographical distribution and industry concentration, a continuous appraisal of market conditions and trends and management's estimate of long and short term changes in fair value.

a 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 does not have any exposure to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period, as there is no borrowings with variable rates.

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and relevant assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company has not entered into any foreign currency transaction during the period and hence not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

c Price risk

The Company's investments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company is not currently exposed significantly to such risk.

II Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily security deposits) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial assets.

Expected credit losses for

Balances with banks:

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by Parent Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investment of surplus fund are made only approved counterparties to mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. Identified impairment loss for these assets is immaterial.

Other financial assets carried at amortised cost

Company's exposure to other financial assets include receivable from group companies regarding reimbursement of expenses and security deposits which is consider to be low risk. No loss allowance is required to be recognised for the same.

III Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows on a on-going basis. The Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting future cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these and monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal requirements.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity profile based on contractual undiscounted payments:

March 31, 2024

Particulars	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non- derivative					
Borrowings	-	14,769.41	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	37.28	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	528.52	-	-	-

March 31, 2023

Particulars	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non- derivative					
Borrowings	-	2,610.00	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	30.87	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	15.08	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

24. Analytical ratios

S.No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	Variance	Reasons for variance of more than 25%
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.09	0.05	78%	Majorly due to increase in receivable from group company
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders' Equity	1.58	(21.53)	-107%	Variance is due to additional short term loan availed during the year from the holding company and equity infusion done
3	Return on Equity	Net Profits after taxes	Shareholder's Equity	-0.30%	25%	-101%	Variance is due to additional issue of equity share during the year
4	Return on investment	Earning before interest and taxes	Total assets	-0.11%	-0.01	-90%	Previous year operations were for the part period. Whereas, current year financials are prepared for the full year.
5	Trade payables turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	1.19	0.99	20%	Not applicable
6	Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	-0.11%	-1.23%	-91%	Variance is due to additional issue of equity share during the year and increase in borrowings

Capital employed = Tangible Net worth + total debt

25. Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise long term shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through borrowings and equity. Capital represents equity attributable to equity holders of the Company.

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Borrowings	14,769.41	2,610.00
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (includes other bank balances)	85.20	148.01
Net debt	**14,684.21**	**2,461.99**
Equity	**9,348.14**	**(121.21)**
Net Debt to Equity	**1.57**	**(20.31)**

Decrease in Net debt to equity has increased on account of increase in equity and also there has been increase in debt..

26. Segment reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and applies the resources to whole of the Company's business viz "Producer of power through renewable energy source". Hence the Company does not have any reportable segment as per Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segments".

27. Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

Dues to small-scale industrial undertakings have been worked out on the basis of information available with the Management.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount dues to micro and small enterprises*	5.47	-
- Interest due thereon		
The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	16.09	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	0.59	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.59	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	0.59	-

First Energy 5 Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
*(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share dat*a and unless stated otherwise)

28. Other Statutory Information

(i) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current period.

(iv) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(v) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(vi) The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(vii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact in current year.

(viii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

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

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

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

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

29. With effect from August 5, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has amended the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, relating to maintenance of electronic books of account and other relevant books and papers. Pursuant to this amendment, the Company is required to maintain the books of account which are accessible in India at all times and their backup is to be kept on servers located in India on a daily basis. The Company has a process to take daily back-up of books of account maintained in electronic mode and along with the logs of the back-up of such books of account. However, the backup of certain books and records maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India on daily basis. The Company will take appropriate measures to comply with regulations. The primary accounting software used for maintaining its books of account 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 no audit trail has been enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes. Further, for certain accounting software used for maintaining its books of account, the accounting software doesn't have feature of recording audit trail."

30. The Company was incorporated on December 10, 2022. Therefore, comparative amounts are for the period from December 13, 2022 to March 31, 2023.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No. 109846

Place: Pune
Date: May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 5 Private Limited

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Chandrasekar Sureshnathan
Chief Executive Officer

Sanjay Purohit
Chief Financial Officer

Swara Kharadkar
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

First Energy 6 Private Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of First Energy 6 Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of First Energy 6 Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period from March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the period from March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

   - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

9. 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

10. 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 B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

11. 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 relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books except that the backup of certain books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis and the matters stated in paragraph 11(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("the Rules").

    (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

    (f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 11(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 11(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.

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

    (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Rules, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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

        ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2024, under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024.

        iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the period ended March 31, 2024.

        iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 30(viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;

            (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 30(viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

            (c) Based on such audit procedures that we 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

        v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the eriod.

        vi. 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 which has operated through out the year except that no audit trail has been enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. Further, for the said accounting software other than the aforesaid database, we did not notice any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. With respect to other accounting software which doesn't have feature of recording audit trail, for which no adequate evidence of necessary controls and documentation regarding whether audit trail feature is enabled is available, the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail operated throughout the year for all transactions or whether there was any instance of the audit trail feature been tampered with does not arise.

12. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are applicable to the Company. However, the Company has not paid/ provided any managerial remuneration during the period.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDC2021
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

First Energy 6 Private Limited

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of First Energy 6 Private Limited on the financial statements for the period from March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of First Energy 6 Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period from March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 ("the Guidance Note") 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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 issued by ICAI.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDC2021
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 10 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of First Energy 6 Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the period from March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the period and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company (d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The Company is in the business of generating power from renewable energy source and, consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the period, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. (a) The Company has made investments in 2 mutual fund schemes. The Company has not granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, accordingly to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b),(iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) In respect of the aforesaid investments, the terms and conditions under which such investments were made are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) The Company has not granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products/services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) In our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of income tax, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the period.

(b) 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.

(c) In our opinion, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. (Also, refer Note 14 to the financial statements)

(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 the Company has utilised funds raised on short-term basis aggregating Rs. 727.15 lakhs for long-term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the period. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the period. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has made a private placement of shares during the period, in compliance with the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Act. The funds raised have been used for the purpose for which funds were raised.

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 practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the period, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the period by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 “Related Party Disclosures” specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Act.

xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the period. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has one CICs as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 78.13 lakhs in the financial year. The current financial year being the first year of incorporation of the Company, reporting under Clause (xvii) to the extent it relates to the immediately preceding financial year, is not applicable to the Company.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the period and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

xx. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN : 24134593BKFJDC2021
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs , except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2024
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	3	154.93
Capital work-in-progress	3	16,488.20
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	-
Income tax assets (net)	5	0.86
Other non-current assets	6	2.81
Total non -current assets		**16,646.80**
Current assets		
Financial assets		
(a) Investments	7	252.32
(b) Trade receivables	11	19.57
(c) Other financial assets	8	157.50
(d) Cash and cash equivalents	9(a)	386.08
(e) Bank balance other than (d) above	9(b)	287.00
Other current assets	10	0.25
Total current assets		**1,102.72**
Total assets		**17,749.52**
Equity and Liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	12	4,462.95
Other equity	13	(122.17)
Total equity		**4,340.78**
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
(a) Borrowings	14(a)	11,433.76
Total non-current liabilities		**11,433.76**
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
(a) Borrowings	14(b)	968.11
(b) Trade payables		
i) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	15	0.65
ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	15	54.14
(c) Other financial liabilities	16	923.57
Other current liabilities	17	28.51
Total current liabilities		**1,974.98**
Total equity and liabilities		**17,749.52**

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date.

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No	March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Income		
Other income	18	2.50
Total Income		**2.50**
Expenses		
Finance costs	19	-
Other expenses	20	80.63
Total Expenses		**80.63**
Loss before tax		**(78.13)**
Tax expense		**-**
Current tax	4	-
Loss for the period		**(78.13)**
Other comprehensive income		**-**
Total comprehensive loss for the period		**(78.13)**
Loss per equity share		
Basic and Diluted (In Rs)(nominal value per share Rs 10)	21	(0.31)

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 6 Private Limited

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Vijay Musalgaonkar
Chief Executive Officer

Krunal Thakarar
Chief Financial Officer

Hrishikesh Yadav
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

First Energy 6 Private Limited

Statement of Cash flows for the period March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

	Particulars	March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024
A)	**Cash flows from operating activities**	
	Loss before tax	(78.13)
	Adjustments for	
	Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	(2.50)
	Working capital adjustments	
	(Increase) in trade receivables	(19.57)
	(Increase) in other financial assets	(157.50)
	(Increase) in other assets	(0.16)
	Increase in trade payables	54.79
	Increase in other liabilities	28.51
	Increase in other financial liabilities	0.19
	Cash generated (used in) operations	**(174.37)**
	Income taxes paid	(0.86)
	Net cash generated (used in) operating activities	**(175.23)**
B)	**Cash flows from investing activities**	
	Payment for property, plant and equipment	(14,950.49)
	Payment for fixed deposit placed with bank	(287.00)
	Payment for purchase of current investments	(419.00)
	Proceeds from sale of current investments	166.68
	Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	2.41
	Net cash flows (used in) investing activities	**(15,487.40)**
C)	**Cash flows from financing activities**	
	Proceeds from borrowings	22,598.22
	Transaction cost for availing borrowing	(80.14)
	Repayment of borrowings	(10,116.21)
	Proceeds from issue of Equity shares	4,462.95
	Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	(44.04)
	Interest and reimbursment of interest paid capitalised	(772.07)
	Net cash flows from financing activities	**16,048.71**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**386.08**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**386.08**

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 9 (a))	386.08
Balances as per statement of Cash flow	**386.08**

Notes:

i) Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" in accordance with 'IND AS 7 : Statement of Cash Flows'.

ii) Refer Note 14(b) for Net debt reconciliation

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 6 Private Limited

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Vijay Musalgaonkar
Chief Executive Officer

Krunal Thakarar
Chief Financial Officer

Hrishikesh Yadav
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

Statement of changes in Equity for the period March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

A Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
As at March 23, 2023	-
Issue during the period	4,462.95
As at March 31, 2024	**4,462.95**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	Cost related to issue of Own Equity Instruments(net of Deferred Tax)
As at March 31, 2023	-	-
Loss for the period	(78.13)	(78.13)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**(78.13)**	**(78.13)**
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	(44.04)	(44.04)
As at March 31, 2024	**(122.17)**	**(122.17)**

The above Statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 6 Private Limited

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Vijay Musalgaonkar
Chief Executive Officer

Krunal Thakarar
Chief Financial Officer

Hrishikesh Yadav
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

1. Corporate information

First Energy 6 Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on March 23, 2023 under the provisions of Indian Companies Act, 2013 is a subsidiary of First Energy Private Limited. The Company is primarily engaged in the business as a producer and distributor of solar power.

The address of the Company's registered office is 6th Floor, Office No 601, Cello Platina, FC Road, Shivaji Nagar, Pune, Maharashtra – 411005. The Board of Directors have authorized to issue these financial statements on May 2, 2024. The CIN of the Company is U35105PN2023PTC218888.

2. Basis of preparation and summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

2.1. Basis of preparation and measurement

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the act.

(b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention except certain financial assets measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2. New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective 1 April 2023:

Disclosure of accounting policies - amendments to Ind AS 1

- Definition of accounting estimates - amendments to Ind AS 8
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - amendments to Ind AS 12

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

a. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs pertaining to qualifying assets are presented as part of financing activities in statement of cash flows.

2.4. Summary of other accounting policies

a. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Profit and Loss, transactions costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset . For all subsequent measurements, financial assets are classified in following categories by the Company:

i. Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs/ income in the Statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

ii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI.

iii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI is classified as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

iv. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss and credit risk exposure on the financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortized costs e.g. loans, deposits, trade receivables, contractual receivables and bank balances. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment allowance based on 12-month. The Company considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries of the customer and the countries where it operates.

ECL impairment allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of profit and loss under the head 'other expenses'. ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, redemption liability, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as fair value through profit and loss or at amortized cost.

All changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as FVTPL is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Amortised cost category is applicable to loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. After initial recognition the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or cost that are integral part on EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires when an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

b. Fair value measurement

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For 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.

c. Revenue recognition

Revenue from Contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at the amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue is recognized when it has approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Revenue from Sale of power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised at transaction price and over time for each unit of electricity delivered at the contracted rate. Revenue recognized includes amounts billed to consumers on the basis of recording of consumption of energy by installed meters based on the applicable tariff agreed in purchase power agreement, which are recognized considering past trends of approval, management's probability estimate and when no significant uncertainty exists in such determination.

d. Property, Plant and Equipment

All other items of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

The estimated useful life is supported by independent assessment, the useful lives of certain classes of assets. The following useful lives are adopted by the management:

Asset category	Company's estimate of useful life (years)	Useful life as prescribed under Schedule II (years)
Plant and equipment	25	22
Building	30	3 to 30

All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of PPE are capitalised. Subsequent costs/replacement 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 the replaced part is derecognised.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is

materially different from that of the remaining asset. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of PPE are reviewed on a regular basis and changes in estimates, when relevant, are accounted for on a prospective basis.

e. Income recognition

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

f. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, balances with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

g. Share capital

Equity shares issued to shareholders are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

Cost for issuance of equity instruments:

The cost in issuing or acquiring Company's own equity instruments includes registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties. These costs are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

h. Income tax

Current tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset 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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

i. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of profit or loss.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

j. Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

k. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Company.

l. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from the past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

m. Earnings per share (EPS)

The Company presents the basic and diluted EPS data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS for the effects of all the equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares (which includes the various stock options granted to employees).

n. Rounding of amounts:

Amounts disclosed in the financial statements are presented in INR in lakhs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated.

2.5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures including contingent liabilities as at the reporting date. However, 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.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Determining whether property, plant and equipment are impaired 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 property, plant and equipment. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to expected demand, expected tariff rates for electricity, discount rate and electricity market scenario, based on past trends and the current and likely future state of the industry etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management. Any reasonable possible change in the underlying assumptions would not lead to a material change to the amount of impairment.

ii. Borrowing costs

Significant management judgement is involved in determining whether in assessing whether the asset (solar/wind projects) is a qualifying asset using the factors such as period of time to get ready, nature of activities necessary and industry practice. The construction of solar/wind projects involves a period ranging from 6 months to 10 months.

2.5.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty 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. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, 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. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget over the useful life of assets as approved by the Management and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows. The estimates involved includes long term debt cost, cost of equity and long term debt equity ratio.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected loss rates and timing of cash flows. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

iii. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company determines, based on independent technical assessment, the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation and amortisation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation and amortisation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

iv. Deferred taxes

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether the realization of future tax benefits is sufficiently probable to recognize deferred tax assets. This assessment requires the use of significant estimates with respect to assessment of future taxable income. The recorded amount of total deferred tax assets could change if estimates of projected future taxable income or if changes in current tax regulations are enacted.

v. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies

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.

First Energy 6 Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

3 (a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Land Freehold	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Gross carrying amount:			
As at March 23, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions	154.93	154.93	16,488.20
Deduction	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**154.93**	**154.93**	**16,488.20**
Accumulated depreciation			
For the period	**-**	**-**	**-**
Deduction	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net carrying amount:			
As at March 31, 2024	**154.93**	**154.93**	**16,488.20**

Ageing of capital work-in-progress

Particulars/Projects	As at March 31, 2024				
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress					
22.75 MW Solar project	16,488.20	-	-	-	16,488.20
Sub-total	**16,488.20**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16,488.20**

Capital work in progress balances pertains to overdue project under construction and is expected to be completed and capitalised in May 2024.

Capitalization of expenses

During the period, the Company has capitalized the following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of Property, plant and equipment / Capital work-in-progress. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes were net of amounts capitalized by the Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Reimbursement of salaries and wages	272.07
Interest and reimbursement of Interest expenses*	782.31
Depreciation and reimbursement of depreciation*	21.25
Reimbursement of other expenses	8.80
Total	**1,084.43**

* Reimbursement of interest and depreciation includes expenses pertaining to rental property for which right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been recognised.

4. Deferred tax assets (net)

The Company has tax losses of Rs. 43.77 lakhs that are available for offsetting for future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profits elsewhere in the Company and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future. If the Company was able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, the profit for the year would increase by Rs. 11.02 lakhs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		
	Expiry date	Amount	Tax Impact
Tax Losses	FY 2031-32	43.77	11.02
Total		**43.77**	**11.02**

*Held as lien against bank guarantee given

5 Deferred tax assets (net)

Deferred tax assets amounting to Rs. 20.91 lakhs have not been recognised in respect of following items, because it is not probable that future profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	
	Amount	Expiry date
Tax Losses	121.93	FY 2030-31
Total	**121.93**	

Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate

Particulars	March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Loss before tax	(78.13)
Indian statutory income tax rate	17.17%
Expected tax expense / (credit)	(13.41)
Deferred tax not recognised on losses and depreciation	11.02
Other	2.39
Total tax expense	**-**

5. Non-current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	-
Add: Taxes paid during the period	0.86
Less: Current tax payable for the period	-
Total	**0.86**

6. Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Capital advances	2.81
Total	**2.81**

There were no advances due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a member.

