SUN DROPS ENERGIA LIMITED
(Formerly known as Sun Drops Energia Private Limited)
CIN: U40107GJ2019PLC108373

KP HOUSE, NEAR KP CIRCLE, OPP. ISHWAR FARM JUNCTION BRTS, CANAL ROAD, BHATAR, SURAT, GUAJRAT - 395017

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2026

K A SANGHAVI & CO LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FRN 120846W/W100289

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF
SUN DROPS ENERGIA LIMITED (Formerly known as Sun Drops Energia Private Limited)

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of SUN DROPS ENERGIA LIMITED (Formerly known as Sun Drops Energia Private Limited) ("the company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, 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 the notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS 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, 2026 and its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Reporting of key audit matters as per SA 701, Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the company as it is an unlisted company.

Other Information

The company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report, management discussion and analysis, Board's report including Annexures to Board's report but does not include the Ind AS Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated / inconsistent.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Director's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including The Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 , as amended. This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting the frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS 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 in the Ind AS financial statements made by management and the Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management and Board of Directors 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 we give in the **"Annexure-A"**, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. (A) 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 appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in clause 6(I) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 ;

    c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of other comprehensive income, the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account;

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the IND AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2026, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act; and

f. The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) and in clause 6 below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014;

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of these Ind AS financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

(B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act :

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limits laid down under section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

(C) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

1. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31ST March, 2026 on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 48 to the financial statements.
2. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
3. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

4.
   i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 6 to the Ind AS 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 or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

iii) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement.

5. The company has not proposed/paid any dividend during the year.

6. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software. Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the respective accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

I. The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes and at application layer for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account relating to Fixed Assets Register throughout the year. The integration of Fixed Assets Register with the company’s accounting software is under development and hence the audit trail (edit log) is not enabled to that extent.

II. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2024, and the company has the system of preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention for the prior period. The audit trail of relevant prior years has been preserved for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those respective years by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention, as described in note 47 to the financial statements ended March,31st 2026.

For **K A SANGHAVI AND CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 0120846W/W100289

Place : **SURAT**
Date : **May 05,2026**

Sd/-
AMISH ASHVINBHAI SANGHAVI
PARTNER
M. NO. 101413
ICAI UDIN : 26101413AHPFEJ8775

Annexure A referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading Report on other legal and regulatory requirements of our report of even date

Re: SUN DROPS ENERGIA LIMITED (Formerly known as Sun Drops Energia Private Limited)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

I.

a. (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

b. The company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and equipment by which all Property, Plant and Equipment are physically verified by the management in the phased manner over the period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the periodicity of such physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

c. Based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties in the nature of freehold land and buildings, (other than those that have been taken on lease) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant equipment disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. In respect of immovable properties that have been taken on lease and disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements (right-of use asset) as at the balance sheet date, the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company.

d. The company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment including Right of Use Assets or intangible assets during the year ended on 31St March,2026. Accordingly, requirement to report on clause 3(i)(d) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

e. There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

II.

a. The inventory includes, materials relating to CPP Plants in progress. The management has conducted physical verification of inventory except goods-in-transit at reasonable intervals during the year and the coverage and procedures of physical verification of inventory followed by the management are appropriate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its business. No discrepancies of 10% or more were noticed in the aggregate for each class of inventory during the year.

b. The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹5 crores, in aggregate, from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of its current assets of the company. The final quarterly returns / statements filed by the company with such banks / financial institutions in respect of gross value of primary securities, are in agreement with the books of accounts of the company, except in the following cases-

Particulars	**Amount as per books. (In Lakh Rs)**	**Amount as per Stock Statement submitted to bank (In Lakh Rupees)**	**Difference (In Lakh Rs)**

Book debts as on 31.03.2026	8962.85	8220.99	741.86
Book debts as on 31.12.2025	11063.22	10204.76	858.46
Book debts as on 30.09.2025	13066.88	9932.16	3134.72
Stock as on 30.09.2025	13792.34	14192.38	-400.04

The reconciliation for the difference is disclosed in note no 49(v) of the Financial Statements.

III.

a. During the year and as per balance outstanding as at the year end, the Company has provided loans and stood guarantee to the companies as follows:

(i)

(in Lakhs)

	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances in the nature of Loans
Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year - Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures - Group companies/entities - Other companies	- -	- -	- 30836.24 -	- -
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases - Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures - Group companies/entities - Other companies	- - -	- - -	- 22067.89 400.93	- - -

b. During the year the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees to companies are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

c. For the loans given, there is no stipulated repayment schedule. No Interest has been booked by the company on loans given. We cannot comment on the regularity of the repayment of the loans in respect of loans given.

d. Since there were no stipulations as regards to repayment schedule of loans given, we are unable to comment on whether any loans or advances in the nature of loans had fallen due or not.

e. The company has granted loans or advances in nature of loans which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment and the details are as follows:

(in Lakhs)

Particulars	All parties	Promoters	Related parties
Aggregate amount of loans / advances in nature of loans where: - Loan is repayable on demand (A) - Loan agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment (B)	NIL 22468.82	NIL NIL	NIL 22067.89
Percentage of loans / advances in the nature of loans to the total loans	100.00%	NIL	98.22%

IV. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security, as applicable. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities and accordingly the provisions of section 186 (except sub-section (1) of section 186) are not applicable to the Company.

V. The company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the companies act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

VI. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

VII.

a. The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, Income-tax, TDS, TCS, GST, customs duty, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. However, there are slight delays in depositing the dues in respect of TDS, TCS, GST, Provident funds, ESIC and Labour Welfare Fund contributions during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b. There are no dues of GST, PF. ESIC, TDS, TCS, Income Tax, Customs duty, Cess and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

VIII. The company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income tax act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

IX.

a. The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
b. The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any other lender.
c. The company has applied the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.
d. The company has not utilised funds raised on short-term basis for long term purposes.
e. During the year the company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirements to report on clause 3(ix)(e) and 3(ix)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

X.

During the year, the Company has not made any IPO, or FPO nor made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures to raise any funds. Accordingly, the requirements to report on clause 3(x)(a) and 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

XI.

a. No material fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
b. During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the Cost Auditors / Secretarial Auditors or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;
c. As presented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blowers complaints received by the company during the year.

XII. The company is not a Nidhi company as per the provisions of The Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

XIII. Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

XIV.

a. The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
b. The internal audit reports of the company issued till date of the audit report, for the period under audit were considered by us.

XV. The Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

XVI.

a. The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company.
b. The Company has not conducted any non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid Cerificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
c. The company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the order is not applicable to the company;
d. There is no core investment company as a part of group, hence requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

XVII. The company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

XVIII. During the year, there was no resignation of statutory auditor and hence the provisions of this clause is not applicable.

XIX. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 45, 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 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.

a. In respect of other than on-going projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 49(ix) to the financial statements.

b. There are no unspent amounts in respect of on-going projects that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 49(ix) to the financial statements.

XXI. The company is not required to prepare Consolidated Financial Statements and hence requirement to report on clause XXI of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

for K A SANGHAVI AND CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 120846W / W100289

Sd/-
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1001, 1002, 1003, RAJHANS BONISTA,
RAM CHOWK, GHOD DOD ROAD,
SURAT-395007 GUJARAT

Place : SURAT
Date : May 05,2026

ANNEXURE - B TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **SUN DROPS ENERGIA LIMITED (Formerly known as Sun Drops Energia Private Limited)**("The Company") as of 31 March 2026 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

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. However, we are of the opinion that the company can make the Internal Controls on Financial Reporting more adequate and more effective considering the inherent risk and nature and size of the business activities carried out by the company.

for K A SANGHAVI AND CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 120846W / W100289

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SURAT-395007 GUJARAT

Place : SURAT
Date : May 05,2026

SUN DROPS ENERGIA LIMITED
(Formerly known as Sun Drops Energia Private Limited)
CIN: U40107GJ2019PLC108373
Reg. office : 'KP House', Near KP Circle. Opp. Ishwar Farm Junction BRTS, Canal Road, Bhatar, Surat 395017, Gujarat

Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2026

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March,2026	As at 31st March,2025
I. ASSETS			
1) Non-current assets			
a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	21054.41	18130.01
b) Capital work-in-progress	4	118.71	-
c) Investment Property			
d) Goodwill			
e) Other Intangible assets	5	5.70	2.81
f) Intangible assets under development			
g) Biological Assets other than bearer plants			
h) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Trade receivables			
(iii) Loans	6	22468.82	18410.89
(iv) other financial assets	7	7060.26	1059.59
i) Deferred tax assets (net)			
j) Other non-current assets	8	95.00	-
Total Non-current assets		50802.90	37603.30
2) Current assets			
a) Inventories	9	28258.23	10610.10
b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments			
(ii) Trade receivables	10	8962.85	12260.09
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	5558.90	6875.57
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	12	2066.68	3404.05
(v) Loans			
(vi) Others Financial Asset	13	60.00	318.27
c) Current Tax Assets (Net)			
d) Other current assets	14	3614.19	2739.72
Total Current assets		48520.85	36207.81
Total Assets		99323.75	73811.11
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
A) EQUITY			
a) Equity share capital	15	4336.57	4336.57
b) Other Equity	16	65781.18	56125.95
Total Equity		70117.75	60462.52
B) LIABILITIES			
1) Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	6973.08	4443.13
(ii) Lease liabilities	18	4082.74	3319.91
(iii) Trade Payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSE) and Total outstanding dues of creditors other than (MSE)			

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March,2026	As at 31st March,2025
(iv) Other financial liabilities (other than those specified in item b)			
b) Provisions	19	3.24	4.62
c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	20	1431.45	879.80
d) Other non-current liabilities			
Total Non-current Liabilities		12490.52	8647.46
2) Current liabilities			
a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	21	734.10	466.33
(ii) Lease liabilities			
(iii) Trade Payables	22		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSE) and		2992.83	226.23
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than (MSE)		4123.09	1232.76
(iv) Other financial liabilities (other than those specified in item c)	23	4437.53	359.25
b) Other Current liabilities	24	2928.41	2416.53
c) Provisions	25	0.01	0.02
d) Current Tax Liabilities (net)	26	1499.52	-
Total Current liabilities		16715.48	4701.13
Total Liabilities		29206.00	13348.59
Total Equity and Liabilities		99323.75	73811.11

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our attached report of even date
For K A Sanghavi and Co LLP

Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN : 0120846W/W100289

Sd/-

CA Amish A. Sanghavi

Partner

M. NO. 101413
ICAI UDIN : 26101413AHPFEJ8775

For and on behalf of the Board
SUN DROPS ENERGIA LIMITED
(Formerly known as Sun Drops Energia Private Limited)

Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Faruk G. Patel	**Mohmed Sohil Y. Dabhoya**
(Chairman and Non-Executive Director)	**(Whole-Time Director)**
DIN : 00414045	**DIN : 07112947**
Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Salim Suleman Yahoo	**Krunal Bhatt**
(Chief Financial Officer)	**(Company Secretary)**

Place : Surat
Date : 05/05/2026

Place : Surat
Date : 05/05/2026

SUN DROPS ENERGIA LIMITED

(Formerly known as Sun Drops Energia Private Limited)

CIN: U40107GJ2019PLC108373

Reg. office : 'KP House', Near KP Circle. Opp. Ishwar Farm Junction BRTS, Canal Road, Bhatar, Surat 395017, Gujarat

Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March,2025
I. Revenue from operation	27	58240.64	36666.95
II. Other Income	28	436.71	228.62
III. Total Income (I+II)		**58677.35**	**36895.57**
IV. Expenses			
a) cost of materials consumed	29	39009.28	26582.89
b) purchase of stock-in-trade	30	-	24.24
c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-Trade and work-in-progress		-	-
d) Employee benefits expense	31	117.64	175.94
e) Finance costs	32	1111.10	463.47
f) Depreciation and amortization expenses	33	831.97	395.78
g) Other expenses	34	4553.56	2338.47
Total expenses (IV)		**45623.56**	**29980.78**
V. Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-IV)		13053.79	6914.79
VI. Exceptional Items		-	-
VII. Profit/(loss) after exceptions items and tax (V-VI)		13053.79	6914.79
VIII. Tax expenses			
a) Current tax	35	2779.59	1123.77
b) Tax expense of earlier years	36	16.49	175.13
c) Deferred tax	37	551.05	490.98
IX. Profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		9706.67	5124.91
X. Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
XI. Tax expenses of discontinued operations		-	-
XII. Profi(loss) from discontinued operations (after tax) (X-XI)		-	-
XIII. Profit/(loss) for the period (IX+XII)		9706.67	5124.91
XIV. Other Comprehensive income			
a) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	38	2.39	4.62
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	39	-0.60	-1.16
b) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
XV. Total Comprehensive Income for the period comprising Profit/(loss) and other comprehensive income for the period		9708.45	5128.37
XVI. Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation)			
a) Basic*		11.19	7.40
b) Diluted*		11.19	7.40

* Figures are in absolute amount.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our attached report of even date
For K A Sanghavi and Co LLP

Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN : 0120846W/W100289

Sd/-

CA Amish A. Sanghavi

Partner

M. NO. 101413
ICAI UDIN : 26101413AHPFEJ8775

For and on behalf of the Board
SUN DROPS ENERGIA LIMITED
(Formerly known as Sun Drops Energia Private Limited)

Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Faruk G. Patel	**Mohmed Sohil Y. Dabhoya**
(Chairman and Non-Executive Director)	**(Whole-Time Director)**
DIN : 00414045	**DIN : 07112947**
Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Salim Suleman Yahoo	**Krunal Bhatt**
(Chief Financial Officer)	**(Company Secretary)**

Place : Surat
Date : 05/05/2026

Place : Surat
Date : 05/05/2026

SUN DROPS ENERGIA LIMITED (Formerly known as Sun Drops Energia Private Limited)

CIN: U40107GJ2019PLC108373

Reg. office : 'KP House', Near KP Circle. Opp. Ishwar Farm Junction BRTS, Canal Road, Bhatar, Surat 395017, Gujarat

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit / (loss) before tax and exceptional items	13053.79	6914.79
Non-cash Adjustment to reconcile Profit before tax to net cash flow:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	831.97	395.78
Interest Income	-417.72	-186.71
Insurance claim recevied	-	-29.19
Loss on derecognition of asset	-	27.88
Interest Expense	1111.10	463.47
ESOP Expense	-22.22	40.42
Amount Directly debited to OCI/Reserves	2.39	4.62
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital change	**14559.31**	**7631.06**
Changes in operating Asset & Liabilities		
(decrease) / Increase in trade payables	5656.93	-7580.63
(decrease) / Increase in suppier's credit	2878.50	0.00
(decrease) / increase in provisions and other liabilities	510.47	2093.23
(decrease) / increase in other current and other non-current financial liabilities	1199.78	-47.09
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	3297.24	-5700.87
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	-17648.13	-7088.07
(Increase) / decrease in other current and other non-current financial assets	-7.79	-935.60
(Increase) / decrease in other current and other assets	-874.46	-1677.36
Cash (used in) / generated from operating activities	**9571.84**	**-13305.35**
Direct tax paid, (net of refunds)	-978.29	-1971.94
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities (A)	**8593.55**	**-15277.29**
Cash flow from investing activites		
Payment for purchase of fixed asset including capital work in progress	-3132.38	-10018.32
Acquisition of ROU Asset	-742.11	-2322.11
Payment for Intangible Assets	-3.48	-3.21
Capital advances given	-95.00	0.00
Proceeds / (repayment) from Loans, net	-4057.93	-18410.89
Net Investments in Fixed Deposit	-4715.50	-3404.05
Interest Income received	417.72	186.71
Insurance claim recevied	-	29.19
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities (B)	**-12328.68**	**-33942.68**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of share capital	-	51911.90
Proceeds / (repayment) of lease liability, net	762.84	2338.96
Proceeds / (repayment) of short term borrowings, net	267.77	236.23
Proceeds / (repayment) from long term borrowings, net	2529.95	-779.42
Interest Expense	-1111.10	-463.47
Expenses incurred on issue of shares	-31.00	-420.00
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities (C)	**2418.46**	**52824.20**
Net Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalment (A+B+C)	**-1316.67**	**3604.24**
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the period	**6875.57**	**3271.34**
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	**5558.90**	**6875.57**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	**21.20**	**8.87**
Balance with banks	**5537.70**	**6866.71**
Total Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	**5558.90**	**6875.57**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our attached report of even date
For K A Sanghavi and Co LLP

Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN : 0120846W/W100289

Sd/-

CA Amish A. Sanghavi

Partner

M. NO. 101413
ICAI UDIN : 26101413AHPFEJ8775

For and on behalf of the Board
SUN DROPS ENERGIA LIMITED
(Formerly known as Sun Drops Energia Private Limited)

Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Faruk G. Patel	**Mohmed Sohil Y. Dabhoya**
(Chairman and Non-Executive Director)	**(Whole-Time Director)**
DIN : 00414045	**DIN : 07112947**
Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Salim Suleman Yahoo	**Krunal Bhatt**
(Chief Financial Officer)	**(Company Secretary)**

Place : Surat
Date : 05/05/2026

Place : Surat
Date : 05/05/2026

SUN DROPS ENERGIA LIMITED (Formerly known as Sun Drops Energia Private Limited)

CIN: U40107GJ2019PLC108373

Reg. office : 'KP House', Near KP Circle. Opp. Ishwar Farm Junction BRTS, Canal Road, Bhatar, Surat 395017, Gujarat

Standalone statement of changes in equity for year ended 31st March, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	5350000	**535.00**
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	38015686	3801.57
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	43365686	**4336.57**
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year (Shares split)	43365686	0.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	86731372	**4336.57**

B. Other Equity

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

	Reserves and Surplus		Other Components of Equity			
Particulars	**Securities Premium**	**Retained Earnings**	**Deemed Capital contribution for ESOP**	**Acturial Gains and Losses**	**Deemed Equity**	**Total**
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	-	**3266.83**	-	-	3596.63	**6863.46**
Increase on issue of shares	50676.77					
Adjusted against Bonus Shares Issue	-2566.44					
Expenses related to issue of shares	-420.00					
Deeemed Capital Contribution for ESOP			40.42			
Profit for the year	-	5124.91	-	-	-	5124.91
Other Comprehensive Income for the year				4.62		
Tax impact of items not classified to statement of profit and loss				-1.16		
Interest free loan from holding company	-	-	-	-	-3596.63	-3596.63
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**47690.33**	**8391.75**	**40.42**	**3.46**	-	**56125.95**
Increase on issue of shares		-	-	-	-	.00
Adjusted against Bonus Shares Issue		-	-	-	-	.00
Expenses related to issue of shares	-31.00	-	-	-	-	-31.00
Adjustment / reversal during the year			-22.22			
Profit for the year	-	9706.67				9706.67
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	2.39	-	2.39
Tax impact of items not classified to statement of profit and loss	-	-	-	-.60	-	-.60
Interest free loan from holding company	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	**47659.33**	**18098.41**	**18.19**	**5.24**	-	**65781.18**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

In terms of our attached report of even date
For K A Sanghavi and Co LLP

Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN : 0120846W/W100289

Sd/-

CA Amish A. Sanghavi

Partner

M. NO. 101413
ICAI UDIN : 26101413AHPFEJ8775

For and on behalf of the Board
SUN DROPS ENERGIA LIMITED
(Formerly known as Sun Drops Energia Private Limited)

Sd/-	**Sd/-**	**Sd/-**	**Sd/-**
Faruk G. Patel	**Mohmed Sohil Y. Dabhoya**	**Salim Suleman Yahoo**	**Krunal Bhatt**
(Chairman and Non- Executive Director)	**(Whole-Time Director)**	**(Chief Financial Officer)**	**(Company Secretary)**
DIN : 00414045	**DIN : 07112947**		

Place : Surat
Date : 05/05/2026

Place : Surat
Date : 05/05/2026

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION:

Sun Drops Energia Limited (Formerly known as Sun Drops Energia Private Limited) ("the Company") is a Public Limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of The Companies Act, 2013 (CIN: U40107GJ2019PLC108373), having its registered office at 'KP House', Near KP Circle. Opp. Ishwar Farm Junction BRTS, Canal Road, Bhatar, Surat 395017, Gujarat, India.

The Company owns multiple renewable power projects as an Independent Power Producer (IPP) located at various locations and sells renewable power generated from these projects under long term power purchase agreements (PPAs). The company develops, builds and maintains solar power plants as Captive Power Producer (CPP).

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION:

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

i. Certain financial assets and liabilities.
ii. Defined benefit plans
iii. Share based payments

The financial statements are presented in INR (₹) (Indian Rupees), which is also Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

(i) Presentation and disclosure of financial statements:

During the year end 31ST March 2026, the company has presented the financial statements as per the Schedule III notified under the Companies Act, 2013. The statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per requirements of Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows "by following indirect method. The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance sheet and Profit & Loss Account, as prescribed in Schedule III of the Act are presented by way of notes forming part of the financial statements. The company has also reclassified the previous year's figures in accordance with the requirements applicable in the current year.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued Indian Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Indian Accounting Standard requires such change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

(ii) Property, Plant and Equipment:

a. Recognition and measurement:

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. All costs, including borrowing costs incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, are capitalized along with the respective asset.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, Write back of creditors over concern of performance of assets, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use. The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

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

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

b. Subsequent measurement:

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred. Subsequent costs are depreciated over the residual life of the respective assets.

c. Impairment:

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 assets 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.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.
Impairment losses of tangible and intangible assets are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
An impairment loss is reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.
In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

d. Depreciation:

Depreciation commences when an asset is ready for its intended use. Freehold land and assets held for sale are not depreciated.