7. Current investment

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of units	Amount
Investment at fair value through Profit and Loss		
Investments in Mutual Funds:		
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund Growth - Regular	17,085	219.46
HSBC Liquid Fund Growth - Regular	1,377	32.86
Total current investments		**252.32**
Aggregate value of quoted investments and market value thereof		-
Aggregate value of unquoted investments		252.32
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments		-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

8. Other financial assets (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Security deposits	157.50
Total	**157.50**

9(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Balance with bank	
- in current accounts	386.08
Total	**386.08**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

9(b) Other bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	287.00
Total	**287.00**

10. Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Interest accrued but not due	0.09
Others	0.16
Total	**0.25**

There were no advances due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a member.

11. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Trade receivables	
-Unbilled*	19.57
-Billed	-
Total	**19.57**
Break-up for security details:	
Secured considered good	-
Unsecured considered good	19.57
Trade receivable which have a significant increase in credit risk	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-
	19.57
Less: impairment allowance	
Total	**19.57**

No trade or other receivables are due from directors or officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

*The receivables are unbilled because the Company has not yet issued an invoice; however, the balance has been included under trade receivables (as opposed to contract assets) because it is an unconditional right to consideration.

Trade receivable relates to sale of power generated during testing period which has been netted off against the cost of property, plant and equipment.

Trade receivables ageing:

Particulars	Not Due	Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2024								
Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	-	19.57	-	-	-	-	-	19.57
Total	**-**	**19.57**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19.57**

12. Share Capital

a) Authorised Share Capital

Particulars	No. of shares	As at March 31, 2024
As at March 23, 2023	**-**	**-**
Increase during the period	45,000,000	4,500.00
As at March 31, 2024	**45,000,000**	**4,500.00**

b) Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
As at March 23, 2023	**-**	**-**
Issue during the period	44,629,450	4,462.95
As at March 31, 2024	**44,629,450**	**4,462.95**

c) Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors of the Company is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

d) Equity shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount
Holding company		
First Energy Private Limited		
Equity shares of Rs 10 each	33,009,994	3,301.00

e) Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024
(i) First Energy Private Limited	
% Holding	73.96%
No. of shares	33,009,994
(ii) MRF Limited	
% Holding	11.57%
No. of shares	5,165,450
(iii)The Lakshmi Mills Company Limited	
% Holding	7.06%
No. of shares	3,150,000

f) Shares held by promoters at the end of the period

Name of Promoter	As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	% of total number of shares
First Energy Private Limited	33,009,994	73.96%

13. Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Retained earnings	
Opening balance	-
Loss for the period	(78.13)
Add : Other Comprehensive Income	-
	(78.13)
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	(44.04)
Total	**(122.17)**

14. Borrowings

a) Non-current borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Secured loans from Bank	
Indian rupee loans from banks*	11,578.87
Less: Current maturities of long-term debts	145.11
(included in current borrowings)	
Total	**11,433.76**

* After considering unamortised expense of Rs 80.13 lakhs

Aggregate secured borrowings	11,433.76
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	-

Details	Maturity date	Terms of payment	Interest rate	March 31, 2024
Loan from Bank of Baroda	April 01, 2044	Repayable in 79 structured quarterly installments from October 01, 2024	9.20%	11,578.87

Details of security

Indian rupee loans from banks is secured by way of charge on all present and future moveable and immovable assets including plant & machinery, machinery spares, tools, spare and accessories, project documents and on all current assets of the Company (present and future) including but not limited to book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commission, revenues of whatsoever nature and when arising and pledge of 30% of shares of the Company held by the holding company.

14(b) Current borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Secured loans	
Current maturities of long term borrowings from bank	145.11
Unsecured loans	
Loan from holding companies	823.00
Total	**968.11**

Aggregate secured borrowings	145.11
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	823.00

Particulars	Maturity date	Terms of payment	Interest rate	March 31, 2023
Loan from Holding company	March 31, 2025	Repayable in single/multiple tranches along with the accumulated interest thereon	8.15%	823.00

During the year, the Company has used all the borrowings for specific purpose for which they have been obtained.

Net debt reconciliation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	386.08
Interest accrued	(10.24)
Borrowings	(12,401.87)
Net debt	**(12,026.03)**

	Liabilities from financing activities		Total
	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	
Net debt as at March 23, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**
Cash flows	386.08	(12,401.87)	(12,015.80)
Interest capitalised	-	(782.31)	(782.31)
Interest paid	-	772.07	772.07
Net debt as at March 31, 2024	**386.08**	**(12,412.11)**	**(12,026.03)**

15. Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	0.65
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	
i) Related parties	42.89
ii) Others	11.25
Total	**54.79**

Ageing schedule for trade payable

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	
Undisputed trade payables:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Micro and small enterprises	0.41	0.24	-	-	-	-	0.65
(ii) Others	18.66	-	35.48	-	-	-	54.14
Total	**19.07**	**0.24**	**35.48**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**54.79**

16. Other financial liabilities (current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Payable for property, plant and equipment	913.15
Interest accrued but not due on loans	10.24
Others	0.18
Total	**923.57**

17. Other current liabilities (current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory dues	2.47
Others	26.04
Total	**28.51**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

18. Other income

Particulars	March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	
Total	**2.50**

19. Finance costs

Particulars	March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	782.31
Less: Capitalized during the period	(782.31)
Total	**-**

20. Other expenses

Particulars	March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Rent expenses	0.15
Legal and professional fees	3.09
Auditor's remuneration (Refer below note)	1.77
Rates and taxes	7.82
Travelling and conveyance	0.04
Corporate overhead allocation	47.63
Miscellaneous expenses	20.13
Total	**80.63**

The Company does not meet the criteria specified in sub section (1) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Rules, 2014. Therefore, it is not required to incur any expenditure on account of CSR activities during the current period.

Note: Auditor's remuneration

Particulars	March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Statutory audit fees (Including GST)	1.77
Total	**1.77**

21. Loss per share

Particulars	March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Net loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	(78.13)
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs.10/- each	25,438,681
Basic and Diluted Loss per share	**(0.31)**

22 Contingent Liabilities and commitments

Contingent Liabilities

There are no liabilities of contingent nature.

Capital commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed in capital account (net of advances) and not provided for is Rs 852 lakhs.

23 Related party disclosures

A Immediate Holding Company

First Energy Private Limited

B Ultimate Holding Company

RDA Holding Private Limited

C. Intermediate holding company

Thermax Limited (most senior parent that produces consolidated financial statements for public use)

D. Key Management Personnel:

1 Ravi Damaraju - Director

2 Sandeep Mandke- Director

3 Vijay Musalgaonkar- CEO (w.e.f. December 22, 2023)

4 Krunal Thakarar- CFO (w.e.f. December 22, 2023)

5 Sumit Rathi - Additional Director (w.e.f. April 03, 2024)

6 Hrishikesh Yadav - Company secretary (w.e.f. May 02, 2024)

E. Entities under common control with whom there have been transactions during the year

1 First Energy 4 Private Limited

2 First Energy 5 Private Limited

F. Transactions with related parties:

	March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024
(a) Transaction during the period	
With Immediate holding company	
First Energy Private Limited	
Subscription for equity shares by holding company	3,301.00
Interest on borrowings (capitalised)	446.91
Reimbursement of expenses paid (including capitalised)	388.34
Loan taken	10,939.22
Loan repaid	10,116.22
Entities under common control	
First Energy 4 Private Limited	
Reimbursement of expenses received	0.49
Reimbursement of interest paid	293.10
Reimbursement of expenses paid	3365.31
First Energy 5 Private Limited	
Reimbursement of expenses paid	0.13
Reimbursment of expenses Paid (Common Infrastructure Cost)	395.00

G Outstanding balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Balances as at the period end	
Immediate holding company	
Borrowings	823.00
Trade payable	42.89
Payable for property, plant and equipment	38.56
Interest accrued but not due	10.24
Entities under common control	
Payable for property, plant and equipment	395.00

H. Terms and conditions for outstanding balances

All outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free except for borrowings and payable in cash. For details of interest on borrowings, refer note 14.

The transactions entered with related parties are at arm's length basis.

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

24. Fair value measurements

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Trade payables	54.78
Borrowings	12,401.87
Other financial liabilities	923.57
Total	**13,380.22**
Current liabilities	1,946.46
Non-current liabilities	11,433.76
Total	**13,380.22**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Break-up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Trade receivables	19.57
Cash and cash equivalents	386.08
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	287.00
Other financial assets	157.50
Total	**850.15**
Current assets	850.15
Non-current assets	-
Total	**850.15**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Break-up of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Financial assets	
Investments	
Mutual funds	252.32
Total financial assets (Current)	**252.32**

Fair value of market linked mutual funds is determined using Net Asset Value (NAV) report issued by mutual fund house.

Fair value hierarchy

Particulars	Date of valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments				
Mutual funds	March 31, 2024	-	252.32	-

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The Fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

25. Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents are derived directly from its operations. The Company also holds investments measured at fair value through profit and loss account

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The management of the company is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles. The management of the company reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

I Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk.

The management of the Company has implemented a risk management system that is monitored by the Board of Directors. Market risk is managed on the basis of pre-determined asset allocations across various asset categories, a continuous appraisal of market conditions and trends and management's estimate of long and short term changes in fair value.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2024.

a 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 does not have any exposure to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period, currently as there is no borrowings with variable rates.

b Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and relevant assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company has not entered into any foreign currency transaction during the period and hence not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

c Price risk

The Company's investments are susceptible to market risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. These securities are unquoted. The Company manages the price risk through placing limits on individual and total equity/ mutual fund investments. Reports on the investment portfolio are submitted to the management on a regular basis. The Company is not currently exposed significantly to such risks

II Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits and risk of potential default based on defined credit risk parameters. An impairment analysis is performed based on expected credit loss model at each reporting date. The calculation is based on losses as per historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in notes above. There is no charge of impairment to Statement of profit and loss.

Expected credit loss for trade receivable under simplified approach

Trade receivables	As at March 31, 2024		
	Gross	Expected loss rate	Expected loss allowance
Unbilled	19.57	0%	-
Total	**19.57**		**-**

Expected credit loss for

Balances with banks

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Parent Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties to mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. Identified impairment loss for these assets is immaterial.

Other financial assets carried at amortised cost

Company's exposure to other financial asset includes security deposits which is considered to be low risk. No loss allowance is required to be recognised for the same.

III Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, marketable securities the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows on a on-going basis. The Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting future cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these and monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal requirements.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below summarises the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity profile based on contractual undiscounted

Particulars	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non- derivative					
Borrowings	-	968.11	448.76	792.81	10272.32
Trade payables	-	54.78	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	923.57	-	-	-

26 Analytical ratios

S. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	For the period ended March 31, 2024
1	Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.56
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total debt	Shareholders' equity	2.86
3	Return on Equity	Net profits after taxes	Shareholder's equity	-1.80%
4	Trade payables turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average trade payables	0.96
8	Net capital turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Working Capital	
5	Return on investment	Earning before interest and taxes	Total assets	0.45%
6	Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed	-0.47%

Working Capital = Current assets less Current liabilities

Capital employed = Tangible Net worth plus total debt

27. Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise long term shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through borrowings, equity and operating cash flows generated. Capital represents equity attributable to equity holders of the Company.

	As at March 31, 2024
Borrowings	12,401.87
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (includes other bank balances)	673.08
Net debt	**11,728.79**
Equity	**4,340.78**
Net Debt to Equity	**2.70**

Loan Covenants

Under the terms of the borrowing facilities, the Company is required to comply with the following financial covenants:

(a) Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio should not be less than 1.24:1

(b) Debt Service coverage ratio (DSCR) to be not less than 1.25

(c) Interest Coverage Ratio does not fall below 1.5:1

(d) Total outside liability/ Tangible Net Worth should not be more than 4:1

The financial covenant shall be tested based on the audited financial statements every year from first full year of commercial operation. Accordingly, these covenants will not be tested from the current period.

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

28. Segment reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and applies the resources to whole of the Company's business viz "Producer of power through renewable energy source". Hence the Company does not have any reportable segment as per Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segments".

29. Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

Dues to small-scale industrial undertakings have been worked out on the basis of information available with the Management.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	
- Principal amount dues to micro and small enterprises	0.65
- Interest due thereon	0.02
The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-
The amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	1.22
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	0.02
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.04
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	0.04

30. Other statutory information

(i) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current period.

(iv) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(v) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(vi) The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(vii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current period.

(viii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium
The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

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

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

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries)

or

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

31. With effect from August 5, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has amended the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, relating to maintenance of electronic books of account and other relevant books and papers. Pursuant to this amendment, the Company is required to maintain the books of account which are accessible in India at all times and their backup is to be kept on servers located in India on a daily basis. The Company has a process to take daily back-up of books of account maintained in electronic mode and along with the logs of the back-up of such books of account. However, the backup of certain books and records maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India on daily basis. The Company will take appropriate measures to comply with regulations. The primary accounting software used for maintaining its books of account 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 no audit trail has been enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes. Further, for certain accounting software used for maintaining its books of account, the accounting software doesn't have feature of recording audit trail.

32. The Company was incorporated on March 23, 2023. The financial statements are prepared for the period March 23, 2023 to March 31, 2024 as the first financial statement of the Company. Hence, comparative amounts do not exist for the current period.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No. : 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 6 Private Limited

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Vijay Musalgaonkar
Chief Executive Officer

Krunal Thakarar
Chief Financial Officer

Hrishikesh Yadav
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

First Energy 7 Private Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of First Energy 7 Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of First Energy 7 Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period from March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the period from March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

   - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

9. 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

10. 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 B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

11. 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 relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books except that the backup of certain books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis and the matters stated in paragraph 11(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("the Rules").

    (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

    (f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 11(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 11(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.

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

    (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Rules, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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

        ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2024, under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024.

        iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the period ended March 31, 2024.

        iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 30(viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;

            (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 30(viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

            (c) Based on such audit procedures that we 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

        v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the period.

        vi. 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 which has operated through out the year except that no audit trail has been enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. Further, for the said accounting software other than the aforesaid database, we did not notice any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. With respect to other accounting software which doesn't have feature of recording audit trail, for which no adequate evidence of necessary controls and documentation regarding whether audit trail feature is enabled is available, the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail operated throughout the year for all transactions or whether there was any instance of the audit trail feature been tampered with does not arise.

12. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are applicable to the Company. However, the Company has not paid/ provided any managerial remuneration during the period.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDD1910
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

First Energy 7 Private Limited

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of First Energy 7 Private Limited on the financial statements for the period from March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of First Energy 7 Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period from March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 ("the Guidance Note") 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. 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 with reference to financial statements.

.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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 issued by ICAI.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDD1910
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 10 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of First Energy 7 Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the period from March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and furnished by the Company, and the books of account and records examined by us during the course of our audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the period and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(c) The Company does not own any immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) (Refer Note 3(b) to the financial statements). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets). Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The Company is in the business of generating power from renewable energy source and, consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the period, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products/services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) In our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax, income tax, and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the period.

(b) 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.

(c) The Company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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 the Company has utilised funds raised on short-term basis aggregating Rs 1,150.19 Lakhs for long-term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the period. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the period. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has made a private placement of shares during the period, in compliance with the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Act. The funds raised have been used for the purpose for which funds were raised.

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 practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the period, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the period by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 “Related Party Disclosures” specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Act.

xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the period. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has one CICs as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 3.31 lakhs in the financial year. The current financial year being the first year of incorporation of the Company, reporting under Clause 3(xvii) to the extent it relates to the immediately preceding financial year, is not applicable to the Company.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the period and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

xx. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDD1910
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

BALANCE SHEET as at 31.03.2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs , except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2024
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Capital work-in-progress	3(a)	2,409.30
Right-of-use assets	3(b)	263.79
Financial assets		
(a) Other financial assets	4	0.90
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-
Income tax assets (net)	6	1.03
Other non-current assets	7	542.83
Total non-current assets		**3,217.85**
Current assets		
Financial assets		
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	8	63.20
Total current assets		**63.20**
Total Assets		**3,281.05**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	9	1,882.00
Other equity	10	(24.55)
Total Equity		**1,857.45**
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
(a) Lease liabilities	11(a)	210.21
Total non-current liabilities		**210.21**
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
(a) Borrowings	12	859.00
(b) Lease liabilities	11(b)	20.30
(c) Trade payables		
i) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	13	11.25
ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13	11.87
(d) Other financial liabilities	14	291.83
Other current liabilities	15	19.14
Total current liabilities		**1,213.39**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**3,281.05**

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date.

Statement of profit and loss for the period ended March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs , except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No	March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Income		
Other income	16	7.49
Total Income		**7.49**
Expenses		
Finance costs	17	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	18	-
Other expenses	19	10.80
Total Expenses		**10.80**
Loss before tax		**(3.31)**
Tax expense		**-**
Loss for the period		**(3.31)**
Other comprehensive income		**-**
Total comprehensive loss for the period		**(3.31)**
Loss per equity share		
Basic & Diluted [nominal value per share ₹ 10]	20	(0.07)

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 7 Private Limited

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Place: Pune
Date : May 2, 2024

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Place: Pune
Date : May 2, 2024

First Energy 7 Private Limited

Statement of cash flow for the period March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

	Particulars	March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024
A)	**Cash flows from operating activities**	
	Loss before tax	(3.31)
	Adjustments for:	
	Interest income classified an investing cash flow	(7.49)
	Working capital adjustments	
	(Increase) in other financial assets	(0.90)
	Increase in trade payables	23.12
	Increase in other financial liabilities	1.11
	Increase in other liabilities	19.14
	Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**31.67**
	Income taxes paid	(1.03)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	**30.64**
B)	**Cash flows from investing activities**	
	Payments for property, plant and equipment	(2,629.82)
	Interest received	7.49
	Initial direct cost pertaining to right-of-use assets	(18.00)
	Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(2,640.33)**
C)	**Cash flows from financing activities**	
	Proceeds from borrowings	859.00
	Proceeds from issue of equity shares	1,882.00
	Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	(21.24)
	Finance Cost (Capitalised to Property, plant and equipment)	(26.57)
	Principal elements of lease payments	(20.30)
	Net cash flow from financing activities	**2,672.89**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**63.20**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year/period	**63.20**
	Non-cash financing and investing activities	
	-Acquisition of right-of-use assets	265.33

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:

	March 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note no 8)	63.20
Balances as per statement of Cash flow	**63.20**

Notes:

i) Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the “Indirect Method” in accordance with ‘IND AS 7 : Statement of Cash Flows’.

ii) Refer Note 12 for Net debt reconciliation.

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 7 Private Limited

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Place: Pune
Date : May 2, 2024

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Place: Pune
Date : May 2, 2024

Statement of changes in equity for the period March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

A Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
As at March 26, 2023	**-**
Issue during the period	1,882.00
As at March 31, 2024	**1,882.00**

B Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Loss for the period	(3.31)	(3.31)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Comprehensive loss for the period	**(3.31)**	**(3.31)**
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	(21.24)	(21.24)
As at March 31, 2024	**(24.55)**	**(24.55)**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 7 Private Limited

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Place: Pune
Date : May 2, 2024

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Place: Pune
Date : May 2, 2024

1. Corporate information

First Energy 7 Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on March 26, 2023 under the provisions of Indian Companies Act, 2013 is a subsidiary of First Energy Private Limited. The Company is primarily engaged in the business as a producer and distributor of solar power.

The address of the Company's registered office is 6th Floor, Office No 601, Cello Platina, FC Road, Shivaji Nagar, Pune, Maharashtra – 411005. The Board of Directors have authorized to issue these financial statements on May 2, 2024. The CIN of the Company is U35105PN2023PTC218968.

2. Basis of preparation and summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the act.

(b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention except certain financial assets measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2. New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective 1 April 2023:

- Disclosure of accounting policies - amendments to Ind AS 1
- Definition of accounting estimates - amendments to Ind AS 8
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - amendments to Ind AS 12

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

a. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs pertaining to qualifying assets are presented as part of financing activities in statement of cash flows.

b. Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company lease asset classes primarily consist of leasehold lands. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. There are no variable lease payments.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

As a practical expedient, Ind AS 116 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

2.4. Summary of other accounting policies

a. 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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Profit and Loss, transactions costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset . For all subsequent measurements, financial assets are classified in following categories by the Company:

i. Debt instruments at amortized cost

A ‘debt instrument’ is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs/ income in the Statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

ii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets’ cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI.

iii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI is classified as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

iv. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss and credit risk exposure on the financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortized costs e.g. loans, deposits, trade receivables, contractual receivables and bank balances. The Company follows ‘simplified approach’ for recognition of impairment allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment allowance based on 12-month. The Company considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries of the customer and the countries where it operates.

ECL impairment allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of profit and loss under the head ‘other expenses’. ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company’s financial liabilities include trade and other payables, redemption liability, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as fair value through profit and loss or at amortized cost.

All changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as FVTPL is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Amortised cost category is applicable to loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. After initial recognition the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or cost that are integral part on EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires when an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

b. Fair value measurement

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For 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.

c. Revenue recognition

Revenue from Contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at the amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue is recognized when it has approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Revenue from Sale of power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised at transaction price and over time for each unit of electricity delivered at the contracted rate. Revenue recognized includes amounts billed to consumers on the basis of recording of consumption of energy by installed meters based on the applicable tariff agreed in purchase power agreement, which are recognized considering past trends of approval, management's probability estimate and when no significant uncertainty exists in such determination.

d. Property, Plant and Equipment

All other items of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

The estimated useful life is supported by independent assessment, the useful lives of certain classes of assets. The following useful lives are adopted by the management:

Asset category	Company's estimate of useful life (years)	Useful life as prescribed under Schedule II (years)
Plant and equipment	25	10 to 15
Building	30	3 to 30

All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of PPE are capitalised. Subsequent costs/replacement 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 the replaced part is derecognised.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of PPE are reviewed on a regular basis and changes in estimates, when relevant, are accounted for on a prospective basis.

e. Income recognition

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

f. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, balances with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

g. Share capital

Equity shares issued to shareholders are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

Cost for issuance of equity instruments:

The cost in issuing or acquiring Company's own equity instruments includes registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties. These costs are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

h. Income tax

Current tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset 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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

i. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of profit or loss.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

j. Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

k. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Company.

l. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from the past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

m. Earnings per share (EPS)

The Company presents the basic and diluted EPS data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS for the effects of all the equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares (which includes the various stock options granted to employees).

n. Rounding of amounts:

Amounts disclosed in the financial statements are presented in INR in lakhs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated.

2.5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures including contingent liabilities as at the reporting date. However, 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.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

i. Ind AS 116 – Leases

In determining whether revenue contract (power purchase agreement) with customer especially when entire contractual capacity of one project (solar / wind project) is committed to one customer, management exercises judgement in concluding whether contract contains lease. Management takes into consideration who is responsible for design of the project and who has right to direct the use of solar plant.

ii. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Determining whether property, plant and equipment are impaired 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 property, plant and equipment. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to expected demand, expected tariff rates for electricity, discount rate and electricity market scenario, based on past trends and the current and likely future state of the industry etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management. Any reasonable possible change in the underlying assumptions would not lead to a material change to the amount of impairment.

iii. Borrowing costs

Significant management judgement is involved in determining whether in assessing whether the asset (solar/wind projects) is a qualifying asset using the factors such as period of time to get ready, nature of activities necessary and industry practice. The construction of solar/wind projects involves a period ranging from 6 months to 10 months.

2.5.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty 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. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, 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. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget over the useful life of assets as approved by the Management and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows. The estimates involved includes long term debt cost, cost of equity and long term debt equity ratio.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected loss rates and timing of cash flows. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

iii. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company determines, based on independent technical assessment, the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation and amortisation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation and amortisation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

iv. Deferred taxes

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether the realization of future tax benefits is sufficiently probable to recognize deferred tax assets. This assessment requires the use of significant estimates with respect to assessment of future taxable income. The recorded amount of total deferred tax assets could change if estimates of projected future taxable income or if changes in current tax regulations are enacted.

v. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies

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.

3. Capital work-in-progress

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.

Ageing of capital work-in-progress

Particulars/ Projects	As at March 31, 2024					
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress						
15.5 MW Solar Project	2,409.30	-	-	-	2,409.30	265.33
Total	**2,409.30**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,409.30**	**265.33**

Capital work-in-progress includes overdue projects amounting to Rs 2,409.30 lakhs. These projects are expected to be completed and capitalised in May 2024.

Capitalization of expenses

During the period, the Company has capitalized the following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of Capital work-in-progress. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes were net of amounts capitalized by the Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Reimbursement of employees expenses	58.56
Interest and reimbursement of Interest expenses*	26.57
Depreciation and reimbursement of depreciation*	4.53
Reimbursement of others expenses	0.48
Total	**90.14**

* Reimbursement of interest and depreciation relates to expenses pertaining to rental property for which right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been recognised.

3(b) Right- of- use assets

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Total
Gross carrying amount:		
Additions*	265.33	265.33
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	265.33	265.33
Accumulated Depreciation		
Changes for the year	1.54	1.54
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**1.54**	**1.54**
Net Block		
As at March 31, 2024	**263.79**	**263.79**

*Includes initial direct costs incurred by the lessee amounting to Rs. 18.00 lakhs

The Company has taken lands on lease which has been accounted in accordance with Ind AS 116-Leases under right of use assets. Refer note 22 for further disclosure on leases.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

4. Other financial assets (non-current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Security deposits	0.90
Total	**0.90**

5. Deferred tax asset (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax Asset	
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	8.93
Lease liabilities	58.01
Others	0.71
	67.65
Deferred Tax Liability	
Right of use of assets	66.39
Others	1.26
	67.65
Total	**-**

The company has tax losses of Rs 3.31 lakhs that's are available for offsetting for future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profit elsewhere in the company and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidences of recoverability in the near future. If the company was able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, the profit for the year would increase by Rs 0.83 lakhs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		
	Expiry date	**Amount**	**Tax impact**
Tax losses	FY 2031-32	3.31	0.83
Total		**3.31**	**0.83**

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit or Loss is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Loss before tax	(3.31)
Income tax rate	25.17%
Expected tax expense / (credit)	(0.83)
Deferred tax assets not recognised on losses	0.83
Others	-
Total tax expense / (credit)	**-**

6. Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	-
Add: Taxes paid during the period	1.03
Less: Current tax payable for the period	-
Total	**1.03**

7. Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Capital advances	542.83
Total	**542.83**

There were no advances due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a member.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Balance with Banks	
- in current accounts	13.20
- deposits with original maturity of less than three months	50.00
Total	**63.20**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period.

9. Share capital

a) Authorised share capital

Equity shares of Rs 10 each

Particulars	No. of shares	As at March 31, 2024
As at March 26, 2023	**-**	**-**
Increase during the period	21,000,000	2,100.00
As at March 31, 2024	**21,000,000**	**2,100.00**

b) Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital

Particulars	No. of shares	As at March 31, 2024
As at March 26, 2023	**-**	**-**
Changes during the period	18,820,000	1,882.00
As at March 31, 2024	**18,820,000**	**1,882.00**

c) Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors of the Company is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

d) Equity shares held by ultimate holding / holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	**Amount**
Holding company		
First Energy Private Limited	13,394,994	1,339.50
Equity shares of Rs 10 each		

e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024
(i) First Energy Private Limited	
% Holding	71.17%
No. of shares	13,394,994
ii) Excel Industries Limited	
% Holding	28.83%
No. of shares	5,425,000

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

f) Shares held by promoters at the end of the period

Name of Promoter	As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	% of total number of shares
First Energy Private Limited	13,394,994	71.17%

10. Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Retained Earnings	
Opening Balance	-
Add : Loss for the period	(3.31)
	(3.31)
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	(21.24)
Total	**(24.55)**

11(a) Lease liabilities (Non-Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Lease liabilities (refer note 20)	210.21
Total	**210.21**

11(b) Lease liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Lease liabilities (refer note 20)	20.30
Total	**20.30**

12. Current borrowing

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured loans	
Loan from holding company	859.00
Total	**859.00**
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	859.00

Ageing of capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Maturity date	Terms of payment	Interest rate	As at March 31, 2024
Loan from holding company	May 22, 2024	Repayment in one or multiple tranches within 180 Days	8.15%	859.00

During the period, the Company has used all the borrowings for the borrowings for specific purpose for which they have been obtained.

Net debt reconciliation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	63.20
Borrowings	(859.00)
Lease Liabilities	(230.51)
Interest accrued	(22.41)
Net debt	**(1,048.72)**

Particulars	Assets	Liabilities from financing activities		Total
	Cash & cash equivalents	Borrowings	Lease Liabilities	
Net debt as at March 26, 2023				
Additions of lease	-	-	(247.33)	(247.33)
Cash flows	63.20	(859.00)	16.82	(778.98)
Interest expenses	-	(26.57)	(3.48)	(30.05)
Interest paid	-	4.16	3.48	7.64
Net debt as at March 31, 2024	**63.20**	**(881.41)**	**(230.51)**	**(1,048.72)**

13. Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	11.25
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	
i) Related parties	3.48
ii) Others	8.39
Total	**23.12**

Ageing schedule for trade payables

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	
Undisputed trade payables:							
(i) Micro and Small enterprises	11.05	-	0.20	-	-	-	11.25
(ii) Others	11.79	0.08	-	-	-	-	11.87
Total	**22.84**	**0.08**	**0.20**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23.12**

14. Other financial liabilities (current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Payable for property plant and equipment	268.31
Interest accrued but not due on loans	22.41
Others	1.11
Total	**291.83**

15. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory dues	19.14
Total	**19.14**

16. Other Income

Particulars	March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	7.49
Total	**7.49**

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

17. Finance Costs

Particulars	March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	26.57
Less: Capitalized during the period	(26.57)
Total	**-**

18. Depreciation Expense

Particulars	March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4.53
Less: Capitalized during the period	(4.53)
Total	**-**

19. Other Expenses

Particulars	March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Rates and taxes	0.69
Legal and Professional Fees	2.28
Auditor's remuneration (Refer note below)	1.77
Corporate overhead allocation	6.05
Miscellaneous expenses	0.01
Total	**10.80**

The Company does not meet the criteria specified in sub section (1) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Rules, 2014. Therefore, it is not required to incur any expenditure on account of CSR activities during the current period.

Note: Auditor's remuneration

Particulars	March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Statutory Audit Fees (Including GST)	1.77
Total	**1.77**

20. Loss per share

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Net loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	(3.31)
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs.10/- each	4,826,604
Basic and Diluted Loss per share (in ₹)	**(0.07)**

21. Contingent Liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Claims against company not acknowledged as debt*	40.00

*Claim against the company not acknowledged as debt to customer contract breach.

Capital Commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for is Rs 2,694.69 lakhs.

22 Leasing Arrangements

Company as lessee

The Company has taken lands on leases for a tenure of 29 years. There are no variable lease payments and residual value guarantees for these leases.

Carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
At the beginning of the period	-
Additions	247.33
Accretion of interest	3.48
Payments made	(20.30)
As at end of the year	**230.51**
Current portion of lease liabilities	20.30
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	210.21
Total	**230.51**

Note: Auditor's remuneration

Particulars	March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	1.54
Interest expense on lease liabilities	3.48
Less: Capitalised during the period	(5.02)
Total amount recognised in statement of profit or loss	**-**

The total cash outflow for leases during the period Rs 38.30 Lakhs.

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property leases. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the company's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company's and not by the respective lessor.

23. Related party disclosures

A Immediate Holding Company

First Energy Private Limited

B Ultimate Holding Company

RDA Holding Private Limited

C Intermediate Holding Company

Thermax Limited (most senior parent that produces consolidated financial statements for public use)

D Key Management Personnel:

1 Mr. Ravi Damaraju - Director (w.e.f.June 22,2022)

2 Mr. Mitish Somani - Director (till April 5, 2024)

3 Mr. Sandeep Mandke - Director (w.e.f. March 30,2023)

4 Mr. Sumit Rathi - Additional Director (w.e.f. April 4, 2024)

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

E Transactions with Related parties:

	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Transactions during the period	
With Holding Company	
Subscription for equity shares	**1,339.50**
Interest on borrowings (capitalised)	**26.57**
Loan taken	**859.00**
Reimbursement of expenses paid (including the capital expenditure)	**89.03**

F Outstanding balances

	As at March 31, 2024
(b) Balances as at the period end	
Holding Company	
Borrowings	**859.00**
Interest accrued but not due	**22.41**
Trade payables	**3.48**

G Terms and conditions for outstanding balances

All outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free except for borrowings and payable in cash. For details of interest on borrowings, refer note 12.

The transactions entered with related parties are at arm's length basis.

24. Fair value measurements

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Borrowings	859.00
Lease liabilities	230.51
Trade payables	23.12
Other financial liabilities	291.83
Total	**1,404.46**
Current liabilities	1,194.25
Non current liabilities	210.21
Total	**1,404.46**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Break-up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Other financial assets	0.90
Cash and cash equivalents	63.20
Total	**64.10**
Current assets	63.20
Non-current assets	0.90
Total	**64.10**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

25 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, lease liabilities, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents.

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The management of the company is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles. The management of the company reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below. .

I 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.

The management of the Company has implemented a risk management system that is monitored by the Board of Directors. Market risk is managed on the basis of pre-determined asset allocations across various asset categories, diversification of assets in terms of geographical distribution, a continuous appraisal of market conditions and trends and management's estimate of long and short term changes in fair value.

a 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 does not have any exposure to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period, currently as there is no borrowings with variable rates.

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and relevant assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company has not entered into any foreign currency transaction during the period and hence not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

II Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is currently exposed to credit risk from its operating activities from its investing activities, including deposits with banks.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Parent Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. Identified impairment loss for the assets is immaterial.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for bank balances and deposits as at March 31, 2024 is the carrying amounts as disclosed in notes to accounts.

III Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows on a on-going basis. The Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting future cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these and monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal requirements.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity profile based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non- derivative					
Borrowings	-	859.00	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	23.12	-	-	-
Lease liabilities		20.30	41.62	42.64	609.73
Other financial liabilities	-	291.83	-	-	-

21. Analytical ratios

S. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2024
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.05
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders' Equity	0.46
3	Return on Equity	Net Profits after taxes before exceptional items	Shareholder's Equity	-0.18%
4	Return on investment	Earning before interest and taxes	Total assets	0.33%
5	Trade payables turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	0.26
6	Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	-0.12%

Capital employed = Tangible Net worth

27. Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise long term shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through borrowings, equity and operating cash flows generated. Capital represents equity attributable to equity holders of the Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Borrowings	859.00
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	63.20
Net debt	**795.80**
Equity	**1,882.00**
Net Debt to Equity	**0.42**

28. Segment reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and applies the resources to whole of the Company's business viz "Producer of power through renewable energy source". Hence the Company does not have any reportable segment as per Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segments".

29. Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

Dues to small-scale industrial undertakings have been worked out on the basis of information available with the Management.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	
- Principal amount dues to micro and small enterprises*	11.25
- Interest due thereon	-
The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-
The amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	6.03
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	0.02
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.02
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	0.02

30. Other Statutory Information

(i) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

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

(iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current period.

(iv) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(v) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(vi) The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(vii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current period.

(viii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person (s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

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

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

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries)

or

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

31 With effect from August 5, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has amended the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, relating to maintenance of electronic books of account and other relevant books and papers. Pursuant to this amendment, the Company is required to maintain the books of account which are accessible in India at all times and their backup is to be kept on servers located in India on a daily basis.

The Company has a process to take daily back-up of books of account maintained in electronic mode and along with the logs of the back-up of such books of account. However, the backup of certain books and records maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India on daily basis. The Company will take appropriate measures to comply with regulations.

The primary accounting software used for maintaining its books of account 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 no audit trail has been enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes. Further, for certain accounting software used for maintaining its books of account, the accounting software doesn't have feature of recording audit trail.

32 The Company is incorporated on March 26, 2023 . The financial statements are prepared for the period March 26, 2023 to March 31, 2024 as the first financial statement of the Company. Hence, comparative amounts do not exist for the current period.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 7 Private Limited

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Place: Pune
Date : May 2, 2024

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Place: Pune
Date : May 2, 2024

First Energy 8 Private Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of First Energy 8 Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of First Energy 8 Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period from August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the period from August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

   - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

9. 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

10. 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 B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

11. 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 relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books except that the backup of certain books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis and the matters stated in paragraph 11(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("the Rules").

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

(f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 11(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 11(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.

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

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Rules, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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

ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2024 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the period ended March 31, 2024.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 25(viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 25(viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the period.

vi. 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 which has operated through out the year except that no audit trail has been enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. Further, for the said accounting software other than the aforesaid database, we did not notice any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. With respect to other accounting software which doesn't have feature of recording audit trail, for which no adequate evidence of necessary controls and documentation regarding whether audit trail feature is enabled is available, the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail operated throughout the year for all transactions or whether there was any instance of the audit trail feature been tampered with does not arise.

12. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are applicable to the Company. However, the Company has not paid/ provided any managerial remuneration during the period.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDH1338
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

First Energy 8 Private Limited

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of First Energy 8 Private Limited on the financial statements for the period from August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of First Energy 8 Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period from August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 2. 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 ("the Guidance Note") 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. 6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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 issued by ICAI.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDH1338
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 10 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of First Energy 8 Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the period from August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and furnished by the Company, and the books of account and records examined by us during the course of our audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

i. (a) (A) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment (except Capital work in progress) and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(A), 3(i)(b), 3(i)(c) and 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The Company is in the business of generating power from renewable energy source and, consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the period, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products/services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) In our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of income tax, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) As the Company did not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender during the period, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) 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.

(c) The Company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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, the Company has not raised funds on short-term basis. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the period. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the period. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the period. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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 practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the period, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the period by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Act.

xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the period. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has one CICs as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 21.62 lakhs in the financial year. The current financial year being the first year of incorporation of the Company, reporting under Clause (xvii) to the extent it relates to the immediately preceding financial year, is not applicable to the Company.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the period and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

xx. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDH1338
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Balance Sheet as at 31.03.2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs , except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2024
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Capital work-in-progress	3	325.25
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	-
Income tax assets (net)	5	0.60
Other non-current assets	6(a)	5,240.25
Total Non-current assets		**5,566.10**
Current assets		
Financial assets		
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,084.84
(b) Other financial assets	8	5.17
Other current assets	6(b)	12.60
Total current assets		**1,102.61**
Total Assets		**6,668.71**
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	9	6,536.00
Other equity	10	(148.31)
Total equity		**6,387.69**
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
(a) Trade payables		
i) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	11	-
ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	11	12.90
(b) Other financial liabilities	12	267.49
Other current liabilities	13	0.63
Total current liabilities		**281.02**
Total equity and liabilities		**6,668.71**

TThe above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date.

Statement of profit and loss for the period of August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No	August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Income		
Other income	14	5.96
Total Income		**5.96**
Expenses		
Other expenses	15	27.58
Total Expenses		**27.58**
Loss before tax		**(21.62)**
Tax expense		**-**
Loss for the period		**(21.62)**
Other comprehensive income		**-**
Total comprehensive loss for the period		**(21.62)**
Loss per equity share		
Basic & Diluted [nominal value per share ₹ 10]	16	(0.12)

The above statement of profit and loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date : May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 8 Private Limited

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Place : Pune
Date : May 02, 2024

First Energy 8 Private Limited

Statement of Cash flows For the year period of August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

	Particulars	August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024
A)	**Cash flows from operating activities**	
	Loss before tax	(21.62)
	Adjustment for	
	Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	(5.96)
	Working capital adjustments	
	(Increase) in other financial assets	(0.10)
	(Increase) in other assets	(12.60)
	Increase in trade payables	12.90
	Increase in other financial liabilities	7.27
	Increase in other liabilities	0.63
	Cash used in operations	**(19.48)**
	Income taxes paid	(0.60)
	Net cash used in operating activities	**(20.08)**
B)	**Cash flows from investing activities**	
	Payment for property, plant and equipment	(5,431.97)
	Interest income received	0.89
	Net cash used in investing activities	**(5,431.08)**
C)	**Cash flows from financing activities**	
	Proceeds from issue of equity shares	6,536.00
	Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	-
	Net cash flows from financing activities	**6,536.00**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**1,084.84**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**1,084.84**

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:

	March 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note no 7)	1,084.84
Balances as per Cash flow statement	**1,084.84**

Notes:

i) Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" in accordance with 'IND AS 7 : Statement of Cash Flows'.

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date : May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 8 Private Limited

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Place : Pune
Date : May 02, 2024

Statement of changes in equity for the period of August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

A Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
As at August 10, 2023	**-**
Issue during the period	6,536.00
As at March 31, 2024	**6,536.00**

B Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
As at August 10, 2023	**-**	**-**
Loss for the period	(21.62)	(21.62)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Total Comprehensive loss for the period	**(21.62)**	**(21.62)**
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	(126.69)	(126.69)
As at March 31, 2024	**(148.31)**	**(148.31)**

The above Statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date : May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 8 Private Limited

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Place : Pune
Date : May 02, 2024

First Energy 8 Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

1. Corporate information

First Energy 8 Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on August 10, 2023 under the provisions of Indian Companies Act, 2013 is a subsidiary of First Energy Private Limited. The Company is primarily engaged in the business as a producer and distributor of solar power.

The address of the Company's registered office is 6th Floor, Office No 601, Cello Platina, FC Road, Shivaji Nagar, Pune, Maharashtra – 411005. The Board of Directors have authorized to issue these financial statements on May 2, 2024. The CIN of the Company is U35105PN2023PTC223047.

2. Basis of preparation and summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

2.1. Basis of preparation and measurement

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the act.

(b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention except certain financial assets measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2. New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective 1 April 2023:

- Disclosure of accounting policies - amendments to Ind AS 1
- Definition of accounting estimates - amendments to Ind AS 8
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - amendments to Ind AS 12

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

a. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs pertaining to qualifying assets are presented as part of financing activities in statement of cash flows.

2.4. Summary of other accounting policies

a. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Profit and Loss, transactions costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset . For all subsequent measurements, financial assets are classified in following categories by the Company:

i. Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs/ income in the Statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

ii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI.

iii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI is classified as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

iv. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

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

Notes to the financial statements for the period August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss and credit risk exposure on the financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortized costs e.g. loans, deposits, trade receivables, contractual receivables and bank balances. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment allowance based on 12-month. The Company considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries of the customer and the countries where it operates.

ECL impairment allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of profit and loss under the head 'other expenses'. ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, redemption liability, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as fair value through profit and loss or at amortized cost.

All changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as FVTPL is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Amortised cost category is applicable to loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. After initial recognition the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or cost that are integral part on EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires when an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

b. Fair value measurement

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For 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.

c. Revenue recognition

Revenue from Contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at the amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue is recognized when it has approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Revenue from Sale of power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised at transaction price and over time for each unit of electricity delivered at the contracted rate. Revenue recognized includes amounts billed to consumers on the basis of recording of consumption of energy by installed meters based on the applicable tariff agreed in purchase power agreement, which are recognized considering past trends of approval, management's probability estimate and when no significant uncertainty exists in such determination.

d. Property, Plant and Equipment

All other items of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

The estimated useful life is supported by independent assessment, the useful lives of certain classes of assets. The following useful lives are adopted by the management:

Asset category	Company's estimate of useful life (years)	Useful life as prescribed under Schedule II (years)
Plant and equipment	25	10 to 15
Building	30	3 to 30

All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of PPE are capitalised. Subsequent costs/replacement 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 the replaced part is derecognised.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is

materially different from that of the remaining asset. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of PPE are reviewed on a regular basis and changes in estimates, when relevant, are accounted for on a prospective basis.

e. Income recognition

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

f. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, balances with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

g. Share capital

Equity shares issued to shareholders are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

Cost for issuance of equity instruments:

The cost in issuing or acquiring Company's own equity instruments includes registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties. These costs are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

h. Income tax

Current tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset 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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

i. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of profit or loss.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

j. Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

k. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Company.

l. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from the past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

m. Earnings per share (EPS)

The Company presents the basic and diluted EPS data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS for the effects of all the equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares (which includes the various stock options granted to employees).

n. Rounding of amounts:

Amounts disclosed in the financial statements are presented in INR in lakhs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated.

2.5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures including contingent liabilities as at the reporting date. However, 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.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Determining whether property, plant and equipment are impaired 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 property, plant and equipment. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to expected demand, expected tariff rates for electricity, discount rate and electricity market scenario, based on past trends and the current and likely future state of the industry etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management. Any reasonable possible change in the underlying assumptions would not lead to a material change to the amount of impairment.

ii. Borrowing costs

Significant management judgement is involved in determining whether in assessing whether the asset (solar/wind projects) is a qualifying asset using the factors such as period of time to get ready, nature of activities necessary and industry practice. The construction of solar/wind projects involves a period ranging from 6 months to 10 months.

2.5.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty 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. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, 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. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget over the useful life of assets as approved by the Management and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows. The estimates involved includes long term debt cost, cost of equity and long term debt equity ratio.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected loss rates and timing of cash flows. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

iii. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company determines, based on independent technical assessment, the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation and amortisation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation and amortisation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

iv. Deferred taxes

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether the realization of future tax benefits is sufficiently probable to recognize deferred tax assets. This assessment requires the use of significant estimates with respect to assessment of future taxable income. The recorded amount of total deferred tax assets could change if estimates of projected future taxable income or if changes in current tax regulations are enacted.

Notes to the financial statements for the period August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

3. Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress comprises cost of renewable energy plant under construction. Total amount of CWIP is Rs 325.25 Lakhs.

Ageing of capital work-in-progress

Particulars/ Projects	As at March 31, 2024				
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress					
58.8 MW Wind Project	325.25	-	-	-	325.25
Total	**325.25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**325.25**

Capital work-in-progress balances pertains to project under construction.

Capitalization of expenses

During the period, the Company has capitalized the following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of Capital work-in-progress. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes were net of amounts capitalized by the Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Reimbursement of employee expenses	298.64
Interest and reimbursement of Interest expenses*	0.02
Depreciation and reimbursement of depreciation*	15.85
Reimbursement of other expenses	2.48
Total	**316.99**

* Reimbursement of interest and depreciation includres expenses pertaining to rental property for which right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been recognised.

4. Deferred tax asset (net)

The company has tax losses of Rs 21.62 lakhs that are available for offsetting for future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profit elsewhere in the company and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidences of recoverablity in the near future. If the company was able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, the profit for the year would increase by Rs 5.44 lakhs.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		
	Expiry date	Amount	Tax impact
Tax losses	FY 2031-32	21.62	5.44
Total		**21.62**	**5.44**

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit or Loss is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Loss before tax	(21.62)
Income tax rate	25.17%
Expected tax expense / (credit)	(5.44)
Deferred tax assets not recognised on losses	5.44
Total tax expense / (credit)	**-**

5. Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	-
Add: Taxes paid during the period	0.60
Less: Current tax payable for the period	-
Total	**0.60**

6(a) Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Capital advances	5,240.25
Total	**5,240.25**

There were no advances due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a member.

6(b) Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Prepaid expenses	12.60
Total	**12.60**

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Balance with banks	
-in current accounts	14.84
-deposits with original maturity of less than three months	1,070.00
Total	**1,084.84**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period.

8. Other financial assets (current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023
Security deposits	0.10
Interest accrued but not due	5.07
Total	**5.17**

There were no advances due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them severally or jointly with any other persons or amounts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a member.

9. Share capital

a) Authorised share capital

Equity shares of Rs 10 each

Particulars	No. of shares	As at March 31, 2024
As at August 10, 2023	**-**	**-**
Increase during the period	132,000,000	13,200
As at March 31, 2024	**132,000,000**	**13,200**

Notes to the financial statements for the period August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

(b) Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital

Equity shares of Rs 10 each

Particulars	No. of shares	As at March 31, 2024
As at August 10, 2023	**-**	**-**
Changes during the period	65,360,000	6,536.00
As at March 31, 2024	**65,360,000**	**6,536.00**

c) Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors of the Company is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

d) Equity shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount
Holding company		
First Energy Private Limited, India	65,359,994	6,536.00
Equity shares of Rs 10 each		

e) Details shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024
First Energy Private Limited, India	
% Holding	100.00%
No. of shares	65,359,994

f) Shares held by promoters at the end of the period

Name of Promoter	As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	% of total number of shares
First Energy Private Limited, India	65,359,994	100.00%

10. Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Retained Earnings	
Opening Balance	-
Add: Loss for the period	(21.62)
	(21.62)
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	(126.69)
Total	**(148.31)**

11. Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	
i) Related parties	12.90
ii) Others	-
Total	**12.90**

Ageing of capital work-in-progress

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	
Undisputed trade payables:							
(i) Micro and Small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	12.90	-	-	-	-	-	12.90
Total	**12.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12.90**

12. Other financial liabilities (current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Payable for property, plant and equipment	133.53
Other payables	133.96
Total	**267.49**

13. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory dues	0.63
Total	**0.63**

14. Other income

Particulars	August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	5.96
Total	**5.96**

15. Other expenses

Particulars	August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Rates and taxes	0.17
Legal and professional fees	2.61
Auditor's remuneration (Refer note below)	1.77
Corporate overhead allocation	22.40
Miscellenous expenses	0.63
Total	**27.58**

The Company does not meet the criteria specified in sub section (1) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Rules, 2014. Therefore, it is not required to incur any expenditure on account of CSR activities during the current and previous year.

Note: Auditor's remuneration

Particulars	August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Statutory audit fees (Including GST)	1.77
Total	**1.77**

16. Loss per share

Particulars	August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Net loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	(21.62)
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs.10/- each	17,807,447
Basic and Diluted Loss per share (in Rs)	**(0.12)**

17. Contingent Liabilities

There are no liabilities of contingent nature.

Capital Commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for is Rs. 23,676.75 lakhs.

18. Related party disclosures

A Immediate Holding Company

First Energy Private Limited

B Ultimate Holding Company

RDA Holding Private Limited

C Intermediate Holding Company

Thermax Limited (most senior parent that produces consolidated financial statements for public use)

D Key Management Personnel:

1 Mr. Ravi Damaraju - Director

2 Mr. Mitish Somani - Director (till April 5, 2024)

3 Mr. Sandeep Mandke - Director (w.e.f. August 08, 2023)

4 Mr. Sumit Rathi- Additional Director (w.e.f. April 03, 2024)

E Transactions with Related parties:

	August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024
(a) Transactions during the period	
With Immediate Holding Company	
Subscription for equity shares by holding company	**6,536.00**
Reimbursement of expenses paid (including capital nature)	**466.07**

F Outstanding balances

	As at March 31, 2024
(b) Balances as at the period end	
With Immediate Holding Company	
Trade payables	**12.90**
Payable for property, plant & equipment	**123.87**
Other Payable	**126.69**

G Terms and conditions for outstanding balances

All outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free except for borrowings and payable in cash.

The transactions entered with related parties are at arm's length basis.

19. Fair value measurements

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Trade payables	12.90
Other financial liabilities	267.49
Total	**280.39**
Current liabilities	280.39
Non current liabilities	-
Total	**280.39**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Break-up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	1,084.84
Other financial assets	5.17
Total	**1,090.01**
Current assets	1,090.01
Non-current assets	-
Total	**1,090.01**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

20. Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprises trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and other receivables

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The management of company is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles.The management of the company reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

I 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.