Depreciation is recognised on the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.
The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that

these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Depreciation on additions to property, plant and equipment is provided on a pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition, or installation, or construction when the asset is ready for intended use. Depreciation on an item of property, plant and equipment sold, discarded, demolished or scrapped, is provided up to the date on which the said asset is sold, discarded, demolished or scrapped.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Estimated Useful lives of Various Items of Property, Plant and Equipment are as follows:

Type of Asset	Useful Life (in years)
Solar Plant	25
Furniture and fixtures	10
Electrical Installation and Equipment	10
Computer Equipment	03
Right of Use Assets	Period of Lease

e. Derecognition:

An item of Property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) <u>Intangible Assets:</u>

a. Accounting Policy:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.
The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of Intangible Assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

b. Amortization:

Amortisation is recognised using Straight Line method over their estimated useful lives. Estimated useful life of the Computer Software is 10 years.

c. Derecognition:

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

(iv) <u>Capital Work in Progress:</u>

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Directly attributable expenditure related to and incurred during implementation (net of incidental income) of capital projects to get the assets ready for intended use and other cost related to a qualifying asset is included under “Capital Work in Progress (including related inventories)” including borrowing cost relating to/for qualifying asset if the recognition criteria are met. The same is allocated to the respective items of property plant and equipment on completion of construction (development of project)/erection of the capital project/property plant and equipment.

(v) <u>Financial Instruments:</u>

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

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.
The company offsets a financial asset and a financial liability when it currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(vi) <u>Financial Assets:</u>

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

a) <u>Financial Assets at amortised cost:</u>

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of financial assets and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial assets, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Interest is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

b) <u>Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) :</u>

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

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) **Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) :**
All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Fair value changes related to such financial assets including derivative contracts are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

d) **Business Model Assessment** :
The Company makes an assessment of the objectives of the business model in which a financial asset is held at portfolio level because it best reflects the way business is managed and information is provided to management.
The assessment of business model comprises the stated policies and objectives of the financial assets, management strategy for holding the financial assets, the risk that affects the performance etc.

e) **Derecognition:**
The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

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

f) **Impairment:**
The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

(vii) Financial Liabilities and equity instruments:

a) **Classification as debt or equity:**
Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

b) **Equity Instruments:**
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

c) **Financial Liabilities:**

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Trade and other payables are recognised at the transaction cost, which is its fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

A financial liability may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

i) such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;

ii) the financial liability whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management;

Fair value changes related to such financial liabilities including derivative contracts like forward currency contracts and options to hedge the Company's foreign currency risks are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if these are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

d) **De-recognition:**

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

(viii) Fair value of financial instruments:

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized.

For financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amounts being approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(ix) Fair Value Measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(x) Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(xi) Inventories:

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value by following project wise FIFO basis. Cost of Inventories comprises all cost of purchase and other cost incurred in bringing inventories to their present location and condition. Cost in case of work in progress is determined on the basis of the actual expenditure attributable to the said work till the end of the reporting period.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

(xii) Revenue recognition:

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and other incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes or other amounts collected from customers in its capacity as an agent. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The accounting policies for the specific revenue streams of the Company are summarised below:

a) The Company's contracts with customers for the sale of power plant generally include one performance obligation satisfied over a period of time. Revenue from sale of solar power plant is recognized over time based on output method where direct measurements of value to the customer based on milestones reached to date.
b) The company's contracts with customers for sale of power generally include one performance obligation. Revenue from sale of power is recognized when there is actual transmission of power and considerable certainty for recoverability of the revenue exists once the electricity is supplied to the customers. The Company recognises the revenue from sale of power as unbilled revenue on monthly basis and the same is settled after the Company receives the confirmation from regulatory authorities and the customer in respect of the actual units transmitted and thereafter the actual Invoice is raised to the customer and the same is settled against the unbilled revenue recognised for the said customer. Revenue from the end of the last billing to the Balance Sheet date is recognized as unbilled revenues.
c) The Company's contracts with customers for the sale of goods generally include one performance obligation. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customers, which generally coincide with the delivery of the goods. The transaction price has been adjusted for significant financing component, if any and the adjustment is accounted as finance cost. The difference between the revenue recognised and amount invoiced has been presented as deferred revenue/unbilled revenue.
d) Revenue from Engineering, procurement and construction services (net of reversals/credits) is recognised on completion of performance obligation under the contract with the customer.
e) Revenue from Services rendered is recognised when the work is performed as per the terms of agreement.
f) Interest Income is accrued on a time basis at Effective Interest Rate (EIR). Interest income is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Contract Balances:

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

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

Contract liabilities

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

(xiii) Employee Benefit Plan:

a) Defined Benefit Plan:

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. However, the company has not made any such contributions during the year. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is based on an independent actuarial valuation carried out using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs in the nature of current and past service cost and net interest expense or income are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods. Past service cost is recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period of a plan amendment.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as a charge to the capital work-in-progress till the capitalisation of the projects otherwise the same is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income.

b) Defined Contribution Plan:

Retirement benefit in the form of Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as a charge to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period in which the contributions to the respective funds accrue.

c) Short Term Employee benefits:

Short-term employee benefits obligations, if any are recognised at an undiscounted amount is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period in which the related services are received.

(xiv) Share based payments

The Company operates equity-settled share-based compensation plans, under which the Company receives services from employees as consideration for stock options towards shares of the parent company- KPI Green Energy Limited based on the group equity settled share based payment scheme KPI GREEN-ESOP 2023.

In case of equity-settled awards, the fair value of stock options (at grant date) is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss within employee benefits as employee share-based payment expenses over the vesting period for the shares granted to the employees of the company with a corresponding increase in deemed capital contribution from parent (a component of other equity).

The expense so determined is recognized over the requisite vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. As at each reporting date, the Company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest, if required.

(xv) Current and Non-Current Classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

a. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle or

b. Held primarily for the purpose of trading or
c. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

a. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle or
b. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading or
c. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle. The company makes adjustment in respect of the reassessment / attrition etc. and accordingly the resultant figure is considered in Employee benefit expenses.

(xvi) Taxation:

Tax on Income comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current Tax:

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the reporting period and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised 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.

(xvii) Goods and Service Tax (GST)

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on the purchase of assets or services is expected not to be recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included. The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of other current assets/liabilities in the balance sheet.

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of other current assets/liabilities in the balance sheet.

(xviii) Leases:

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

The Company as a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value assets. For these short-term and low value leases, the lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company applies the available practical expedients wherein it:

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

Right of use assets

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

Lease Liability

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

Subsequent measurement of lease liability

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

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Company as a lessor

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables classified under Financial Asset at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the Company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

(xix) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for

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

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

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the requirements for provisions above or the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the requirements for revenue recognition.

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

The company has the policy to provide interest on delayed payments to MSME vendors as per the provisions of Section 16 of the MSME Act, 2006. Accordingly, the company recognizes the interest liability only when a present obligation exists on account of the demand raised by the vendor or when it is probable that the interest is required to be paid. On the basis of the past experience and published policies of the company, if there is no constructive obligation in respect of the probable outflow of the interest payment, the same is disclosed as contingent liability.

(xx) Impairment of non-financial assets:

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

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

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

(xxi) Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit/ (loss) attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit / (Loss) attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

(xxii) Cash Flow Statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated.

(xxiii) <u>Segment Reporting:</u>

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

- **Identification of segments:**

  In accordance with Ind AS 108– Operating Segment, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of information reviewed by the Company's management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components. Results of the operating segments are reviewed regularly by the management team (chairman and chief financial officer) which has been identified as the chief operating decision maker (CODM), to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

  Based on the "management approach" as set out in IND AS 108, the Company's CODM reviews the operations as a single reportable segment engaged in the development of solar parks for generation and distribution of green electricity, within a single geographical area (India).

  Accordingly:

  - No separate segment information is required to be presented in these financial statements.
  - All revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities relate to the single reportable segment.

(xxiv) <u>Investments in associates and joint ventures:</u>

Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in associates and joint venture, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(xxv) <u>Cash and Cash Equivalents:</u>

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

<u>Other Bank deposits</u>

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

(xxvi) <u>Translation of Foreign Currency Transactions</u>

In preparing the financial statements of the company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(xxvii) Exceptional items:

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

(xxviii) Supplier Finance Arrangements:

The Company has established supplier finance arrangements. The Company evaluates whether financial liabilities covered such arrangements continue to be classified within trade payables, or they need to be classified as a borrowing or as part of other financial liabilities/ as a separate line item on the face of the balance sheet. Such evaluation requires exercise of judgment basis specific terms of the arrangement.

The Company classifies financial liabilities covered under supplier finance arrangement within trade payables in the balance sheet only if (i) the obligation represents a liability to pay for goods and services, (ii) is invoiced and formally agreed with the supplier, (iii) is part of the working capital used in its normal operating cycle, (iv) the Company is not legally released from its original obligation to the supplier, and has not assumed a new obligation toward the bank, and another party (iv) there is no substantial modification to the terms of the liability.

If one or more of the above criteria are not met, the Company derecognizes its original liability toward the supplier and recognize a new liability toward the bank which is classified as a separate line item on the face of the balance sheet, depending on factors such as whether the Company (i) has obligation toward bank, (ii) is getting extended credit period such that obligation is no longer part of its working capital cycle, (iii) is paying interest directly or indirectly, (iv) has provided guarantee or security, and/or (v) is recognized as borrower in the bank books.

(xxix) Events after the reporting period:

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of approved for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognizes in its financial statements. The Company will adjust the amounts recognized in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information.

For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company will not change the amounts recognized in its financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgements:

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

Key Sources of Estimation uncertainty:

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

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

In case of the wind power generation equipment and plant and equipment for development of solar park facilities at different location (assets), in whose case the life of the assets has been estimated at 25 years based on technical assessment, taking into account the nature of the assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, anticipated technological changes, manufacturer warranties and maintenance support, except for some major components identified during the year, depreciation on the same is provided based on the useful life of each such component based on technical assessment, if materially different from that of the main asset.

b. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

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

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

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

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

c. Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

d. Taxes

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

e. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

f. Impairment of financial assets

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

g. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingency

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

h. Identification of a lease

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

i. Leases- estimating the incremental borrowing rate

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

2.4 Standard issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), as part of India's continued convergence with IFRS, has initiated the process for introduction of Ind AS 118 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which is converged with IFRS 18 issued by the IASB in April 2024. Ind AS 118 is intended to replace Ind AS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements) and focuses on improving how entities present and communicate financial performance, particularly in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

This standard is proposed to be applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2027, subject to final notification by the MCA through amendment to the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules.