The management of the Company has implemented a risk management system that is monitored by the Board of Directors. Market risk is managed on the basis of pre-determined asset allocations across various asset categories, a continuous appraisal of market conditions and trends and management's estimate of long and short term changes in fair value.

a Interest rate 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.

Notes to the financial statements for the period August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

The management of the Company has implemented a risk management system that is monitored by the Board of Directors. Market risk is managed on the basis of pre-determined asset allocations across various asset categories, a continuous appraisal of market conditions and trends and management's estimate of long and short term changes in fair value.

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and relevant assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company has not entered into any foreign currency transaction during the period and hence not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

II Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its investing activities, including deposits with banks.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Parent Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for bank balances and deposits as at March 31, 2024 is the carrying amounts as disclosed in notes to accounts.

III Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows on a on-going basis. The Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting future cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these and monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal requirements.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity profile based on contractual undiscounted payments:

For the period ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non- derivative					
Trade Payables	-	12.90	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	267.49	-	-	-

21. Analytical ratios

S. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2024
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	3.92
2	Return on Equity	Net Profits after taxes	Shareholder's Equity	-0.34%
3	Return on investment	Earning before interest and taxes	Total assets	-0.32%
4	Trade payables turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Trade Payables	2.14
5	Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	-0.34%

Capital employed = Tangible Net worth + total debt

22. Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise long term shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through borrowings, equity and operating cash flows generated. Capital represents equity attributable to equity holders of the Company.

There are no borrowings outstanding as on period end.

23. Segment reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and applies the resources to whole of the Company's business viz "Producer of power through renewable energy source". Hence the Company does not have any reportable segment as per Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segments".

24. Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

Dues to small-scale industrial undertakings have been worked out on the basis of information available with the Management.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	
- Principal amount dues to micro and small enterprises	-
- Interest due thereon	-
The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-
The amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	0.19
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	0*
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0*
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	0*

*Amount is below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company

Notes to the financial statements for the period August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

25. Other Statutory Information

(i) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

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

(iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current period.

(iv) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(v) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(vi) The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(vii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current period.

(viii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person (s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

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

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

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

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

26 With effect from August 5, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has amended the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, relating to maintenance of electronic books of account and other relevant books and papers. Pursuant to this amendment, the Company is required to maintain the books of account which are accessible in India at all times and their backup is to be kept on servers located in India on a daily basis.

The Company has a process to take daily back-up of books of account maintained in electronic mode and along with the logs of the back-up of such books of account. However, the backup of certain books and records maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India on daily basis. The Company will take appropriate measures to comply with regulations.

The primary accounting software used for maintaining its books of account 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 no audit trail has been enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes. Further, for certain accounting software used for maintaining its books of account, the accounting software doesn't have feature of recording audit trail.

27 The Company is incorporated on August 10, 2023. The financial statements are prepared for the period August 10, 2023 to March 31, 2024 as the first financial statement of the Company. Hence, comparative figures do not exist for the current period.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date : May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
First Energy 8 Private Limited

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Place : Pune
Date : May 02, 2024

JALANSAR WIND ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Jalansar Wind Energy Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Jalansar Wind Energy Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Jalansar Wind Energy Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

   - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
   - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

9. 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

10. 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 B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

11. 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 relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for the back-up of the certain books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis on servers physically located in India and the matters stated in paragraph 11(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("the Rules").

    (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

    (f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 11(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 11(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.

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

    (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Rules, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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

        ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2024, under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024.

        iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.

        iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 32 (viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;

            (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 32 (viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

            (c) Based on such audit procedures that we 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

        v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

        vi. 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 which has operated through out the year except that no audit trail has been enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. Further, for the said accounting software other than the aforesaid database, we did not notice any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. With respect to other accounting software which doesn't have feature of recording audit trail, for which no adequate evidence of necessary controls and documentation regarding whether audit trail feature is enabled is available, the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail operated throughout the year for all transactions or whether there was any instance of the audit trail feature been tampered with does not arise.

12. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDF4761
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Jalansar Wind Energy Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 ("the Guidance Note") 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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 issued by ICAI.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDF4761
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 10 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Jalansar Wind Energy Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and furnished by the Company, and the books of account and records examined by us during the course of our audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The Company is in the business of generating power from renewable energy source and, consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products/services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) In our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax, income tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

(b) 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.

(c) In our opinion, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. (Also, refer Note 12 to the financial statements).

(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 the Company has utilised funds raised on short-term basis aggregating to Rs. 1.03 lakhs for long-term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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 practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section

177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Act.

xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has one CICs as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

xx. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDF4761
Place : Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particular	Note No.	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	769.83	800.92
Financial assets			
(a) Other financial assets	4(a)	0.71	0.71
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	-
Total non-current assets		**770.54**	**801.63**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(a) Trade receivables	6	8.08	16.53
(b) Cash and cash equivalents	7(a)	7.93	21.05
(c) Bank balance other than (b) above	7(b)	23.47	-
(d) Other financial assets	4(b)	0.32	11.83
Income tax assets	8	0.13	-
Other current assets	9	2.10	1.37
Total current assets		**42.03**	**50.78**
Total Assets		**812.57**	852.41
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	221.50	221.50
Other equity	11	(27.74)	(19.59)
Total Equity		**193.76**	**201.91**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	12(a)	507.59	543.73
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	-	1.51
Contract Liabilities	13(a)	31.15	13.41
Total non current liabilities		**538.74**	**558.65**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	12(b)	57.01	46.04
(b) Trade and other payables			
i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	1.64	0.43
ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	3.84	9.73
c) Other financial liabilities	15	10.37	25.83
Contract liabilities	13(b)	7.21	7.21
Other current liabilities	16	-	2.61
Total current liabilities		**80.07**	**91.85**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**812.57**	**852.41**

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particular	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations	17	93.52	26.20
Other income	18	7.01	12.29
Total Income		**100.53**	**38.49**
Expenses			
Finance costs	19	58.83	14.33
Depreciation expense	20	31.09	7.65
Other expenses	21	20.27	17.70
Total Expenses		**110.19**	**39.68**
Loss before tax		**(9.66)**	**(1.19)**
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	5	(1.51)	1.51
Total tax expense		**(1.51)**	**1.51**
Loss for the year		**(8.15)**	**(2.70)**
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(8.15)**	**(2.70)**
Loss per equity share			
Basic and Diluted [nominal value per share ₹ 10]	22	(0.37)	(0.22)

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date: May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jalansar Wind Energy Private Limited

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

JALANSAR WIND ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs , except stated otherwise)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
A)	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Loss before tax	(9.66)	(1.19)
	Adjustments for		
	Depreciation expense	31.09	7.65
	Finance cost	58.83	14.33
	Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	(1.44)	-
	Liabilities no longer required written back	-	0.22
	Working capital adjustments		
	(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	8.45	(16.53)
	(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	11.83	(12.54)
	(Increase) in other assets	(0.73)	(1.37)
	Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	(4.68)	10.16
	Increase in contract and other liabilities	13.68	23.19
	Increase in other financial liabilities	-	(0.80)
	Cash generated from operations	**107.37**	**23.12**
	Direct taxes paid	(0.13)	-
	Net cash generated from operating activities	**107.24**	**23.12**
B)	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Payment for property, plant and equipment	(16.39)	(785.80)
	Fixed deposits placed with Banks	(23.47)	-
	Interest received	1.12	-
	Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(38.74)**	**(785.80)**
C)	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from borrowings	33.00	589.49
	Repayment of borrowings	(54.94)	-
	Transaction cost for availing borrowing	(3.23)	(13.48)
	Proceeds from issue of Equity shares	-	220.50
	Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	-	(3.62)
	Interest paid	(56.45)	(9.53)
	Interest paid and capitalised in Property, plant and equipment	-	(1.75)
	Net cash flows from/ (used in) financing activities	**(81.62)**	**781.61**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(13.12)**	**18.93**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	21.05	2.12
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**7.93**	**21.05**

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents [refer note 7(a)]	7.93	21.05
Balances as per statement Cash flows	**7.93**	**21.05**

Notes:

i) Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the “Indirect Method” in accordance with ‘IND AS 7 : Statement of Cash Flows’.
ii) Refer Note 12(b) for Net debt reconciliation

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date: May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Jalansar Wind Energy Private Limited

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
As at April 1, 2022	**1.00**
Issued during the year	220.50
As at March 31, 2023	**221.50**
Issued during the year	-
As at March 31, 2024	**221.50**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
As at April 1, 2022	**(13.27)**	**(13.27)**
Loss for the year	(2.70)	(2.70)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	**(2.70)**	**(2.70)**
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	(3.62)	(3.62)
As at March 31, 2023	**(19.59)**	**(19.59)**
Loss for the year	(8.15)	(8.15)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	**(8.15)**	**(8.15)**
As at March 31, 2024	**(27.74)**	**(27.74)**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date: May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jalansar Wind Energy Private Limited

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

1 Corporate information

Jalansar Wind Energy Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on March 27, 2017 under the provisions of Indian Companies Act, 2013 is a subsidiary of First Energy Private Limited. The Company is primarily engaged in the business as a producer and distributor of solar power by using solar cells including developing, building and solar power projects.

The address of the Company's registered office is Unit No 601, 6th floor, Cello Platina, Fergusson road, Model Colony, Shivaji Nagar, Pune, Maharashtra, India 411005. The Board of Directors have authorized to issue these financial statements on May 2, 2024. The CIN of the Company is U40300PN2017PTC219725

2. Basis of preparation and summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the act.

(b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention except certain financial assets measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2. New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective 1 April 2023:

- Disclosure of accounting policies - amendments to Ind AS 1
- Definition of accounting estimates - amendments to Ind AS 8
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - amendments to Ind AS 12

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

a. Revenue recognition

Revenue from Contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at the amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue is recognized when it has approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Revenue from sale of power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised at transaction price and over time for each unit of electricity delivered at the contracted rate. The transaction price is adjusted for significant financing component, if any and the adjustment is accounted as finance cost. Revenue recognized includes amounts billed to consumers on the basis of recording of consumption of energy by installed meters based on the applicable tariff agreed in purchase power agreement, which are recognized considering past trends of approval, management's probability estimate and when no significant uncertainty exists in such determination.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company updates the estimated transaction price to represent the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period and the changes in circumstances during the reporting period. The Company accounts for such changes in the transaction price (including claims). Consideration / claim payable to a customer includes cash amounts that an entity pays to the customer. The Company accounts for consideration payable to a customer as a reduction of the transaction price and, therefore, of revenue unless the payment to the customer is in exchange for a distinct good or service that the customer transfers to the entity. The consideration payable to a customer includes a variable amount.

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 the consideration is due). Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

The estimated useful life is supported by independent assessment, the useful lives of certain classes of assets. The following useful lives are adopted by the management:

Asset category	Company's estimate of useful life (years)	Useful life as prescribed under Schedule II (years)
Plant and equipment	10 to 25	10 to 15

c. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs pertaining to qualifying assets are presented as part of financing activities in statement of cash flows.

2.4. Summary of other accounting policies

a. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

All financial assets (excluding trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component) are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Profit and Loss, transactions costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset . For all subsequent measurements, financial assets are classified in following categories by the Company:

i. Revenue from Contracts with customers

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

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs/ income in the Statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

ii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI.

iii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI is classified as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

iv. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss and credit risk exposure on the financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortized costs e.g. loans, deposits, trade receivables, contractual receivables and bank balances. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment allowance based on 12-month. The Company considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries of the customer and the countries where it operates.

ECL impairment allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of profit and loss under the head 'other expenses'. ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, redemption liability, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as fair value through profit and loss or at amortized cost.

All changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as FVTPL is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Amortised cost category is applicable to loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. After initial recognition the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or cost that are integral part on EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires when an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

b. Fair value measurement

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For 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.

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of PPE are capitalised. Subsequent costs/replacement 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 the replaced part is derecognised.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of PPE are reviewed on a regular basis and changes in estimates, when relevant, are accounted for on a prospective basis.

d. Income recognition

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, balances with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

f. Share capital

Equity shares issued to shareholders are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

Cost for issuance of equity instruments:

The cost in issuing or acquiring Company's own equity instruments includes registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties. These costs are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

g. Income tax

Current tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset 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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

h. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of profit or loss.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

i. Share capital

Equity shares issued to shareholders are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

Cost for issuance of equity instruments:

The cost in issuing or acquiring Company's own equity instruments includes registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties. These costs are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

j. Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

k. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Company.

l. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from the past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

m. Earnings per share (EPS)

The Company presents the basic and diluted EPS data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS for the effects of all the equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares (which includes the various stock options granted to employees).

n. Rounding of amounts:

Amounts disclosed in the financial statements are presented in INR in lakhs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated.

2.5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures including contingent liabilities as at the reporting date. However, 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.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

i. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Determining whether property, plant and equipment are impaired 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 property, plant and equipment. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to expected demand, expected tariff rates for electricity, discount rate and electricity market scenario, based on past trends and the current and likely future state of the industry etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management. Any reasonable possible change in the underlying assumptions would not lead to a material change to the amount of impairment.

ii. Borrowing costs

Significant management judgement is involved in determining whether in assessing whether the asset (solar/wind projects) is a qualifying asset using the factors such as period of time to get ready, nature of activities necessary and industry practice. The construction of solar/wind projects involves a period ranging from 6 months to 10 months.

2.5.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty 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. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, 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. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget over the useful life of assets as approved by the Management and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows. The estimates involved includes long term debt cost, cost of equity and long term debt equity ratio.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected loss rates and timing of cash flows. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

iii. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Company determines, based on independent technical assessment, the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation and amortisation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation and amortisation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

iv. Deferred taxes

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether the realization of future tax benefits is sufficiently probable to recognize deferred tax assets. This assessment requires the use of significant estimates with respect to assessment of future taxable income. The recorded amount of total deferred tax assets could change if estimates of projected future taxable income or if changes in current tax regulations are enacted.

3 Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of Use Assets

Particulars	Land Freehold	Solar Power Plant	Right of Use of asset - Land	Total
Gross Block				
As at April 1, 2022	-	-	4.30	-
Additions	25.93	782.64	-	808.57
Deletion	-	-	4.30	-
As at March 31, 2023	**25.93**	**782.64**	**-**	**808.57**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Deletion	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**25.93**	**782.64**	**-**	**808.57**
Depreciation				
As at April 1, 2022	-	-	0.15	0.15
For the year	-	7.65	-	7.65
Deductions/Amortization	-	-	0.15	0.15
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**7.65**	**-**	**7.65**
For the year	-	31.09	-	31.09
Deductions/Amortization	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**38.74**	**-**	**38.74**
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2023	**25.93**	**774.99**	**-**	**800.92**
As at March 31, 2024	**25.93**	**743.90**	**-**	**769.83**

See note 12 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
*(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share dat*a and unless stated otherwise)

Capitalization of expenses

During the previous year, the Company has capitalized the following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of Property, plant and equipment. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes were net of amounts capitalized by the Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023
Reimbursement of salaries and wages	10.11
Reimbursement of other expenses	1.62
Finance costs	1.75
Total	**13.48**

4(a): Other Financial Assets (non-current)

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security deposits	0.71	0.71
Total	**0.71**	**0.71**

4(b): Other Financial Assets (current)

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Interest accrued on fixed deposit	0.32	-
Other receivables	-	11.83
Total	**0.32**	**11.83**

5. Deferred Tax (assets)/Liabilities (net)

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Asset		
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	80.97	33.30
Others	10.25	0.23
Total	**91.22**	**33.53**
Less: Deferred Tax Liability		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	91.22	35.04
Total	**91.22**	**35.04**
Total	**-**	**1.51**

The Company has tax losses of Rs. 28.06 lakhs (March 31, 2023: Rs. Nil) that are available for offsetting for future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profits elsewhere in the Company and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future. If the Company was able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, the profit for the year would increase by Rs. 7.06 lakhs (March 31, 2023: Nil).

Particulars	Expiry Date	As at March 31 2024		As at March 31 2023	
		Amount	Tax Impact	Amount	Tax Impact
Unabsorbed depreciation	No expiry period	28.06	7.06	-	
Total		**28.06**	**7.06**	**-**	**-**

The income tax expense consists of following:

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax (benefit) / charge	(1.51)	1.51
	(1.51)	**1.51**

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit or Loss is as follows:

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Loss before tax	(9.66)	(1.19)
Income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected tax expense /(credit)	(2.43)	(0.30)
Deferred tax assets not recognised on losses	0.92	-
Others	-	1.81
Total tax expense	**(1.51)**	**1.51**

6. Trade Receivables

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade Receivables	**8.08**	**16.53**
- Unbilled*	8.08	8.47
- Billed	-	8.06
Break-up for security details:		
Secured considered good	-	-
Unsecured considered good	8.08	16.53
Trade receivables which have a significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total	**8.08**	**16.53**

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

*The receivable is 'unbilled' because the Company has not yet issued an invoice; however, the balance has been included under trade receivables (as opposed to contract assets) because it is an unconditional right to consideration.

Trade Receivables ageing

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables- considered good	8.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.08
Total	**8.08**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.08**

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables- considered good	8.47	-	8.06	-	-	-	-	16.53
Total	**8.47**		**8.06**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16.53**

7(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance with Bank		
- in current accounts	7.93	21.05
Total	**7.93**	**21.05**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

7(b) Other Bank Balances

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	23.47	-
Total	**23.47**	**-**

8. Income Tax Assets (net)

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Taxes paid during the year/ period	0.13	-
Less: Current tax payable for the year/ period	-	-
Total	**0.13**	**-**

9. Other Current Assets

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Receivable from Govt authorities	0.13	-
Prepaid expenses	1.97	0.97
Others	-	0.40
Total	**2.10**	**1.37**

10 Share Capital

a. Authorised Share Capital

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each

Particular	No. of Shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2022	**10,000**	**1.00**
Increase during the year	3,340,000	334.00
As at March 31, 2023	**3,350,000**	**335.00**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**3,350,000**	**335.00**

b. Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each

Particular	No. of Shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2022	**10,000**	**1.00**
Changes during the year	2,205,000	220.50
As at March 31, 2023	**2,215,000**	**221.50**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**2,215,000**	**221.50**

c. Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors of the Company is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

d. Equity shares held by holding company

Name of Company	As at March 31 2024		As at March 31 2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Holding company				
First Energy Private Limited	1,638,994	163.90	1,638,994.00	163.90
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each				

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

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) First Energy Private Limited, India		
% Holding	74.00%	74.00%
No. of shares	1,638,994	1,638,994
(ii) Indoco Remedies Limited		
% Holding	26.00%	26.00%
No. of shares	576,000	576,000

f. Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Name of Promoter	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		% of change during the year
	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	
First Energy Private Limited	1,638,994	74.00%	1,638,994	74.00%	-

g. There were no buy back of shares/issue of shares for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately proceding the reporting date.

11. Other Equity

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(19.59)	(13.27)
Add: Loss for the year	(8.15)	(2.70)
	(27.74)	**(15.97)**
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	-	(3.62)
Total	**(27.74)**	**(19.59)**

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
*(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share dat*a and unless stated otherwise)

12(a) Borrowings (non-current)

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured loans from Bank		
Indian rupee loans from banks*	544.60	577.95
Less: Current maturities of long-term debt (included in current borrowings)	37.01	34.22
Total	**507.59**	**543.73**

* After considering unamortised expense of Rs. 17.77 lakhs (PY Rs 14.48 lakhs) as at March 31, 2024

Aggregate secured borrowings	507.59	543.73
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	-	-

Indian rupee loans from banks is secured by way of charge on all present and future moveable and immovable assets including plant & machinery, machinery spares, tools, spare and accessories, project documents and on all current assets of the project (present and future) including but not limited to book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commission, revenues of whatsoever nature and when arising and pledge of 30% of shares of the Company held by the holding company.

Particulars	Maturity date	Terms of payment	Interest rate	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Loan from Yes Bank	March 31, 2042	76 structured quarterly Installment start from June 30, 2023	9.09% p.a.(Interest rate 3M MCLR)	544.60	577.95

12(b) Borrowings (current)

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured loans		
Current maturities of long-term debt	37.01	34.22
Unsecured loans		
From holding company	20.00	-
From others	-	11.82
Total	**57.01**	**46.04**
Aggregate secured borrowings	37.01	34.22
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	20.00	11.82

Particular	Maturity date	Terms of payment	Interest rate	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Loan from others	Payable on Demand	Single payment at end of term	9.00%	-	11.82
Loan from holding company	September 30, 2024	Single payment at end of the term	8.45%	20.00	-

As at March 31, 2024, the Company has not complied with some of the covenants under loan agreements in respect of secured borrowings from bank of Rs. 544.60 lakhs. The Company has received confirmation from the Bank that the said borrowing will not be recalled as a consequence of such breach.

Net debt reconciliation

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Borrowings	(564.60)	(589.77)
Other Bank Balance	23.47	-
Interest accrued	(5.73)	(4.80)
Cash and cash equivalents	7.93	21.05
Net debt	**(538.93)**	**(573.52)**

Particular	Other assets		Liabilities from financing activities		Total
	Cash and cash equivalents	Other Bank Balance	Borrowings	Lease Liabilities	
Net debt as at March 31, 2022	**2.12**	**-**	**(13.76)**	**(4.28)**	**(15.92)**
Cash flows	18.93	-	(576.01)	-	(557.08)
Borrowing cost capitalised	-	-	(1.75)	-	(1.75)
Deletions of lease	-	-	-	4.28	4.28
Interest Expenses	-	-	(14.33)	-	(14.33)
Interest paid	-	-	11.28	-	11.28
Net debt as at March 31, 2023	**21.05**	**-**	**(594.57)**	**-**	**(573.52)**
Cash flows	(13.12)	23.47	25.17	-	35.52
Interest Expenses	-	-	(57.38)	-	(57.38)
Interest paid	-	-	56.45	-	56.45
Net debt as at March 31, 2024	**7.93**	**23.47**	**(570.33)**	**23.47**	**(538.93)**

13(a): Contract liabilities (Non-current)

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unearned revenue	31.15	13.41
Total	**31.15**	**13.41**

13(b): Contract liabilities (Current)

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unearned revenue	7.21	7.21
Total	**7.21**	**7.21**

14: Trade payables

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Undisputed		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.64	0.43
Total dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
i) Related parties	1.19	6.12
ii) Others	2.65	3.61
Total	**5.48**	**10.16**

Ageing schedule for trade payable

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade payables:							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	1.60	-	-	0.04	-	-	1.64
(ii) Others	3.02	0.34	0.48	-	-	-	3.84
Total	**4.62**	**0.34**	**0.48**	**0.04**	**-**	**-**	**5.48**

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade payables:							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	0.43
(ii) Others	9.73	-	-	-	-	-	9.73
Total	**10.16**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10.16**

15 Other financial liabilities (current)

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Payable for Property, plant and equipment	4.64	21.03
Interest accrued but not due on loans	5.73	4.80
Total	**10.37**	**25.83**

16 Other Current Liabilities

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory dues	-	2.61
Total	**-**	**2.61**

17 Revenue from operations

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue from Power Supply	93.52	26.20
Total	**93.52**	**26.20**

Disclosure pursuant to IND AS 115: Revenue from contracts with customers

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
i) Revenue by category of contracts:		
Over a period of time basis	93.52	26.20
At a point-in-time basis	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**93.52**	**26.20**
ii) Revenue by geographical market:		
Within India	93.52	26.20
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**93.52**	**26.20**

iii) Contract balances

The following table provides information about contract balances from contracts with customers as at the reporting date:

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Contract Liabilities (Refer note 13(a) and 13(b))	38.36	20.62

The contract liabilities relate to unearned revenue where performance obligations are yet to be fulfilled as per the contracts. The fulfilment of the performance obligations will extinguish these liabilities and revenue will be recognised, with no impact on the Company's cash positions on specific projects.

iv) Reconciliation between revenue recognised in Statement of profit and loss and contract price

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Contract price	86.16	24.39
Adjustments for:		
Significant Financing Component	7.36	1.81
Total Revenue recognised	**93.52**	**26.20**

v) Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the year:

Unearned revenue	7.36	1.81

vi) The Company applies practical expedient included in para 121 of Ind AS 115 and does not disclose information about its remaining performance obligations for contracts where the entity has a right to consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed till date.

18 Other income

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	1.44	-
Net reversal of corporate overhead allocation*	3.01	-
Miscellaneous income	2.56	12.29
Total	**7.01**	**12.29**

*During the year, the Holding Company has revised the method of charging common expenditure to its subsidiaries including for the amount already charged during the previous year ended March 31, 2023. This resulted in savings of Rs. 4.19 lakhs. Amount disclosed is after net off expenses charged during the year.

19 Finance costs

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	57.38	15.16
Other finance charges	1.45	0.92
Less: Capitalised during the year	-	(1.75)
Total	**58.83**	**14.33**

20 Depreciation Expense

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	31.09	7.65
Total	**31.09**	**7.65**

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

21 Other expenses

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Operation & Maintenance Charges	9.32	1.77
Electricity expenses	2.65	0.38
Rates and taxes	0.97	2.98
Insurance	1.29	0.28
Travelling and conveyance	0.27	0.88
Communication expenses	0.02	-
Printing and stationery	0.03	0.02
Professional charges	3.92	2.39
Auditor's remuneration (Refer note below)	0.59	1.77
Corporate overhead allocation	-	5.08
Miscellaneous expenses	1.21	2.15
Total	**20.27**	**17.70**

The Company does not meet the criteria specified in sub section (1) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Rules, 2014. Therefore, it is not required to incur any expenditure on account of CSR activities during the current and previous year.

Note: Auditor's remuneration

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Statutory Audit Fees (including GST)	0.59	1.77
Total	**0.59**	**1.77**

22 Loss per share

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Net Loss attributable to the Equity shareholders of the Company	(8.15)	(2.70)
Weighted average number of Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	2,215,000	1,257,014
Basic and Diluted Loss per share	**(0.37)**	**(0.22)**

23 Contingent liabilities

There are no liabilities of contingent nature.

24 Other commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for is Nil, (March 31, 2023 - Nil).

25 Related party disclosures

A Holding Company

First Energy Private Limited (w.e.f. June 23, 2022)

Sarjan Realities Private Limited (Till June 22, 2022)

B Ultimate Holding Company

RDA Holding Private Limited (w.e.f. June 23, 2022)

C Intermediate Holding Company

Thermax Limited (most senior parent that produces consolidated financial statements for public use) (w.e.f. June 23, 2022)

D Entities under common control with whom there have been transactions during the year:

First Energy 2 Private Limited (w.e.f. June 23, 2022)

Kanakal Wind Energy Private Limited (w.e.f. June 23, 2022)

Tanti Holdings Private Limited (till June 22, 2022)

E Key Management Personnel:

1 Mr. Ravi Damaraju - Director (w.e.f. June 22, 2022)
2 Mr. Mitish Somani - Director (w.e.f. June 22, 2022 till April 5, 2024)
3 Mr.Sandeep Mandke - Director (w.e.f. March 30, 2023)
4 Mr.Harpreet Singh - Director (w.e.f. June 22 to March 31, 2023)
5 Mr.Nilesh Vallabhdas Dhanani - Director (till June 22, 2022)
6 Mr.Abhinav Singh - Director (till June 22, 2022)
7 Mr. Sumit Rathi - Director (w.e.f.April 4, 2024)

F Transactions with Related parties:

Particular	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Transactions during the year		
With Immediate Holding Company		
First Energy Private Limited		
Subscription for equity shares by holding company	-	163.90
Reimbursement of expenses paid	-	568.14
Reversal of Corporate overheads (net)	3.01	-
Loan Taken	26.00	-
Loan Repaid	6.00	-
Interest charged	1.51	-
Entities under common control		
First Energy 2 Private Limited		
Reimbursement of expenses paid	2.85	1.04
Kanakal Wind Energy Private Limited		
Reimbursement of expenses	0.07	-

G Outstanding balances

Particular	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Immediate Holding Company		
First Energy Private Limited		
Payable for Property, plant and equipment	4.63	4.37
Trade Payables	1.17	5.08
Borrowings	20.00	-
Interest accrued but not due	1.34	-
Sarjan Realities Private Limited		
Unsecured Borrowings	-	3.68
Entities under common control		
First Energy 2 Private Limited		
Trade Payables	0.01	1.04
Tanti Holdings Private Limited		
Unsecured borrowings	-	5.24
Kanakal Wind Energy Private Limited		
Trade Payables	0.01	-

H Terms and conditions

All outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free except for borrowings and payable in cash. For details of interest on borrowings, refer note 12.

Transactions entered with related parties are at arm's length basis.

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

26 Fair value measurements

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade payables	5.48	10.16
Other liabilities	10.37	25.83
Borrowings	564.60	589.77
Total	**580.45**	**625.76**
Current liabilities	72.86	82.03
Non current liabilities	507.59	543.73
Total	**580.45**	**625.76**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Break-up of financial assets carried at amortised cost

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade receivables	8.08	16.53
Other financial assets	1.03	12.54
Cash and cash equivalents	7.93	21.05
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	23.47	-
Total	**40.51**	**50.12**
Current assets	39.80	49.41
Non-current assets	0.71	0.71
Total	**40.51**	**50.12**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

27 Financial risk management

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

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Management of the Company is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles. Management of the Company reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

I 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.

The management of the Company has implemented a risk management system that is monitored by the Board of Directors. Market risk is managed on the basis of pre-determined asset allocations across various asset categories, a continuous appraisal of market conditions and trends and management's estimate of long and short term changes in fair value.

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

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

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Variable rate borrowings	544.60	577.95

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's loss before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings.

March 31, 2024

Particulars	Increase/decrease in %	Impact on loss before tax
Variable rate borrowings	Increase in 50 basis point	(2.91)
	Decrease in 50 basis point	2.91

March 31, 2023

Particulars	Increase/decrease in %	Impact on loss before tax
Variable rate borrowings	Increase in 50 basis point	(0.81)
	Decrease in 50 basis point	0.84

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and relevant assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company has not entered into any foreign currency transaction during the current year and comparative period and hence not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

II Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits and risk of potential default based on defined credit risk parameters. An impairment analysis is performed based on expected credit loss model at each reporting date. The calculation is based on losses as per historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in notes above. There is no charge of impairment to Statement of profit and loss.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Expected credit loss for contract assets under simplified approach

	As at March 31, 2024		
Trade receivables	**Gross**	**Expected loss rate**	**Expected loss allowance**
Unbilled	8.08	0%	-
Less than 6 months	-	0%	-
Total	**8.08**		**-**

	As at March 31, 2023		
Trade receivables	**Gross**	**Expected loss rate**	**Expected loss allowance**
Unbilled	8.47	0%	-
Less than 6 months	8.06	0%	-
Total	**16.53**		**-**

Balance with Banks

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Parent Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties to mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. Identified impairment loss for these assets is immaterial.

Other financial assets carried at amortised cost

Company's exposure to other financial asset includes security deposits which is considered to be low risk. No loss allowance is required to be recognised for the same.

III Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows on a on-going basis. The Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting future cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these and monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal requirements.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below summarises the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity profile based on contractual undiscounted payments:

March 31, 2024

Particulars	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non- derivative					
Borrowings	-	57.01	42.27	45.13	437.96
Trade payables	-	5.48	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	10.37	-	-	-

March 31, 2023

Particulars	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non- derivative					
Borrowings	11.82	34.22	56.88	44.13	457.20
Trade payables	-	10.16	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	25.83	-	-	-

28 Analytical ratios

S. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023	Variance	Reasons for variance of more than 25%
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.52	0.55	5%	Not applicable
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders' Equity	2.91	2.92	0%	Not applicable
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service (Net Profit before taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.)	Debt Service (Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments)	0.73	1.45	50%	Not applicable
4	Return on Equity	Net Profit/(loss) after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	-4%	-3%	-1%	Not applicable
5	Return on investment	Earning before interest and taxes	Total assets	6%	2%	-5%	Not applicable
6	Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	6%	2%	-5%	Not applicable
7	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profits/(loss) after taxes	Revenue	-9%	-10%	-2%	Not applicable
8	Trade Receivables turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Average Trade Receivable	7.60	1.58	-380%	Due to improvement in collection and also refer Note 1
9	Trade payables turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	2.59	1.74	-49%	Due to timely payment and also refer Note 1
10	Net capital turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Working Capital	-2.46	-0.64	-285%	Refer Note 1

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Working Capital = Current assets less Current liabilities

Capital employed = Tangible Net worth + total debt

Average = (Opening + Closing)/2

Note 1:

Major operations started during the last quarter of previous year. In current year, the entity was operational through out the year.

29 Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise long term shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through borrowings, equity and operating cash flows generated. Capital represents equity attributable to equity holders of the Company.

Particular	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Borrowings	564.60	589.77
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (includes other bank balances)	31.40	21.05
Net debt	**533.20**	**568.72**
Equity	193.76	201.91
Net Debt to Equity	**2.75**	**2.82**

There is no major variation in debt to equity ratio.

Loan Covenants

Under the terms of the borrowing facilities, the Company is required to comply with the following financial covenants:

(i) Debt to Equity ratio of 3:1 is maintained;

(ii) Debt Service Coverage ration of 1.10x is maintained; and

(iii) Debt to Tangible net worth is less than or equal to 3:1"

Financial Covenant with respect to Debt to Equity Ratio/DSCR shall be first tested based on the audited financial statements of the Financial Year 2023-24 and annually thereafter within a period of 6 (six) months from the end of the relevant Financial Year.

Some of the debt covenants were not complied as at March 31, 2024, refer note 12(b) for details.

30 Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

Dues to small-scale industrial undertakings have been worked out on the basis of information available with the Management.