2.5 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

1. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.
2. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been

amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

3. Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately - The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively.

3. PROPERTY,PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

PARTICULARSS	LAND-FREEHOLD	BUILDINGS	PLANT & MACHINERY	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS AND EQUIPMENT	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	FURNITURE & FIXTURES	VEHICLES	Right of use assets (Block)	TOTAL
GROSS VALUE										
AS AT 1st APTIL, 2024	**589.09**	**-**	**4572.36**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.75**	**-**	**970.76**	**6134.97**
ADDITIONS FOR THE YEAR	0.00	-	10354.17	-	20.73	0.11	7.48	-	2322.11	12704.59
DELETIONS FOR THE YEAR	-	-	30.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.82
AS AT 31st MARCH, 2025	**589.09**	**0.00**	**14895.71**	**0.00**	**20.73**	**0.11**	**10.23**	**0.00**	**3292.87**	**18808.74**
ADDITIONS FOR THE YEAR	-	-	2959.33	-	31.65	-	20.81	1.88	742.11	3755.78
DELETIONS FOR THE YEAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
AS AT 31st MARCH, 2026	**589.09**	**0.00**	**17855.05**	**-**	**52.38**	**0.11**	**31.04**	**1.88**	**4034.98**	**22564.52**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION										
AS AT 1st APRIL, 2024	**-**	**-**	**271.76**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.23**	**-**	**14.29**	**286.28**
ADDITIONS FOR THE YEAR	-	-	288.97	-	0.33	410.00	0.36	-	105.72	395.38
DELETIONS FOR THE YEAR	-	-	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.94
AS AT 31st MARCH, 2025	**-**	**-**	**557.80**	**-**	**0.33**	**410.00**	**0.59**	**-**	**120.02**	**678.73**
ADDITIONS FOR THE YEAR	-	0.00	684.89	-	2.78	0.03	2.28	0.00	141.39	831.38
DELETIONS FOR THE YEAR	-	0.00	-	-	-					0.00
AS AT 31st MARCH, 2026	**-**	**-**	**1242.69**	**-**	**3.11**	**0.04**	**2.86**	**0.00**	**261.41**	**1510.11**
NET VALUE										
AS AT 1st APRIL, 2024	**589.09**	**0.00**	**4300.60**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**2.52**	**0.00**	**956.47**	**5848.68**
AS AT 31st MARCH, 2025	**589.09**	**-**	**14337.92**	**-**	**20.41**	**0.10**	**9.64**	**0.00**	**3172.85**	**18130.01**
AS AT 31st MARCH, 2026	**589.09**	**-**	**16612.36**	**-**	**49.27**	**0.07**	**28.18**	**1.88**	**3773.57**	**21054.41**

(i) There is no intent to sell any of the assets held by the company and hence there is no fixed assets held for disposal.

(ii) Refer Schedule no. 17 for details on Property, Plant and equipment pledged as security by the company.

(iii) All the assets purchased during the year were put to use before 31st March 2026 (31st march 2025). The assets which are not put to use during the year are separately shown under capital work-in-progress at the year end.

(iv) During the year, there is no change in amount of the Property, Plant and Equipment due to business combination, revaluation and other adjustments.

(v) During the year, the Company does not hold any Benami property as defined under the Benami Transactions (prohibition) Act, 1988.

4. Capital work-in-progress

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Tangible Assets Work in Progress		
Capital Work in Progress	-	**364.17**
Add: Expenditure Incurred during the Year	1662.99	9871.55
Less: Capitalised during the Year	-1544.27	-10235.72
Closing balance	118.71	-
	118.71	-

Refer Schedule No. 17 for details on Capital work-in-progress pledged as security by the company.

CWIP ageing schedule for year ended 31st March, 2026

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
Project In Progress	118.71	-	-	-	**118.71**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

CWIP ageing schedule for year ended 31st March, 2025

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
Project In Progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

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

5. Other Intangible assets

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	Intangible asset
Cost	
Balance as at 1st April 2025	3.21
Additions	3.48
Deletions	-
Balance as at 31st March 2026	**6.69**
Accumulated Ammortisation	
Balance as at 1st April 2025	0.39
Additions	0.60
Deletions	-
Balance as at 31st March 2026	**0.99**
Net carrying amount as at 31st March 2026	**5.70**
Cost	
Balance as at 1st April 2024	-
Additions	**3.21**
Deletions	
Balance as at 31st March 2025	**3.21**
Accumulated Ammortisation	
Balance as at 1st April 2024	-
Additions	0.39
Deletions	-
Balance as at 31st March 2025	**0.39**
Net carrying amount as at 31st March 2025	**2.81**
Net carrying amount as at 1st April 2024	-

(i) There is no intent to sale any of the Intangible Asset held by the company and hence there is no Intangible Asset held for disposal.
(ii) All the Intangible Asset purchased during the year were put to use before 31st March 2026.
(iii) During the year, there is no change in amount of the Intangible Asset due to business combination, revaluation and other adjustments.
(iv) Refer Schedule no. 17 for details on Intangible Assets pledged as security by the company.

6. Loans

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Loan to related parties	22067.89	18010.89
Loans to others	400.93	400.00
	22468.82	18410.89

Type of Borrower	Balance as on 31st March 2026	Percentage to Total Loans	Balance as on 31st March 2025	Percentage to Total Loans
Promoters	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Directors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KMPs	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.00
Group companies	22067.89	98.22%	18010.89	97.83%

7. Other financial assets

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Security Deposits		
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Security Deposits	27.39	10.59
Balances held as Margin money or security against borrowings	6052.87	
Others		
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Others	980.00	1049.00
	7060.26	1059.59

8. Other non-current assets

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Capital advances to Related Parties	95.00	-
	95.00	-

9. Inventories

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Closing Stock of materials and work in progress	28258.23	10610.10
	28258.23	10610.10

Refer Schedule no. 17 and 21 for details on inventories pledged as security by the company.

10. Trade receivables

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good		
Sundry debtors	8962.85	12260.09
	8962.85	12260.09

Ageing Schedule as on 31st March, 2026

Particulars	Not Due*	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Month	6 Months-1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	439.70	6057.13	2372.12	93.91	-	-	8962.85
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) disputed Trade receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) disputed Trade receivables- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) disputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered.
*Note -The balance of Sundry Debtors as at 31 March 2026 includes unbilled power debtors amounting to Rs. 439.70 lakhs.

Ageing Schedule as on 31st March, 2025

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than* 6 Month	6 Months-1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	499.41	10788.08	210.51	762.08	-	-	12260.09
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) disputed Trade receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) disputed Trade receivables- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) disputed Trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Where due date of payment is not available date of transaction has been considered.
*Note- The balance of Sundry Debtors as at 31 March 2026 includes unbilled Power debtors amounting to Rs. 499.41 lakhs.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Cash in hand		
Cash in hand	21.20	8.87
Balance with Banks		
Balance with scheduled Banks		
Current Account	2260.36	6776.93
Other Account	310.49	89.78
Fixed Deposit	2966.85	-
	5558.90	6875.57

12. Bank balances other than (iii) above

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Fixed Deposit Accounts		
Fixed Deposit (with original maturity more than three months but less than twelve months) - Margin money	2066.68	3404.05
	2066.68	3404.05

Fixed Deposits are stated along with accrued interest upto the date of balance sheet.

13.Other Financial Assets

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
TDS Receivable	-	0.01
Income Tax Receivable	-	318.26
Other Receivables	60.00	-
	60.00	318.27

14. Other current assets

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Advances other than capital advances		
Advance Given to Suppliers	1159.50	867.50
Other current assets		
GST Credit Receivable	2303.68	1866.35
Prepaid Expenses	151.01	5.24
Others	-	0.62
	3614.19	2739.72

15. Equity share capital

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Authorised share capital		
10,00,00,000 Equity Shares FULLY PAID of Rs. 5/- Par Value	5000.00	
5,00,00,000 Equity Shares FULLY PAID of Rs. 10/- Par Value		5000.00
Issued		
8,67,31,372 Equity Shares FULLY PAID of Rs. 5/- Par Value	4336.57	
4,33,65,686 Equity Shares FULLY PAID of Rs. 10/- Par Value		4336.57
Subscribed		
8,67,31,372 Equity Shares FULLY PAID of Rs. 5/- Par Value	4336.57	
4,33,65,686 Equity Shares FULLY PAID of Rs. 10/- Par Value		4336.57
Paidup		
8,67,31,372 Equity Shares FULLY PAID of Rs. 5/- Par Value	4336.57	
4,33,65,686 Equity Shares FULLY PAID of Rs. 10/- Par Value		4336.57
	4336.57	4336.57

Shares Held by Holding Co.

Particulars	31-03-2026		31-03-2025		31-03-2024	
			Number of shares	% Held	Number of shares	% Held
KPI GREEN ENERGY LIMITED	57125392	65.87%	28562696	65.87%	5350000	100.00%

Holding more than 5%

Particulars	31-03-2026		31-03-2025		31-03-2024	
			Number of shares	% Held	Number of shares	% Held
KPI GREEN ENERGY LIMITED	57125392	65.87%	28562696	65.87%	5350000.00	100.00
Faruk Gulam Patel	11383414	13.13%	5691707	13.13%	-	-

Details of Shares for preceding Five years

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2023	31-03-2022
Number of Equity shares issued through preferential allotment	-	10177381	-	-	-
Number of Equity shares bought back	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Preference shares reedeemed	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Preference shares issued	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Equity shares issued as right share	-	2173913	-	-	-
Number of Equity shares issued as bonus share	-	25664392	-	-	-
Number of Equity shares split	43365686	-	-	-	-
Number of Preference shares issued as bonus share	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Equity shares alloted for contracts without payment received in cash	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Preference shares alloted for contracts without payment received in cash	-	-	-	-	-

Reconciliation

Particular	31-03-2026		31-03-2025		31-03-2024	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Number of shares at the beginning	43365686.00	433656860.00	5350000.00	53500000	5350000.00	53500000.00
Add: Issue	-	-	38015686.00	380156860	-	-
Add: Shares split	43365686.00					
Less: Bought back	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Numbers of shares at the end	86731372.00	433656860.00	43365686.00	433656860.00	5350000.00	53500000.00

Shareholding of Promoters

Shares held by promoters as at 31st March, 2026			% Changes during the
Name of the Promoter	**No. of shares**	**% of total shares**	
KPI GREEN ENERGY LIMITED	57125392	65.87%	-
FARUK GULAM PATEL	11383414	13.13%	

Shares held by promoters as at 31st March, 2025			% Changes during the
Name of the Promoter	**No. of shares**	**% of total shares**	
KPI GREEN ENERGY LIMITED	28562696	65.87%	-34.13%
FARUK GULAM PATEL	5691707	13.13%	100.00%

TERMS / RIGHTS ATTACHED TO EQUITY SHARES

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 5 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.
During the year ended March 31, 2026 the company has splitted its shares of face value of Rs 10 each into shares of face value of Rs 5 each.