Sr. No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
	- Principal amount dues to micro and small enterprises*	1.64	-
	- Interest due thereon	0.01	-
b)	The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
c)	The amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
d)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	0.26	-
e)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.27	-
f)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	0.27	-

31 Segment reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and applies the resources to whole of the Company's business viz "Producer of power through renewable energy source". Hence the Company does not have any reportable segment as per Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segments".

32 Other Statutory Information

(i) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder

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

(iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current and previous year.

(iv) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(v) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(vi) The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

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

(viii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium
The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

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

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

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries)

or

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

33 With effect from August 5, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has amended the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, relating to maintenance of electronic books of account and other relevant books and papers. Pursuant to this amendment, the Company is required to maintain the books of account which are accessible in India at all times and their backup is to be kept on servers located in India on a daily basis.

The Company has a process to take daily back-up of books of account maintained in electronic mode and along with the logs of the back-up of such books of account. However, the backup of certain books and records maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India on daily basis. The Company will take appropriate measures to comply with regulations.

The primary accounting software used for maintaining its books of account 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 no audit trail has been enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes. Further, for certain accounting software used for maintaining its books of account, the accounting software doesn't have feature of recording audit trail.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date: May 8, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jalansar Wind Energy Private Limited

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Place: Pune
Date: May 2, 2024

Independent auditor's report

To the Members of Kanakal Wind Energy Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kanakal Wind Energy Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

   - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

9. 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

10. 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 B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

11. 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 relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for the back-up of the certain books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis on servers physically located in India and the matters stated in paragraph 11(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("the Rules").

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

(f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 11(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 11(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.

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

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Rules, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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

ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2024, under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 32 (viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 32 (viii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we 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 (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

vi. 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 which has operated through out the year except that no audit trail has been enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. Further, for the said accounting software other than the aforesaid database, we did not notice any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. With respect to other accounting software which doesn't have feature of recording audit trail, for which no adequate evidence of necessary controls and documentation regarding whether audit trail feature is enabled is available, the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail operated throughout the year for all transactions or whether there was any instance of the audit trail feature been tampered with does not arise.

12. The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are applicable to the Company. However, the Company has not paid/ provided any managerial remuneration during the year.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDG3083

Place: Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 11(g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Kanakal Wind Energy Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 ("the Guidance Note") 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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 issued by ICAI.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDG3083

Place: Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 10 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Kanakal Wind Energy Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and furnished by the Company, and the books of account and records examined by us during the course of our audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The Company is in the business of generating power from renewable energy source and, consequently, does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products/services of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) In our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax, income tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.

(b) 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.

(c) In our opinion, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. (Also, refer Note 12 to the financial statements).

(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 raised on short-term basis have been utilised for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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 practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the

Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Act.

xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has one CICs as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

xx. The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership Number : 134593

UDIN: 24134593BKFJDG3083

Place: Pune
Date : May 8, 2024

KANAKAL WIND ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,146.69	1,193.01
Financial assets			
(a) Other financial assets	4(a)	1.04	1.04
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	-
Total non-current asset		**1,147.73**	**1,194.05**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(a) Trade receivables	6	12.31	13.56
(b) Cash and cash equivalents	7(a)	13.20	53.73
(c) Bank balance other than (b) above	7(b)	34.94	-
(d) Other financial assets	4(b)	0.28	14.41
Income tax assets (net)	8	0.19	-
Other current assets	9	4.37	1.77
Total current assets		**65.29**	**83.47**
Total assets		**1,213.02**	**1,277.52**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	332.30	332.30
Other equity	11	(29.58)	(24.19)
Total equity		**302.72**	**308.11**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	12(a)	765.10	814.83
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5	-	3.19
Contract liabilities	13(a)	46.68	20.07
Total non-current liabilities		**811.78**	**838.09**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	12(b)	63.52	65.10
(b) Trade payables			
i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	2.26	0.43
ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	5.69	13.63
(c) Other financial liabilities	15	15.95	35.05
Contract liabilities	13(b)	10.86	10.86
Other current liabilities	16	0.24	6.25
Total current liabilities		**98.52**	**131.32**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,213.02**	**1,277.52**

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No.	Year the ended March 31, 2024	Year the ended March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations	17	125.80	38.85
Other income	18	26.42	14.93
Total Income		**152.22**	**53.78**
Expenses			
Finance costs	19	85.78	21.31
Depreciation expense	20	46.32	11.39
Other expenses	21	28.70	21.87
Total Expenses		**160.80**	**54.57**
Loss before tax		**(8.58)**	**(0.79)**
Tax expense		(3.19)	3.19
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	5	(3.19)	3.19
Total tax expense		**(3.19)**	**3.19**
Loss for the year		**(5.39)**	**(3.98)**
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive loss for the year ₹		**(5.39)**	**(3.98)**
Loss per equity share			
Basic & Diluted [nominal value per share ₹ 10/-]	22	(0.16)	(0.21)

The above statement of profit and loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date : May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Kanakal Wind Energy Private Limited

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Place: Pune
Date : May 02, 2024

Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

	Particulars	Year the ended March 31, 2024	Year the ended March 31, 2023
A)	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Loss before tax	(8.58)	(0.79)
	Adjustments for		
	Depreciation expense	46.32	11.39
	Finance costs	85.78	21.31
	Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost	(1.95)	-
	Provision no longer required written back	-	0.18
	Working capital adjustments		
	(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	1.25	(13.56)
	(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	14.41	(15.45)
	(Increase) in other assets	(2.60)	(1.77)
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(6.11)	14.06
	Increase in contract and other liabilities	20.60	36.61
	Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	(1.99)	1.64
	Cash generated from operations	**147.13**	**53.61**
	Income taxes paid	(0.19)	-
	Net cash generated from operating activities	**146.94**	**53.61**
B)	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Payment for property, plant and equipment	(16.67)	(1,175.91)
	Payment for investments in fixed deposits	(34.94)	-
	Interest received	1.67	-
	Net cash outflows from investing activities	**(49.94)**	**(1,175.91)**
C)	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from borrowings	23.50	878.34
	Repayment of borrowings	(70.11)	-
	Transaction cost for availing borrowing	(4.70)	(15.11)
	Proceeds from issue of Equity shares	-	331.30
	Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	-	(4.29)
	Interest paid on borrowing	(86.22)	(14.13)
	Interest paid and capitalised in Property, plant and equipment	-	(2.60)
	Net cash inflows/(outflows) from financing activities	**(137.53)**	**1,173.51**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(40.53)**	**51.21**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	53.73	2.52
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**13.20**	**53.73**

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:

	March 31, 2024	**March 31, 2023**
Cash and cash equivalents [refer note 7(a)]	13.20	53.73
Balances as per statement of Cash flow	**13.20**	**53.73**

Notes:

i) Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the “Indirect Method” in accordance with ‘IND AS 7 : Statement of Cash Flows’.

ii) Refer Note 12 (b) for Net debt reconciliation

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date : May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kanakal Wind Energy Private Limited

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Place: Pune
Date : May 02, 2024

KANAKAL WIND ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	Amount
As at April 1, 2022	**1.00**
Increased during the year	331.30
As at March 31, 2023	**332.30**
Increased during the year	-
As at March 31, 2024	**332.30**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
As at April 1, 2022	**(15.92)**	**(15.92)**
Loss for the year	(3.98)	(3.98)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	**(3.98)**	**(3.98)**
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	(4.29)	(4.29)
As at March 31, 2023	**(24.19)**	**(24.19)**
Loss for the year	(5.39)	(5.39)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	**(5.39)**	**(5.39)**
As at March 31, 2024	**(29.58)**	**(29.58)**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date : May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kanakal Wind Energy Private Limited

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Place: Pune
Date : May 02, 2024

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

1 Corporate information

Kanakal Wind Energy Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated on March 27, 2017 under the provisions of Indian Companies Act, 2013 is a subsidiary of First Energy Private Limited. The Company is primarily engaged in the business as a producer and distributor of solar power by using solar cells including developing, building and solar power projects.

The address of the Company's registered office is Unit No 601, 6th floor, Cello Platina, Fergusson road, Model Colony, Shivaji Nagar, Pune, Maharashtra, India 411005. The Board of Directors have authorized to issue these financial statements on May 2, 2024. The CIN of the Company is U40300PN2017PTC219726

2. Basis of preparation and summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1. Basis of preparation and measurement

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the act.

b) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention except certain financial assets measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2. New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective 1 April 2023:

- Disclosure of accounting policies - amendments to Ind AS 1
- Definition of accounting estimates - amendments to Ind AS 8
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - amendments to Ind AS 12

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

a. Revenue recognition

Revenue from Contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at the amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue is recognized when it has approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Revenue from sale of power

Revenue from sale of power is recognised at transaction price and over time for each unit of electricity delivered at the contracted rate. The transaction price is adjusted for significant financing component, if any and the adjustment is accounted as finance cost. Revenue recognized includes amounts billed to consumers on the basis of recording of consumption of energy by installed meters based on the applicable tariff agreed in purchase power agreement, which are recognized considering past trends of approval, management's probability estimate and when no significant uncertainty exists in such determination.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company updates the estimated transaction price to represent the circumstances present at the end of the reporting period and the changes in circumstances during the reporting period. The Company accounts for such changes in the transaction price (including claims). Consideration / claim payable to a customer includes cash amounts that an entity pays to the customer. The Company accounts for consideration payable to a customer as a reduction of the transaction price and, therefore, of revenue unless the payment to the customer is in exchange for a distinct good or service that the customer transfers to the entity. The consideration payable to a customer includes a variable amount.

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 the consideration is due). Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

The estimated useful life is supported by independent assessment, the useful lives of certain classes of assets. The following useful lives are adopted by the management:

Asset category	Company's estimate of useful life (years)	Useful life as prescribed under Schedule II (years)
Plant and equipment	10 to 25	10 to 15

c. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs pertaining to qualifying assets are presented as part of financing activities in statement of cash flows.

2.4 Summary of other accounting policies

a. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

All financial assets (excluding trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component) are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Profit and Loss, transactions costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset . For all subsequent measurements, financial assets are classified in following categories by the Company:

i. Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs/ income in the Statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

ii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI.

iii. Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI is classified as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

iv. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss and credit risk exposure on the financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortized costs e.g. loans, deposits, trade receivables, contractual receivables and bank balances. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment allowance based on 12-month. The Company considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries of the customer and the countries where it operates.

ECL impairment allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of profit and loss under the head 'other expenses'. ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, redemption liability, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as fair value through profit and loss or at amortized cost.

All changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as FVTPL is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Amortised cost category is applicable to loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. After initial recognition the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or cost that are integral part on EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires when an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

b. Fair value measurement

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For 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.

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of PPE are capitalised. Subsequent costs/replacement 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 the replaced part is derecognised.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of PPE are reviewed on a regular basis and changes in estimates, when relevant, are accounted for on a prospective basis.

d. Income recognition

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, balances with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

f. Share capital

Equity shares issued to shareholders are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

Cost for issuance of equity instruments:

The cost in issuing or acquiring Company's own equity instruments includes registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties. These costs are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

g. Income tax

Current tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset 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.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in OCI or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

h. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of profit or loss.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

i. Share capital

Equity shares issued to shareholders are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

Cost for issuance of equity instruments:

The cost in issuing or acquiring Company's own equity instruments includes registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties. These costs are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

j. Provisions

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

k. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Company.

l. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from the past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

m. Earnings per share (EPS)

The Company presents the basic and diluted EPS data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS for the effects of all the equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares (which includes the various stock options granted to employees).

n. Rounding of amounts:

Amounts disclosed in the financial statements are presented in INR in lakhs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated.

2.5 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures including contingent liabilities as at the reporting date. However, 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.

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

i. Ind AS 116 – Leases

In determining whether revenue contract (power purchase agreement) with customer especially when entire contractual capacity of one project (solar / wind project) is committed to one customer, management exercises judgement in concluding whether contract contains lease. Management takes into consideration who is responsible for design of the project and who has right to direct the use of solar plant.

ii. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Determining whether property, plant and equipment are impaired 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 property, plant and equipment. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to expected demand, expected tariff rates for electricity, discount rate and electricity market scenario, based on past trends and the current and likely future state of the industry etc. which are considered reasonable by

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

the Management. Any reasonable possible change in the underlying assumptions would not lead to a material change to the amount of impairment.

iii. Borrowing costs

Significant management judgement is involved in determining whether in assessing whether the asset (solar/wind projects) is a qualifying asset using the factors such as period of time to get ready, nature of activities necessary and industry practice. The construction of solar/wind projects involves a period ranging from 6 months to 10 months.

2.5.2 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty 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. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, 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. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget over the useful life of assets as approved by the Management and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows. The estimates involved includes long term debt cost, cost of equity and long term debt equity ratio.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected loss rates and timing of cash flows. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

iii. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company determines, based on independent technical assessment, the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation and amortisation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation and amortisation charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

iv. Deferred taxes

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether the realization of future tax benefits is sufficiently probable to recognize deferred tax assets. This assessment requires the use of significant estimates with respect to assessment of future taxable income. The recorded amount of total deferred tax assets could change if estimates of projected future taxable income or if changes in current tax regulations are enacted.

v. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies

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.

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Land Freehold	Solar Power Plant	Right of Use of asset - Land	Total
Gross Block				
As at April 01, 2022	-	-	6.46	6.46
Additions	38.35	1,166.05	-	1,204.40
Deductions/Amortization	-	-	6.46	6.46
As at March 31, 2023	**38.35**	**1,166.05**	**-**	**1,204.40**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**38.35**	**1,166.05**	**-**	**1,204.40**
Depreciation				
As at April 01, 2022	**-**	**-**	**0.22**	**0.22**
For the year	-	11.39	-	11.39
Deductions	-	-	0.22	0.22
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**11.39**	**-**	**11.39**
For the year	-	46.32	-	46.32
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**57.71**	**-**	**57.71**
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2024	**38.35**	**1,108.34**	**-**	**1,146.69**
As at March 31, 2023	**38.35**	**1,154.66**	**-**	**1,193.01**

See note 12 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

Capitalization of expenses

During the previous year, the Company has capitalized the following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of Property, plant and equipment. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes were net of amounts capitalized by the Company.

Particular	As at March 31, 2023
Reimbursement of Salaries and wages	10.11
Reimbursement of Others Expenses	1.62
Finance costs	2.60
Total	**14.33**

4 (a) Other Financial Assets (Non-current)

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security deposits	1.04	1.04
Total	**1.04**	**1.04**

4 (b) Other Financial Assets (Current) **₹ in Lakhs**

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Interest on fixed deposit	0.28	-
Other receivables	-	14.41
Total	**0.28**	**14.41**

5. Deferred Tax (assets)/Liabilities (net)

Particular	For the year March 31, 2024	For the year March 31, 2023
Deferred tax asset		
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	120.97	49.27
Others	15.29	0.32
Total	**136.26**	**49.59**
Deferred tax liability		
Depreciation on property,plant and equipement	136.26	52.78
Total	**136.26**	**52.78**
Total	**-**	**3.19**

The Company has tax losses of Rs. 31.24 lakhs (March 31, 2023: Rs.Nil) that are available for offsetting for future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profits elsewhere in the Company and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future. If the Company was able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, the profit for the year would increase by Rs. 7.86 lakhs (March 31, 2023: NIL).

Name of Company	Expiry Date	As at March 31 2024		As at March 31 2023	
		Amount	Tax Impact	Amount	Tax Impact
Unabsorbed depreciation	No Expiry period	31.24	7.86	-	-
Total		**31.24**	**7.86**	**-**	**-**

The income tax expense consists of following:

Particular	For the year March 31, 2024	For the year March 31, 2023
Current tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax (benefit) / charge	(3.19)	3.19
Total	**(3.19)**	**3.19**

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit or Loss is as follows:

Particular	For the year March 31, 2024	For the year March 31, 2023
Loss before tax	(8.58)	(0.79)
Income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected tax expense / (credit)	(2.16)	(0.20)
Others	(1.03)	3.39
Total tax expense	**(3.19)**	**3.19**

6. Trade Receivables

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade receivables	**12.31**	**13.56**
- Unbilled*	12.31	13.56
- Billed	-	-
Break-up for security details:		
Secured considered good		-
Unsecured considered good	12.31	13.56
Trade receivables which have a significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-
	12.31	13.56
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total	**12.31**	**13.56**

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

*The receivable is ‘unbilled’ because the Company has not yet issued an invoice; however, the balance has been included under trade receivables (as opposed to contract assets) because it is an unconditional right to consideration.