DETAILS OF CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES:

The company has not issued any securities convertible into equity or preference shares.

DETAILS OF SHARES RESERVED FOR EMPLOYEES STOCK OPTIONS :

The company has not reserved any shares for employees stock options. However equity shares of the parent company have been granted to the employees of the company based on the group equity settled share based payment scheme KPI GREEN-ESOP 2023. Equity shares of the parent company will vest from time to time on the basis of performance and other eligibility criteria.The transactions are accounted by increasing the employee benefit expense in the company with a corresponding credit in the capital contribution from the parent company in other equity. During the year the company has made adjustment in respect of the reassessment / attrition etc.

16. Other Equity

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Securities Premium	47659.33	47690.33
Retained Earnings Opening (Refer Note No. (i) below)	8391.75	3266.83
Amount Transferred from Statement of P & L	9706.67	5124.91
Retained Earnings Closing	18098.41	8391.75
Acturial Gains and Losses for Defined benefit obligation	5.24	3.46
Deemed Capital Contribution for ESOP (refer Note (ii) below)	18.19	40.42
	65781.18	56125.95

(i) Retained Earnings are the profits of the Company earned till date net of appropriations.

(ii)The company has not reserved any shares for employees stock options. However equity shares of the parent company have been granted to the employees of the company based on the group equity settled share based payment scheme KPI GREEN-ESOP 2023. Equity shares of the parent company will vest from time to time on the basis of performance and other eligibility criteria.The transactions are accounted by increasing the employee benefit expense in the company with a corresponding credit in the capital contribution from the parent company in other equity. During the year the company has made adjustment in respect of the reassessment / attrition etc.

17. Borrowings

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Term Loan		
Banks		
Secured	6973.08	4443.13
	6973.08	**4443.13**

Loan Details	Sanction amount	Rate of Interest	Tenure (in months)	Quartely Installment	Security Offered
State Bank of India-40233221085	2301 Lakh	1% above applicable 6M MCLR i.e.8.90% p.a.	120 (excluding Moratorium of 12 Months)	Rs. 57.525 Lakh	A. Hypothecation charge over 8 MW solar plant situated at Ranada for TL- I and 13.6 MW hybrid solar plant situated at Vagra for TL- II of the company created out of Bank finance. B. Collateral security of Immovable properties in the form of various lands as per Sanction letter obtained from Bank.
State Bank of India-43853293199	7000.00 Lakh	1% above applicable 6M MCLR i.e.8.90% p.a.	168 (excluding Moratorium of 4 Months)	Repayment is variable as per Sanction Letter	C. Personal guarantee of Mr. Farukbhai Gulambhai Patel and Mr. Mohmmed Sohil Y Dabhoya.. D. Corporate guarantee of KPI Green Energy Limited. E. Pledge of the 16,05,000 shares of the Company held by KPI Green Energy Limited

18. Lease liabilities

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Lease Liability	4082.74	3319.91
	4082.74	**3319.91**

Movement of lease liabilities

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	3319.91	980.95
Addition of lease liabilities	742.11	2322.11
Interest on lease liability	374.61	274.69
Payment of lease liabilities	-353.88	-257.84
Balance at the end of the year	4082.74	3319.91

Disclosure of expenses related to Leases:

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Interest on lease liabilities	374.61	274.69
Depreciation expense on Right of use assets	141.39	105.72
Low Value and Short Term Lease expenses	-	-

19. Provisions

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	3.24	4.62
	3.24	**4.62**

20. Deferred tax liabilities (Net)

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Deferred Tax Assets	468.53	151.58
Deferred Tax Liabilities	1899.99	1031.38
Net deferred tax laibilities	1431.45	879.80
	1431.45	879.80

For the year ended March 31,2026	**Opening balance**	**Recognized in profit and loss**	**Recognized in other comprehensive income**	**Closing balance**
Deferred tax assets in relation to				
Lease laibility (net of ROU)	37.01	40.81	-	77.82
Unearned Income as per IND AS 115	96.73	96.90	-	193.63
Disallowance U/S. 43B of the I.T Act, 1961	16.66	179.60	-	196.26
Provision for Gratuity	1.17	-0.35	-	0.82
	151.58	**316.96**	**-**	**468.53**
Deferred tax liabilities in relation to				
Acturial gain/loss on defined benefit obligation	1.16	-	0.60	1.76
Property, plant and equipment	1030.22	868.01	-	1898.22
	1031.38	**868.01**	**0.60**	**1899.99**
Deferred tax liabilities / (Assets)(Net)	**879.80**	**551.05**	**0.60**	**1431.45**

For the year ended March 31,2025	Opening balance	Recognized in profit and loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets in relation to				
Lease laibility (net of ROU)	6.16	30.85	-	37.01
Unearned Income as per IND AS 115	80.03	16.70	-	96.73
Disallowance U/S. 43B of the I.T Act, 1961	0.00	16.66	-	16.66
Provision for Gratuity	0.38	0.79	-	1.17
	86.57	**65.00**	**-**	**151.58**
Deferred tax liabilities in relation to				
Acturial gain/loss on defined benefit obligation	-	-	1.16	1.16
Property, plant and equipment	474.23	555.99	-	1030.22
	474.23	**555.99**	**1.16**	**1031.38**
Deferred tax liabilities / (Assets)(Net)	**387.65**	**490.98**	**1.16**	**879.80**

21. Borrowings

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Current Maturities of Long-term debt	734.10	466.33
	734.10	466.33

During the year, the company has been sanctioned working capital facility of Rs 50 crore from Yes Bank. It is secured by first pari passu charge by way of hypothecation on current asset both present and future,personal gurrantee of Mr. Farukbhai Patel and Mr. Mohmed Sohil Dabhoya. Charge by way of Lien on FD of Rs 5 Crore. At the year end, the said cash credit account has debit (Positive) balance and thus added in cash and cash equivalent.

22. Trade Payables

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Sundry creditors - MSME	2992.83	226.23
Sundry creditors - Others	4123.09	1232.76
	7115.92	1458.99

Ageing Schedule as on 31st March, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	2849.46	123.77	19.59	-	2992.83
(II) Others	3997.82	125.17	0.09	-	4123.09
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6847.29	248.94	19.68	0.00	7115.92

Ageing Schedule as on 31st March, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	226.14	0.09	-	-	226.23
(II) Others	1174.06	58.29	0.41	-	1232.76
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1400.20	58.38	0.41	0.00	1458.99

Trade Payables Covered Under MSMED Act, 2006 :

Trade Payables covered under MSMED Act, 2006 are those creditors who are outstanding at the balance sheet date. Out of which creditors due for more than 45 days as on the balance sheet date are Rs. 1154.22 Lakhs (RS 78.28 Lakhs) . The company has not provided interest on the same as per the provisions of MSMED Act, 2006.
Following are the amount due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as on 31st March, 2026 (31st March, 2025) which are disclosed on the basis of information available with the Company regarding status of the suppliers :-

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	2992.83	226.23
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
Interest paid/reversed during the year	-	-
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year*	NA	NA
Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-

* The company has not maintained the complete records of bill to bill payment made to the vendors registered under MSMED Act,2006 and therefore the details of amount paid to such vendors during the year beyond the appointed date can not be extracted and hence no amount is mentioned against the said line item.

23.Other financial liabilities

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Supplier's credit	2878.50	-
Employee Related		
Salary Payable	4.85	5.72
Project Retention	983.07	141.11
Deposits recevied	255.45	-
Other Payables	105.34	-
Other Accrued Expense		
Provision For Expenses	207.29	212.29
Other Imprest	3.04	0.13
	4437.53	359.25

24. Other Current liabilities

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Unearned income as per IND AS 115	795.75	404.80
		-
Other Current Liabilities		
Advance from Customers	1933.45	1908.78
TDS & TCS Payable	170.74	87.53
Professional Tax Payable	0.03	0.02
P.F. Payable	0.45	1.67
GST Payable	28.00	13.72
ESIC Payable	-	0.02
	2928.41	2416.53

25. Provisions

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Employee Benefits		
Gratuity		
Provision for Gratuity	0.01	0.02
	0.01	0.02

26. Current Tax Liabilities (net)

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Tax Provision		
Current Tax		
Provision For Income Tax.	1499.52	-
	1499.52	-

27. Revenue from operation

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Sale of products		
Sale of power plant	55138.98	35041.77
Sale of power and services	3101.65	1625.18
	58240.64	36666.95

Details of Revenue from Contract with customers

Contract balances

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables (Refer note 10)	8523.15	11760.68
Unbilled Revenue (Refer note 10)	439.70	499.41
Contract liabilities (Refer note 24)	1933.45	1908.78

Contract assets :

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract Assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional

Contract liabilities :

A Contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer, If the customer pays contribution before the Company transfers goods or services to the customers, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the performance of obligation is satisfied.

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue as per contracted price	58240.64	36666.95
Adjustments		
Discounts		
Revenue from contract with customers	58240.64	36666.95

Contract liabilities

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Balance		
Liabilities towards consumers	1908.78	5.16
Addition during the year	1933.45	1908.78
Repaid during the year	-198.28	-5.00
Income adjusted during the year	-1710.50	-0.16
Closing Balance		
Liabilities towards consumers	1933.45	1908.78

28. Other income

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Interest		
Interest income	417.72	186.71
Interest on IT refund	17.52	-
Miscellaneous		
Scrap Sales	3.52	5.47
Insurance Claim Received	-	34.73
Rate difference / Discount/ Misc. income	-2.04	1.71
	436.71	228.62

29. Cost of material consumed

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Raw Material		
Opening	10610.10	3522.02
Purchase	56657.40	33670.96
Closing	28258.23	10610.10
	39009.28	26582.89

Details of Raw Material

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Cost of material consumed	39009.28	26582.89
	39009.28	26582.89

30. Purchase of Stock-in-Trade

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Stock in Trade		
Purchase Power Units	-	24.24
	-	24.24

31. Employee benefit expense

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Salaries, Wages & Bonus	131.35	173.41
Employees Stock Option Expenses (Refer note below)	-22.22	40.42
Contribution to Gratuity	0.98	7.76
Contribution to Provident Fund, ESIC & labour fund	7.51	10.70
Staff Welfare Expenses	0.03	
Less: Employee cost capitalized	0.00	-56.34
	117.64	175.94

Note: During the year the company has made adjustment in respect of the reassessment / attrition etc. and accordingly the resultant figure is considered in Employee benefit expenses .