Trade Receivables ageing

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	12.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.31
Total	**12.31**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12.31**

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	13.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.56
Total	13.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.56

7(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance with bank		
- in current accounts	13.20	53.73
Total	**13.20**	**53.73**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

7(b) Other Bank Balances

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
-Deposits with original maturity of more than three months less than twelve months	34.94	-
Total	**34.94**	**-**

8. Income Tax Assets (net)

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Current tax payable for the year	-	-
Less: Taxes Paid	0.19	-
Total	**0.19**	**-**

9. Other Current Assets

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid expenses	4.37	1.47
Others	-	0.30
Total	**4.37**	**1.77**

10 Share Capital

a. Authorised Share Capital

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each

Particular	No. of Shares	₹ in Lakhs
As at April 1, 2022	**10,000**	**1.00**
Increase during the year	3,390,000	339.00
As at March 31, 2023	**3,400,000**	**340.00**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**3,400,000**	**340.00**

b. Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each

Particular	No. of Shares	₹ in Lakhs
As at April 1, 2022	**10,000**	**1.00**
Changes during the year	3,313,000	331.30
As at March 31, 2023	**3,323,000**	**332.30**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**3,323,000**	**332.30**

c. Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors of the Company is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

d. Equity shares held by holding company

Name of Company	As at March 31 2024		As at March 31 2023	
	No. of shares	₹ in Lakhs	No. of shares	₹ in Lakhs
Holding company				
First Energy Pvt Limited	2,458,994	245.90	2,458,994	245.90
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each				

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

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) First Energy Private Limited, India		
% Holding	74.00%	74.00%
No. of shares	2,458,994	2,458,994
(ii) Indoco Remedies Limited		
% Holding	26.00%	26.00%
No. of shares	864,000	864,000

f. Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Name of Promoter	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		% of change during the year
	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	Number of shares	% of total number of shares	
First Energy Private Limited	2,458,994	74.00%	2,458,994	74.00%	0.00%

11. Other Equity

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(24.19)	(15.92)
Add : Loss for the year	(5.39)	(3.98)
	(29.58)	**(19.90)**
Cost related to issue of own equity instruments	-	(4.29)
Total	**(29.58)**	**(24.19)**

12(a) Borrowings (non-current)

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured loans from Bank		
Indian rupee loans from banks*	820.62	865.52
Less: Current maturities of long-term debt (included in current borrowings)	55.52	50.69
Total	**765.10**	**814.83**

* After considering unamortised expense of Rs. 23.30 lakhs.(PY 14.48 lakhs) as at March 31, 2024

Aggregate secured borrowings	765.10	814.83
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	-	-

Particulars	Maturity date	Terms of payment	Interest rate	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Loan from Yes Bank	March 31, 2042	76 structured quarterly Installment start from June 30, 2023	9.09% p.a.(Interest rate 3M MCLR)	820.62	865.52

Details of security

Indian rupee loans of Rs 843.91 Lakhs (Previous year Rs 880.00 lakhs) from banks is secured by way of charge on all present and future moveable and immovable assets including plant & machinery, machinery spares, tools, spare and accessories, project documents and on all current assets of the project (present and future) including but not limited to book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commission, revenues of whatsoever nature and when arising and pledge of 30% of shares of the Kanakal Wind Energy Private Limited held by the Company.

12(b) Borrowings (current)

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Secured loans		
Current maturities of long-term debt	55.52	50.69
Unsecured loans		
From holding company	8.00	-
From others	-	14.41
Total	**63.52**	**65.10**
Aggregate secured borrowings	55.52	50.69
Aggregate unsecured borrowings	8.00	14.41

Particular	Maturity date	Terms of payment	Interest rate	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Loan from other	Payable on Demand	Single payment at end of term	9.00%	-	14.41
Loan from holding Companies	June 25, 2024	Single payment at end of the term	8.15%	8.00	-

Net debt reconciliation

Particular	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	13.20	53.73
Other Bank balance	34.94	-
Interest accrued	(6.74)	(7.18)
Borrowings	(828.62)	(879.93)
Net debt	**(787.22)**	**(833.38)**

As at March 31, 2024, the Company has not complied with some of the covenants under loan agreements in respect of secured borrowings from bank of Rs 820.62 lakhs.The company has received confirmation from the Bank that the said borrowing will not be recalled as a consequence of such breach.

Particular	Other assets		Liabilities from financing activities		Total
	Cash and cash equivalents	Other Bank Balance	Borrowings	Lease Liabilities	
Net debt as at March 31, 2022	**2.52**	**-**	**(16.70)**	**(6.40)**	**(20.58)**
Cash flows	51.21	-	(863.23)	-	(812.02)
Borrowing cost capitalised	-	-	(2.60)	-	(2.60)
Deletion of lease	-	-	-	6.40	6.40
Interest expenses	-	-	(14.13)	-	(14.13)
Interest paid	-	-	9.55	-	9.55
Net debt as at March 31, 2023	**53.73**	**-**	**(887.11)**	**-**	**(833.38)**
Cash flows	(40.53)	34.94	51.31	-	45.72
Interest expenses	-	-	(85.78)	-	(85.78)
Interest paid	-	-	86.22	-	86.22
Net debt as at March 31, 2024	**13.20**	**34.94**	**(835.36)**	**-**	**(787.22)**

13(a) Contract liabilities (Non-current)

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unearned revenue	46.68	20.07
Total	**46.68**	**20.07**

13(b) Contract liabilities (Current)

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unearned revenue	10.86	10.86
Total	**10.86**	**10.86**

14: Trade payables

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.26	0.43
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
i) Related parties	1.74	7.63
ii) Others	3.95	6.00
Total	**7.95**	**14.06**

Ageing schedule for trade payable

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade payables:							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	2.22	-	-	0.04	-	-	2.26
(ii) Others	4.47	-	1.22	-	-	-	5.69
Total	**6.69**	**-**	**1.22**	**0.04**	**-**	**-**	**7.95**

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for the following period from due date of payments				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade payables:							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	0.43
(ii) Others	13.63	-	-	-	-	-	13.63
Total	**14.06**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14.06**

15 Other financial liabilities (current)

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Payable for property, plant and equipment	9.21	25.88
Interest accrued but not due on loans	6.74	7.18
Other payables	-	1.99
Total	**15.95**	**35.05**

16 Other Current Liabilities

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory dues	0.24	6.25
Total	**0.24**	**6.25**

17 Revenue from operations

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue from Power Supply	125.80	38.85
Total	**125.80**	**38.85**

Disclosure pursuant to IND AS 115: Revenue from contracts with customers

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
i) Revenue by category of contracts:		
Over a period of time basis	125.80	38.85
At a point-in-time basis	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**125.80**	**38.85**
ii) Revenue by geographical market:		
Within India	125.80	38.85
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**125.80**	**38.85**

iii) Contract balances

The following table provides information about contract balances from contracts with customers as at the reporting date:

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Contract Liabilities (Refer note 13(a) and 13(b))	57.54	30.93

The contract liabilities relate to unearned revenue where performance obligations are yet to be fulfilled as per the contracts. The fulfilment of the performance obligations will extinguish these liabilities and revenue will be recognised, with no impact on the Company's cash positions on specific projects.

iv) Reconciliation between revenue recognised in Statement of profit and loss and contract price

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Contract price	121.32	36.13
Adjustments for:		
Significant Financing Component	4.48	2.72
Total Revenue recognised	**125.80**	**38.85**

v) Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the year:

Unearned revenue	4.48	2.72

v) Remaining performance obligations:

The Company applies practical expedient included in para 121 of Ind AS 115 and does not disclose information about its remaining performance obligations for contracts where the entity has a right to consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed till date.

18 Other income

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost	1.95	-
Insurance claim received	18.47	-
Miscellaneous income*	6.00	14.93
Total	**26.42**	**14.93**

*During the year, the Holding Company has revised the method of charging common expenditure to its subsidiaries including for the amount already charged during the previous year ended March 31, 2023. This resulted in savings of Rs. 6.29 lakhs. Amount disclosed is after net off expenses charged during the year.

19 Finance costs

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	85.78	23.91
Less: Capitalised during the year	-	(2.60)
Total	**85.78**	**21.31**

20 Depreciation Expense

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	46.32	11.39
Total	**46.32**	**11.39**

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

21 Other expenses

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Operation & Maintenance Charges	9.33	2.65
Electricity Expenses	5.54	1.25
Rates and taxes	1.43	2.00
Insurance	2.46	0.49
Travelling and conveyance	1.09	0.05
Communication expenses	0.02	
Printing and stationery	0.03	-
Professional charges	4.27	4.80
Auditor's remuneration (Refer below note)	0.59	1.77
Corporate Overhead allocation	-	7.63
Miscellaneous expenses	3.94	1.23
Total	**28.70**	**21.87**

The Company does not meet the criteria specified in sub section (1) of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Rules, 2014. Therefore, it is not required to incur any expenditure on account of CSR activities during the current and previous year.

Note: Auditor's remuneration

Particular	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Statutory audit fees (Including GST)	0.59	1.77
Total	**0.59**	**1.77**

22 Loss per share

Particular	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Net Loss attributable to the Equity shareholders of the Company	(5.39)	(3.98)
Weighted average number of Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	3,323,000	1,867,660
Basic and Diluted Loss per share	**(0.16)**	**(0.21)**

23 Contingent liabilities and commitments

There are no liabilities of contingent nature.

24 Capital and other commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for is Nil. (March 31,2023: Nil)

25 Related party disclosures

A Holding Company

First Energy Private Limited (w.e.f. June 23, 2022)

Sarjan Realities Private Limited (Till June 22, 2022)

B Ultimate Holding Company

RDA Holding Private Limited (w.e.f. June 23, 2022)

C Intermediate Holding Company

Thermax Limited (most senior parent that produces consolidated financial statements for public use) (w.e.f. June 23, 2022)

D Entities under common control with whom there have been transactions during the year:

First Energy 2 Private Limited (w.e.f. June 23, 2022)

Jalansar Wind Energy Private Limited

E Key Management Personnel:

1 Mr. Ravi Damaraju - Director (w.e.f. June 22, 2022)

2 Mr. Mitish Somani - Director ((w.e.f. June 22, 2022 till April 5, 2024)

3 Mr. Sandeep Mandke - Director (w.e.f. March 27, 2023)

4 Mr .Harpreet Singh - Director (w.e.f. June 22, 2022 till March 31, 2023)

5 Mr.Nilesh Vallabhdas Dhanani - Director (till June 22, 2022)

6 Mr.Abhinav Singh - Director (till June 22, 2022)

7 Mr.Sumit Rathi - Additional Director (w.e.f. April 03, 2024)

F Transactions with Related parties:

Particular	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Transactions during the year		
First Energy Private Limited		
-Subscription for equity shares by holding company	-	244.90
-Interest paid	0.17	10.38
-Reimbursement of expenses paid	-	836.77
-Loan Taken	8.00	-
-Reversal of corporate overhead (net)	4.53	-
Entities under common control		
First Energy 2 Private Limited		
-Reimbursement of expenses paid	0.28	1.56
Jalansar Wind Energy Private Limited		
-Reimbursement of expenses paid	0.07	-

G Outstanding balances

Particular	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Immediate holding company		
First Energy Private Limited		
-Payables for Property, plant and equipments	6.25	6.25
-Trade Payables	1.74	7.63
-Borrowings	8.00	-
Entities under common control		
First Energy 2 Private Limited		
-Other financial liability	0.01	1.56
Jalansar Wind Energy Private Limited		
-Other financial liability	0.01	-

H Terms and conditions

All outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free except for borrowings and payable in cash. For details of interest on borrowings, refer note 12.

The transactions entered with related parties are at arm's length basis.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

26 Fair value measurements

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade payable	7.95	14.06
Other Financial liabilities	15.95	35.05
Borrowings	828.62	879.93
Total	**852.52**	**929.04**
Current liabilities	87.42	114.21
Non current liabilities	765.10	814.83
Total	**852.52**	**929.04**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particular	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade receivables	12.31	13.56
Other financial assets	1.32	15.45
Cash and cash equivalents	13.20	53.73
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	34.94	-
Total	**61.77**	**82.74**
Current assets	60.73	81.70
Non-current assets	1.04	1.04
Total	**61.77**	**82.74**

The management has assessed that the carrying amounts of the above financial instruments approximate their fair values.

27 Financial risk management

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

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles. The Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

I 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.

The management of the Company has implemented a risk management system that is monitored by the Management of the Company. Market risk is managed on the basis of pre-determined asset allocations across various asset categories, a continuous appraisal of market conditions and trends and management's estimate of long and short term changes in fair value.

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

a 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 exposure of the Company's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Variable rate borrowings	820.62	865.52

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's loss before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest rates - Increase by 50 basis points	(4.36)	(1.21)
Interest rates - Decrease by 50 basis points	4.36	1.25

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and relevant assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The company has not entered into any foreign currency transaction during the current year and comparative period and hence not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

II Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits and risk of potential default based on defined credit risk parameters. An impairment analysis is performed based on expected credit loss model at each reporting date. The calculation is based on losses as per historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in notes below. There is no charge of impairment to Statement of profit and loss.

Expected credit loss for contract assets under simplified approach

As at March 31, 2024

Trade receivables	Gross	Expected loss rate	Expected loss allowance
Unbilled	12.31	0%	-
Total	**12.31**		**-**

As at March 31, 2023

Trade receivables	Gross	Expected loss rate	Expected loss allowance
Unbilled	13.56	0%	-
Total	**13.56**	**-**	**-**

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Balance with Banks

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the parent company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties to mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. Identified impairment loss for these assets is immaterial.

Other financial assets carried at amortised cost

Company's exposure to other financial asset includes security deposits which is considered to be low risk. No loss allowance is required to be recognised for the same.

III Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows on a on-going basis. The Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting future cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these and monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal requirements.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below summarises the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity profile based on contractual

March 31, 2024

Particulars	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non- derivative					
Borrowings	-	63.52	63.40	67.70	657.30
Trade payables	-	7.95	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	15.95	-	-	-

March 31, 2023

Particulars	On demand	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years
Non- derivative					
Borrowings	14.41	50.69	84.83	65.82	678.66
Trade payables	-	14.06	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	35.05	-	-	-

28 Analytical ratios

Sr. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023	Variance	Remarks for variation more than 25%
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.66	0.64	4.26%	Not applicable
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders' Equity	2.74	2.86	-4.16%	Not applicable
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service (Net Profit before taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.)	Debt Service (Interest + Principal Repayments)	0.79	1.50	-47.09%	Refer note below.
4	Return on Equity	Net Profits after taxes before exceptional items	Average Shareholder's Equity	-2.81%	-0.54%	-2.27%	Not applicable
5	Return on investment	Earning before interest and taxes	Total assets	12.73%	1.61%	11.12%	Not applicable
6	Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	6.82%	1.71%	5.12%	Not applicable
7	Trade Receivables turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Average Trade Receivable	9.73	5.73	269.73%	Refer note below.
8	Trade payables turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	2.61	3.11	183.82%	Refer note below.
9	Net capital turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Working Capital	-3.79	-0.81	566.27%	Refer note below.
10	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit/(loss) after taxes	Revenue	-4.28%	-10.25%	5.97%	Not applicable

Working Capital = Current assets less Current liabilities

Capital employed = Tangible Net worth + total debt

Average = (Opening + Closing)/2

Note:

Major operations started during the last quarter of previous year. In current year, the entity was operational through out the year.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
*(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, except per share dat*a and unless stated otherwise)

29 Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise long term shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through borrowings, equity and operating cash flows generated. Capital represents equity attributable to equity holders of the Company.

Particular	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Borrowings	828.62	879.93
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (includes other bank balances)	48.14	2.52
Net debt	**780.48**	**877.41**
Equity	302.72	308.11
Net Debt to equity	**2.58**	**2.85**

There is no major variation in debt to equity ratio

Loan Covenants

Under the terms of the borrowing facilities, the Company is required to comply with the following financial covenants:

(i) Debt to Equity ratio of 3:1 is maintained;

(ii) Debt Service Coverage Ratio of 1.10 is maintained and

(iii) Debt to Tangible net worth is less than or equal to 3:1

Some of the debt covenants were not complied as at March 31,2024,refer note 12 (b) for details.

30 Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006

Dues to small-scale industrial undertakings have been worked out on the basis of information available with the Management.

Sr. No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
	- Principal amount dues to micro and small enterprises*	2.26	0.43
	- Interest due thereon	0.01	-
b)	The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
c)	The amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	0.27	-
d)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	0.01	-
e)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.02	-
f)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	0.02	-

31 Segment reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and applies the resources to whole of the Company's business viz "Producer of power through renewable energy source". Hence the Company does not have any reportable segment as per Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segments".

32 Other Statutory Information

(i) No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

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

(iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current or previous year.

(iv) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(v) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(vi) The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

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

(viii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premiu

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

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

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

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

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

33 With effect from August 5, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has amended the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, relating to maintenance of electronic books of account and other relevant books and papers. Pursuant to this amendment, the Company is required to maintain the books of account which are accessible in India at all times and their backup is to be kept on servers located in India on a daily basis.

The Company has a process to take daily back-up of books of account maintained in electronic mode and along with the logs of the back-up of such books of account. However, the backup of certain books and records maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India on daily basis. The Company will take appropriate measures to comply with regulations.

The primary accounting software used for maintaining its books of account 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 no audit trail has been enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes. Further, for certain accounting software used for maintaining its books of account, the accounting software doesn't have feature of recording audit trail.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Rakesh Khandelwal
Partner
Membership No.: 134593

Place: Pune
Date : May 08, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kanakal Wind Energy Private Limited

Sumit Rathi
Director
DIN : 07727272

Ravi Damaraju
Director
DIN : 09554649

Place: Pune
Date : May 02, 2024