32. Finance Costs

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Lease Finance Cost	374.61	274.69
Interest Charges	681.70	181.06
Other Finance Charges	54.78	7.72
	1111.10	463.47

The above expenses are net of capitalisedof Rs Nil (Previous year Rs 29.37 lakhs).

33. Depreciation and amortisation expense

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Depreciation & Amortisation	831.97	395.78
	831.97	395.78

34. Other Expenses

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Manufacturing Service Costs Expenses		
Evacuation and Infrastructure expenses	1021.87	533.04
Other Manufacturing Costs	437.64	376.90
Cross Subsidy Surcharge	438.54	174.05
Rent Rates and Taxes	235.43	77.65
Auditors Remuneration	5.42	5.42
Legal and Professional Charges	356.15	30.44
Insurance Expenses	66.63	1.15
Travelling Conveyance	6.80	0.85
Repairs & Maintainnence Exp	2.42	0.62
CSR and Donation Subscriptions	85.75	27.64
Information Technology Expenses	11.23	0.57
Other Administrative and General Expenses	459.60	321.07
Royalty Expense	1164.81	711.96
Selling Distribution Expenses	261.29	77.12
	4553.56	2338.47

35. Current tax

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Provision For Income Tax	2779.59	1123.77
	2779.59	1123.77

The Government of India inserted Section 115BAA in the Income Tax Act, 1961 which provides domestic companies a non-reversible option to pay corporate tax at reduced rates effective from April 1, 2019 subject to certain conditions. The Company has adopted to pay the tax at concessional rate by adopting to the said scheme.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Accounting profit/(loss) before tax	13053.79	6914.79
Income tax using the company's domestic tax rate @ 25.17% (P.Y - tax rate @ 25.17%)	3285.64	1740.45
Tax Effect of :		
i) Depreciation	-866.74	-556.82
ii) CSR and donation expenses	21.58	6.96
iii) Others	339.10	-66.82
	2779.59	**1123.77**
Tax provisions :		
Current tax for the year	2779.59	1123.77
Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss at effective rate	2779.59	1123.77

36. Tax Expense of earlier year

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Tax Expense of earlier year	16.49	175.13
	16.49	175.13

37. Deferred Tax

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Deferred Tax	551.05	490.98
	551.05	490.98

38. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Defined benefit obligation	2.39	4.62
	2.39	4.62

39. Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified

(All the figures are in Lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Deferred Tax	0.60	1.16
	0.60	1.16

40. FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

i) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	AMORTISED COST	FVTPL	FVOCI	AMORTISED COST
Financial assets						
Loans	-	-	22468.82			18410.89
Trade receivables	-	-	8962.85	-	-	12260.09
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5558.90	-	-	6875.57
Other bank balances	-	-	2066.68			3404.05
Other financial assets	-	-	7120.26	-	-	1377.86
Total	**-**	**-**	**46177.51**	**-**	**-**	**42328.47**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	7707.18	-	-	4909.46
Lease Liabilities	-	-	4082.74	-	-	3319.91
Trade payable	-	-	7115.92	-	-	1458.99
Other financial liabilities	-	-	4437.53	-	-	359.25
Total	**-**	**-**	**23343.37**	**-**	**-**	**10047.61**

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

ii) Trade Receivables, Cash and Cash equivalents, Other bank balance, Other financial assets, Borrowings , Trade Payables and Other Current Financial Liabilities: Fair values approximate their carrying amounts largely due to fixed maturities of these instruments.

ii) Fair values hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet are categorized into three levels of fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

March 31, 2026	Level 1	Level 2
Financial assets		
-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-

March 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2
Financial assets		
-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-

Valuation process and technique used to determine fair value

(i) The fair value of investments in government securities and quoted equity shares is based on the current bid price of respective investment as at the balance sheet date.

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

(iii) In order to arrive at the fair value of unquoted investments, the company obtains independent valuations. The techniques used by the valuer are as follows:

a) Asset approach - Net assets value method

b) Income approach - Discounted cash flows (“DCF”) method

c) Market approach - Enterprise value/Sales multiple method

Derivative financial assets:

The Company has not entered into derivative financial instruments.

(iii) Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost

Particulars	Level	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
		Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Loans	Level 3	22468.82	22468.82	18410.89	18410.89
Trade Receivables	Level 3	8962.85	8962.85	12260.09	12260.09
Other financial assets	Level 3	7120.26	7120.26	1377.86	1377.86
Total Financial assets		**38551.93**	**38551.93**	**32048.84**	**32048.84**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	Level 3	7707.18	7707.18	4909.46	4909.46
Lease Liabilities	Level 3	4082.74	4082.74	3319.91	3319.91
Trade payable	Level 3	7115.92	7115.92	1458.99	1458.99
Other financial liabilities	Level 3	4437.53	4437.53	359.25	359.25
Total Financial liabilities		**23343.37**	**23343.37**	**10047.61**	**10047.61**

The management assessed that security deposits, loan to related parties, trade receivables, other financial assets and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

(i) Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, individual creditworthiness of the customer and other market risk factors. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.

(ii) All the other long term borrowing facilities availed by the Company are variable rate facilities which are subject to changes in underlying Interest rate indices. Further, the credit spread on these facilities are subject to change with changes in Company's creditworthiness. The management believes that the current rate of interest on these loans are in close approximation from market rates applicable to the Company. Therefore, the management estimates that the fair value of these borrowings are approximate to their respective carrying values.

41.1 Financial risk management

(i) Risk management framework

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management direction and control under the framework of Risk Management Policy as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Management ensures appropriate risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies and procedures so that risks are identified and measured properly.
The Company's financial liabilities comprise mainly of borrowings from banks including interest accrued, leases, trade, capital and other payables. The Company's financial assets (other than derivatives) comprise mainly of cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, loans, trade receivables and other receivables.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

A) 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 carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Credit risk management

The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system, continuously monitoring defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics. The Company assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

A: Low
B: Medium
C: High

Assets under credit risk –

Description		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
A: Low	Loans	22468.82	18410.89
	Other financial assets	7120.26	1377.86
	Cash and cash equivalents	5558.90	6875.57
	Other bank balances	2066.68	34,04,05,202.24
	Trade receivables	8962.85	12260.09

Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks.

Trade receivables

The Company closely monitors the credit-worthiness of the debtors through internal systems that are configured to define credit limits of customers, thereby, limiting the credit risk to pre-calculated amounts. The Company assesses increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis for amounts receivable that become past due and default is considered to have occurred when amounts receivable become past due one year.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets measured includes deposits with banks, loans and advances to employees and others, deposits and other recoverable. Credit risk related to these other financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously, while at the same time internal control system in place ensure the amounts are within defined limits.

B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models and matching profiles of financial assets and liabilities. These models consider the maturity of its financial investments, committed funding and projected cash flows from Company's operations in the form of advance against supplies. The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner and to manage its capital structure, including maturity profile of borrowings and requirement of working capital funds. Having regard to the nature of the business wherein the Company is able to generate regular cash flows over a period of time, any surplus cash generated, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in highly marketable securities with appropriate maturities to optimise the cash returns on investments while ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.
The Company expects to generate positive cash flows from operations apart from strategic funding from share holders in order to meet its external financial liabilities as they fall due and also consistently monitors funding options available in the debt and capital market with a view to maintain financial flexibility.
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 when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.
Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the company operates.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyze the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity of the Company based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

March 31, 2026	**Less than 1 year**	**1-3 year**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Borrowings (including current maturities and Interest accrued)*	792.60	1468.20	5504.88	7765.68
Lease Liabilities ##	387.07	797.50	10411.42	11595.99
Trade payable	7115.92	-	-	7115.92
Other financial liabilities	4437.53	-	-	4437.53
Total	12733.12	2265.70	15916.30	30915.12

March 31, 2025	**Less than 1 year**	**1-3 year**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Borrowings (including current maturities and Interest accrued)*	466.33	932.66	3510.46	4909.46
Lease Liabilities ##	318.08	650.01	8786.56	9754.65
Trade payable	1458.99	-	-	1458.99
Other financial liabilities	359.25	-	-	359.25
Total	2602.65	1582.68	12297.02	16482.35

* The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will be paid on those liabilities upto the maturity of the instruments, ignoring the refinancing options available with the Company.
Carrying value of lease laibilities is Rs 4082.74 lakhs (Previous year Rs 3319.91 lakhs)

C) 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.

i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. During the year, the Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations such as term loans from financial institution / banks with floating interest rates.

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. As at March 31, 2026, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates

Interest rate risk exposure
Below is the overall exposure of the Company to interest rate risk:

Particulars	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**
Interest rate on Variable rate borrowings	681.70	181.06
Interest rate on Fixed rate borrowings	-	-
Total borrowings	**681.70**	**181.06**

Sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis have been carried out based on the exposure to interest rates for instruments not hedged against interest rate fluctuations at the end of the reporting periods. The said analysis has been carried on the amount of floating rate current borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents the management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.
In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points and all other variable held constant, the Company's Profit/ loss for the year would increase or decrease as follows:

Particulars	Effect on profit after tax	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Total borrowings		
- Impact due to increase of 50 basis points*	-38.54	-24.55
- Impact due to decrease of 50 basis points*	38.54	24.55

*Holding all other variable constant

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

The Company's fixed deposits are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate deposits. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

ii) Price risk
Exposure
The Company's exposure price risk arises from investments held and classified in the balance sheet either as fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss. To manage the price risk arising from investments, the Company diversifies its portfolio of assets.

The Company does not have any significant investments in equity instruments which create an exposure to price risk.

41.2 Capital management

The Company's objectives for managing capital is to safeguard continuity and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.
The Company determine the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments through subsidiaries and obligation to lenders based on maturity profile. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, debt, internal fund generation and other non - current/current borrowings. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to equity ratio (Capital Gearing ratio).
The Company believes that it will able to meet all its current liabilities and interest obligations in timely manner. The Company's capital management ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest bearing loans and borrowings in the current year. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital by the Company.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio as at year end were as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Total borrowings	7707.18	4909.46
Less: Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits (including DSRA) and Current Investment	7625.58	10279.63
Net debt	81.60	-5370.17
Total equity	70117.75	60462.52
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	0.00	-0.09

Dividends

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Equity shares		
(i) Interim Dividend		
For the year ended March 31, 2026 of ` 0.00 per share (excluding tax)	-	-
For the year ended March 31, 2025 of ` 0.00 per share (excluding tax)	-	-
(ii) Proposed Dividend		
For the year ended March 31, 2026 of ` 0.00 per share (excluding tax)	-	-
For the year ended March 31, 2025 of ` 0.00 per share (excluding tax)	-	-

42. Pursuant to the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS- 33) – Earnings per Share, the disclosure is as under:

Particulars	UOM	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Basic and Diluted EPS			
Profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	Lakhs	9706.67	5124.91
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year*	No.	86731372	69209737
Nominal Value of Equity Shares	Rs.	5	5
Basic and Diluted EPS	Rs.	11.19	7.40

* During the year the company has share split and the Face value of shares is reduced from Rs. 10/- per share to Rs. 5/- per share. Corresponding effect has been made in the preceding year's weighted average number of shares as per Ind AS 33.

43. In accordance with Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments, the Company has determined that it operates in a single reportable segment, namely the development of solar parks for generation and distribution of green electricity. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews the performance of the Company as a whole, and hence, no separate segment information is required to be disclosed. Furthermore, the Company operates only within India, and therefore, there are no reportable geographical segments

44. Related Party Transactions

Holding Company Incorporated in India

Name of Holding Company	Holding as at March 31, 2026		Holding as at March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
KPI GREEN ENERGY LIMITED	57125392	65.87%	28562696	65.87%

Other Related Parties

Name of Entity	Nature of Relationship
KPIG Energia Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPark Sunbeat Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Miyani Power Infra LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPIN Clean Power One LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPIN Clean Power Two LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPIN Clean Power Three LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPIN Clean Power Four LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPIN Clean Power Five LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Quyosh Energia Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPGenix Sunray Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPIG Renewables Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KP Green Engineering Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KP Sor-Urja Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KP Human Development Foundation	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Faaiz Money Changer Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPEV Charging Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Bharuchi Vahora Patel Surat Federation (Mr Faruk Gulambhai Patel resigned as director of the mmentioned party on 20.03.2025)	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Solwaves Energia Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPZon Energia Private Limited (Mr Faruk Gulambhai Patel resigned as director of the mmentioned party on 16.03.2026)	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPSun Krag Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Renewable Minds LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
K.P. Energy Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
K.P Energy Mahua Windfarms Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Wind Farm Developers Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Ungarn Renewable Energy Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Evergreen Mahuva Windfarms Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
HGV DTL Transmission Projects Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
VG DTL Transmission Projects Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KP Energy OMS Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Mahuva Power Infra LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Manar Power Infra LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Belampar Power Infra LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Hajipir Renewable Energy LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Vanki Renewable Energy LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPI Green OMS Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Haveliwala Sons and Co.	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Azran venture consultancy LLP (Struck Off as on 30.09.2025)	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Chooseme Venture Consultancy LLP (Struck off as on 29.03.25)	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Itzan Venture Consultancy LLP (Struck off as on 29.03.25)	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Raynott Venture Consultancy LLP (Struck off as on 29.03.25)	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest

Skylinar Venture Consultany LLP (Struck off as on 29.03.25)	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Varisity Venture Consultancy LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPI Green Hydrogen and Ammonia Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPF Green Hydrogen and Ammonia Technology Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPAF Aerotech LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
World Bharuchi Vahora Federation	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPRJ Desertpulse LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPRJ Solar Mirage LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPRJ Sandstream Renewables LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPRJ Marusurya Ventures LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPRJ Golden Dune Infra LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Afrem Strategic Ventures LLP	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPRJ Suryavista Renewables Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPSE Energy Storage Solutions Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPRJ Golden Sands Energia Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPRJ Nova Power Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPRJ Tharaura Energy Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KPRJ Desert Flame Infra Private Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
KP Renewables Proprietary Limited	Entity in which KMP is having controlling interest
Venu Birappa	Independent director
Sharadchandra Babhutabhai Patil	Independent director
Gulammahmad Alibhai Patel	Relative of KMP
Rashida Patel	Relative of KMP
Aayesha Patel	Relative of KMP
Vahida Patel	Relative of KMP
Mohammad Ali Faruk Patel	Relative of KMP
Umar Patel	Relative of KMP
Zara Patel	Relative of KMP
Shabnam Mohammed Sohel Dabhoya	Relative of KMP
Hamidabibi Yusufbhai Dabhoya	Relative of KMP
Hassan Patel	Relative of KMP
Affan Patel	Relative of KMP
Arifa Salim Yahoo	Relative of KMP
Muinulhaque Iqbalhusen Kadva	Relative of KMP
Zuveriyah Kadva	Relative of KMP
Shaba Affan patel	Relative of KMP

Key Management Personnel

Name of the KMP	Designation
Patel Faruk	Chairman and Non- Executive Director
Mohmed Sohil Yusuf Dabhoya	Whole Time Director
Salim Suleman Yahoo	Chief Financial Officer
Krunal Bhatt	Company secretary (Appointed on 03/04/2026)
Rajvi Vinodchandra Upadhyay	Company secretary (Resigned on 03/04/2026)

The details of amounts due to or due from related parties as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Deemed Capital Contribution for ESOP		
KPI Green Energy Limited	18.19	40.42
Advance to Supplier		
Haveliwala Sons & Co	16.76	-
Loans & Advances Given		
Renewable Minds Llp	618.64	569.91
KPI Green Energy Limited	21449.25	17440.98
Sundry Creditors		
Farukbhai Gulambhai Patel	419.73	46.25
KP Green Engineering Limited	1403.72	746.22
K.P. Energy Limited	274.22	-
KPI Green OMS Private Limited	12.50	16.68
Haveliwala Sons & Co	11.03	-
Reimbursement of expense		
KPI Green Energy Limited	1.13	-
Sundry Debtors		
KPIG Energia Private Limited	-	39.98
Project retention payable		
KP Green Engineering Limited	315.02	-
Advance given for land		
Affan Faruk Patel	45.00	-
Hassan Faruk Patel	50.00	-

The details of the related-party transactions entered into by the company, for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are as follows :

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2026	Year ended 31st March, 2025
Purchase		
KP Green Engineering Limited	5362.16	420.52
KPI Green Energy Limited	-	25971.53
K.P. Energy Limited	7968.42	88.65
Purchase of capital goods		
KPI Green Energy Limited	-	216.09
K.P. Energy Limited	-	527.85
KPark Sunbeat Private Limited	-	0.93
KP Green Engineering Limited	-	608.84
Operation and maintenance Expense		
KPI Green OMS Private Limited	33.63	25.45
Reimbursment of expense		
KPI Green Energy Limited	1.13	-
Amount Given for CSR Activity		
KP Human Development Foundation	69.68	27.64
Royalty Expense		
Farukbhai Gulambhai Patel	1164.81	711.96
Loans Given		
KPI Green Energy Limited	30836.24	27689.47
Renewable Minds LLP	-	567.00
Loans recevied back		
KPI Green Energy Limited	26827.97	10248.49
Deemed Capital Contribution		
KPI Green Energy Limited	-	3596.63
Deemed Capital Contribution for ESOP		
KPI Green Energy Limited	-22.22	40.42
Interest Income		
Renewable Minds LLP	54.14	3.23
Lease rent expense		
Haveliwala Sons & Co	11.03	-
Advance for land given		
Affan Faruk Patel	45.00	-
Hassan Faruk Patel	50.00	-
Sales		
K.P. ENERGY LTD	-	1816.95
KPI GREEN OMS PRIVATE LIMITED	-	1.29

45. Ratio Analysis:

Particulars	UOM	Year Ended 31st March, 2026	Year Ended 31st March, 2025	% of variance	Reason for Variance
(i) Current Ratio:					
Current Assets (a)	in Lakhs	48520.85	36207.81		Decrease is mainly due to increase in current liabilities in current year as compared to last year.
Current Liabilities (b)	in Lakhs	16715.48	4701.13		
Current Ratio (a/b)	Times	2.90	7.70	-62.31%	
a. Items included in Numerator: All financial and non financial current assets					
b. Items included in Denominator: All financial and non financial current liabilities					
(ii) Debt-Equity Ratio:					
Total Debts (a)	in Lakhs	7707.18	4909.46		Increase is mainly due to increase in Total Debts in current year as compared to last year.
Shareholder's Equity (b)	in Lakhs	70117.75	60462.52		
Debt-Equity Ratio (a/b)	Times	0.11	0.08	35.37%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Non current borrowings (inclusing current maturities of non current borrowings excluding working capital borrowings)					
b. Items included in Denominator : Total Equity					
(iii) Debt Service Coverage Ratio:					
Earnings available for Debt services (a)	in Lakhs	11842.66	6375.58		Since the variance in the ratio is less than 25%, reasons for change are not given.
Interest + Installments (b)	in Lakhs	1845.20	693.57		
Debt Service coverage Ratio (a/b)	Times	6.42	9.19	-30.18%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Earning Before Interest, Depreciation and Amortisation					
b. Items included in Denominator : Total Finance cost and Installments					
(iv) Return on Equity Ratio:					
Net Profit after taxes (a)	in Lakhs	9706.67	5124.91		Since the variance in the ratio is less than 25%, reasons for change are not given.
Equity Shareholder's fund (b)	in Lakhs	65290.14	33930.49		
Return on Equity Ratio (a/b)	Percentage	14.87%	15.10%	-1.57%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Profit after tax					
b. Items included in Denominator : Average of Total Equity					

(v) Inventory Turnover Ratio:					
Cost of Goods sold (a)	in Lakhs	40907.32	27691.11		Inventory Turnover Ratio is decreased due to increase in average inventory in current year as compared to last year.
Average Inventory (b)	in Lakhs	19434.16	7066.06		
Inventory Turnover Ratio (a/b)	Times	2.10	3.92	-46.29%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Cost of Goods Sold					
b. Items included in Denominator : Average Traded Inventories					
(vi) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio(in days):					
Average Trade Receivables (a)	in Lakhs	10611.47	9409.65		Decrease is mainly due to the increase in Sales in current year as compared to last year.
Sales (b)	in Lakhs	58240.64	36666.95		
Trade Receivables turnover Ratio (a/b)*365	Days	66.50	93.67	-29.00%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Average Trade receivables (including Unbilled revenue)					
b. Items included in Denominator : Total Revenue from Operations					
(vii) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio:(in days)					
Average Trade Payables (a)	in Lakhs	4287.45	5249.31		Decrease in mainly due to increase in Total Purchases in current year as compared to last year.
Total Purchases (b)	in Lakhs	43562.84	28945.60		
Trade Payables turnover Ratio (a/b)*365	Days	35.92	66.19	-45.73%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Average Trade Payables					
b. Items included in Denominator : Total cost of goods sold+ changes in inventory + other expense (excluding expected credit loss allowance)					
(viii) Net Capital Turnover Ratio:					
Sales (a)	in Lakhs	58240.64	36666.95		Increase in mainly due to increase in sales in current year as compared to last year.
Working Capital (b)	in Lakhs	31805.36	31506.68		
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (a/b)	Times	1.83	1.16	57.35%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Total Revenue from Operations					
b. Items included in Denominator : Current Assets less Current Liabilities					
(ix) Net Profit Ratio:					
Net Profit after Tax (a)	in Lakhs	9706.67	5124.91		Since the variance in the ratio is less than 25%, reasons for change is not given.
Total Income (b)	in Lakhs	58240.64	36666.95		
Net Profit Ratio (a/b)	Percentage	16.67%	13.98%	19.24%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Profit after Taxes					
b. Items included in Denominator : Total Income					
(x) Return on Capital Employed:					
Earnings before Interest and Taxes (a)	in Lakhs	14164.89	7378.26		Since the variance in the ratio is less than 25%, reasons for change is not given.
Average Capital Employed (b)	in Lakhs	72754.09	37946.96		
Return on Capital Employed (a/b)	Percentage	19.47%	19.44%	0.13%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Profit before tax + Interest expense					
b. Items included in Denominator : Total Equity + Total Borrowings + Deferred tax liability					
(xi) Return on Investment:					
Income from Investment (a)	in Lakhs	417.72	186.71		Since the variance in the ratio is less than 25%, reasons for change is not given.
Average Total Investment (b)	in Lakhs	28279.36	11403.60		
Return on Investment (a/b)	Percentage	1.48%	1.64%	-9.78%	
a. Items included in Numerator : Interest Income + Dividend Income					
b. Items included in Denominator : Average of Total Investments + Fixed Deposits+Loans given					

46. Employee Benefit Plans:

Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.
The amount recognized as an expense towards contribution to provident fund for the year aggregated to Rs. 7.42 Lakhs (Rs. 10.58 lakhs).
The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to ESI for the year aggregated to Rs. 0.08 Lakhs (Rs. 0.12 lakhs).
Company adopted Indian Accounting Standard 19 "Employee Benefits" ('IND AS 19') as specified in Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Defined Benefit Plans:

The Company operates a defined benefit plan (the Gratuity plan) covering eligible employees, which provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.
The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan (unfunded) and is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, every employee who has completed at least five year of service is entitled to gratuity benefits on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is unfunded.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Liability at the beginning of the Year	**4.65**	**1.51**
Interest Cost	0.14	0.11
Current Service Cost	0.84	7.65
Past Service Cost	-	-
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
change in demographic assumptions	-	-
change in financial assumptions	-0.28	0.17
experience variance (i.e. Actual experiences assumptions)	-2.11	-4.79
Present Value of Defined Benefits Obligation at the end of the Year	**3.24**	**4.65**
ii. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of the Fair value of Plan Assets		
Fair Value of Plan assets at the beginning of the Year	-	-
Investment Income	-	-
Return on plan asset excluding amount recognised in net interest expenses	-	-
Contributions	-	-
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of the Year	-	-
iii. Reconciliation of the Present value of defined benefit obligation and Fair value of plan		
Present Value of Defined Benefits Obligation at the end of the Year	3.24	4.65
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of the Year	-	-

Net (Liability) recognized in balance sheet as at the end of the year	**3.24**	**4.65**
iv. Gratuity Cost for the Year		
Interest Cost	0.14	0.11
Current Service Cost	0.84	7.65
Past Service Cost	-	-
Investment Income	-	-
Net Gratuity cost in statement of Profit and Loss account	**0.98**	**7.76**
v. Other Comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gains)	-	-
change in demographic assumptions	-	-
change in financial assumptions	-0.28	0.17
experience variance (i.e. Actual experiences assumptions)	-2.11	-4.79
Return on plan asset excluding amount recognised in net interest expenses	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**-2.39**	**-4.62**
vi. Actuarial Assumptions		
Demographic Assumptions		
Mortality Rate:	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)
Retirement Rate:	60 years	60 years
Attrition Rate:	5.00% p.a. for all service groups.	5.00% p.a. for all service groups.
Financial Assumptions		
Discount Rate (per annum)	7.48% p.a. (Indicative G.Sec referenced on 28-03-2025)	6.79% p.a. (Indicative G.Sec referenced on 28-03-2024)
Salary Escalation Rate:	6.00%	6.00%

Sensitivity Analysis:

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	3.24	4.65
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	-0.35	-0.38
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	0.42	0.44
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	0.42	0.44
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	-0.36	-0.38
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.01	-0.14
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	-0.02	0.14

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the Defined Benefit Obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period,which is the same method as applied in calculating the Defined Benefit Obligation as recognised in the balance sheet.
There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

47. The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software except for the changes that can be made at the database level to log any direct data changes and at application layer for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account relating to Fixed Assets Register throughout the year. The integration of Fixed Assets Register with the company’s accounting software is under development and hence the audit trail (edit log) is not enabled to that extent. Further, there is no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where such feature is enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of relevant prior years has been preserved for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in those respective years by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

48. Contingent Liabilities not provided for:

(in Rs Lakhs)

Particulars	**Year ended 31st March, 2026**	**Year ended 31st March, 2025**
(i)Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	-	-

The WRIT petitions has been filed against the orders of District Collector, Bharuch which approved company's application to develop a transmission line through the petitioners' lands under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, the Electricity Act, 2003, and the Works of Licensee's Rules, 2006. however, as per the advise and opinion of the legal consels of the company, the WRIT petition filed are not tenable in the eyes of law and since the financial impact of these WRIT petitions are not quantifiable, accordingly no provision has been made for this contingent liabilities.
The company has entered into the transactions with the vendors who were registered under the MSME Act, 2006. Out of these vendors, the company has identified some vendors in whose case the payment was delayed beyond the appointed date and accordingly interest is payable as per the provisions of Section 16 of the MSME Act, 2006. However, the said vendors have not demanded any interest on delayed payments during the year nor till the date of reporting and hence no provision has been made in the financial statements since there is no constructive obligation in respect of the probable outflow of interest payment.

49. Additional Regulatory information pursuant to the provisions of Schedule III of The Companies Act, 2013
(i) During the year, the company has not owned any immovable properties whose title deeds are not held in the name of the company.
(ii) During the year, the company has not hold any investment property..
(iii) During the year, company has not revalued any Property, Plant and Equipment.

(iv)The Company has not granted any loan or advance in nature of loan to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel and related parties as defined under the Companies Act, 2013 either severally or jointly with any other person that is (a) repayable on demand; or (b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment

(v)The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crores rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets of the company during the year.The final quarterly returns / statements filed by the company with such banks / financial institutions in respect of gross value of current assets, are in agreement with the books of accounts of the company except in the following cases.

Particulars	Amount as per books. (In Lakh Rs)	Amount as per Stock Statement submitted to bank (In Lakh Rupees)	Difference (In Lakh Rs)	Reconciliation and reason for variation
Book debts as on 31.03.2026	8962.85	8220.99	741.86	a)Book debts relating to Power sales, Lease and O&M and Others and Book debts below 10 lakhs are not considered by banks for drawing power calculation,hence not submitted in book debts statement to bank- Rs 741.86 Lakhs.
Book debts as on 31.12.2025	11063.22	10204.76	858.46	a)Book debts relating to Power sales, Lease and O&M, and Others and Book debts below 10 lakhs not considered by banks for drawing power calculation,hence not submitted in book debts statement to bank- Rs 818.48 Lakhs. b)Related party book debts not considered by banks for drawing power calculation, hence not submitted in book debts statement to bank- Rs 39.98 Lakhs.
Book debts as on 30.09.2025	13066.88	9932.16	3134.72	a)Book debts relating to Power sales, Lease and O&M, and Others and Book debts below 10 lakhs not considered by banks for drawing power calculation,hence not submitted in book debts statement to bank- Rs 3094.74 Lakhs. b)Related party book debts not considered by banks for drawing power calculation, hence not submitted in book debts statement to bank- Rs 39.98 Lakhs.
Stock as on 30.09.2025	13792.34	14192.38	-400.04	There is a minor difference between the amount of stock submitted to bank as compared to the books of accounts. However, the said sifference is due to the fact that while submitting the amount of stock to bank, the consumption of various items in the project was to be finalized and approved by the technical team and therefore the amount of stock given to bank was more than the amount appeared in the books. Further, the drawing power (DP) available to the Company, even when computed with reference to the stock value as per the books of accounts, was within the sanctioned borrowing limits. Therefore, the difference in the stock figures did not result in the Company availing any excess drawing power or excess borrowing facility from the bank.

(vi) During the year, the company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.
(vii) Based on the information available with the Company, there are no transactions with struck off companies.

(viii) Auditor's Remuneration:

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
As Statutory Auditor	4.00	4.00
As Tax Auditor and consultant	1.42	1.42

(ix) Disclosure relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Amount Required to be spent by the company during the year	74.52	28.52
Amount of expenditure incurred	85.75	27.64
Amount of set off of excess CSR contribution made in previous years	-	1.31
Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
Reason for shortfall	**NA**	**NA**
Contribution to a section 8 company controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure	69.68	27.64

The contribution to a section 8 Company controlled by the company has been used for following activities:
(i) Promoting Education.
(ii) Promoting health care including preventinve health care.
(iii) Setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans.
(iv) Setting up old age homes, day care centres and such other facilities for senior citizens.
(v) Welfare of the schedule caste, tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women.

50. The Code on Social Security, 2020

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has considered restructured compensation of its employees with effect from April 1, 2026, and assessed the impact of the changes, consistent with the Labour Codes, draft rules, FAQs and legal opinion. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments as needed.

51.Other statutory requirement
(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
(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 have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(iv) No funds have been advanced / loaned / invested (from borrowed funds or from share premium or from any other sources / kind of funds) by the Company to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries), with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall (i) 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 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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 (i) 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 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(v) The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 (as amended).

(vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(vii) No Scheme of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year. Hence, the requirements of disclosure of effect of such Scheme of Arrangements in the books of account in accordance with the Scheme and in accordance with accounting standards are not applicable.

52. Significant Events after the Reporting Period
There are no significant adjusting events that occurred subsequent to the reporting period other than the events disclosed in the relevant notes.

53. Approval of Standalone Financial Statements
The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 05th May 2026.

54. The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

In terms of our attached report of even date
For K A Sanghavi and Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN : 0120846W/W100289

Sd/-
CA Amish A. Sanghavi
Partner
M. NO. 101413
ICAI UDIN : 26101413AHPFEJ8775

Place : Surat
Date : 05/05/2026

For and on behalf of the Board
SUN DROPS ENERGIA LIMITED
(Formerly known as Sun Drops Energia Private Limited)

Sd/-	**Sd/-**	**Sd/-**	**Sd/-**
Faruk G. Patel	**Mohmed Sohil Y. Dabhoya**	**Salim Suleman Yahoo**	**Krunal Bhatt**
(Chairman and Non-Executive Director)	**(Whole-Time Director)**	**(Chief Financial Officer)**	**(Company Secretary)**
DIN : 00414045	**DIN : 07112947**		

Place : Surat
Date : 05/05/2026