

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
KARTIK SOLARWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **KARTIK SOLARWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2025, and the statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its loss and total comprehensive loss, change in Equity and its Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon



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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standard specified under section 133 of the Act.

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

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

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



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure A**", a statement on the matters specified in 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 of the aforesaid financial statement.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for the matters stated in paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Statement of change in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.



- f) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B" to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

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

- a) The Company does not have any pending litigations except as disclosed in notes to accounts which would impact its financial position.
- b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
- c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company,
- d) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (ii) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (iii) Based on such audit procedures that 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) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material mis-statement.

- e) The Company has not declared and paid any dividend during the year. Therefore, reporting in this regard is not applicable to the Company.
- f) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company, in respect of financial year ended on March 31, 2025 has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has feature of recording audit trail (edit log) and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transaction recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with on accounting software where this feature is enabled and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

C. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act and the rules thereunder are not applicable to the Company as it is a private Company;

For D A R P N And Company

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 016790C



Pankaj Gupta

Partner

Membership No. 418438

UDIN: 25418438BMIANQ1174

Place: New Delhi

Date: July 21, 2025

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Annexure referred to in Paragraph 1 under our 'Report on Other Legal Regulatory Requirements section in the Independent Auditor Report of even date on the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025, we report that: -

- (i) In respect of the property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets:
- a. (A) The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment at the end of balance sheet date and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(A) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (B) The Company does not have any intangible asset. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order are not applicable.
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any property, plant and equipment at the end of balance sheet date and previous year as well. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- c. According to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us, there is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- d. According to the information and explanations given to us the Company does not hold any property, plant and equipment, any right of use assets and intangible assets. Accordingly, reporting requirement under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- e. According to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) a. According to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us, the Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.
- c. According to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us, the company has not been sanctioned any working capital



limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during any point of time of the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, the company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 185 & 186 of Companies Act, 2013, Accordingly the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposit nor the amount which are deemed to be deposits during the period and further the company had no unclaimed deposits at the beginning of the period within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vii) a. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of customs, Duty of excise, Value Added tax, cess and other statutory dues as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed outstanding statutory dues as at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
b. According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not



surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) as income during the year.

- (ix) a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of opinion that the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or Government or any Government authority.
- c. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- d. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we are of opinion that no funds raised on short-term basis during the year have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- e. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- f. The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture / has not raised any loans during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (x) a. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable.
- b. During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xi) a. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us and based upon the audit procedures performed and considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or on the Company noticed or reported during the year nor have we been informed of any such case by the management during the course of audit.



- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government during the period and upto the date of this report.
- c. According to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle blower complaint was received by the Company during the period.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, and requisite details for the same have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards. Since, the Company is a private limited company, therefore, the provision of Section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not have an internal audit system as it is not required to have internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as referred to in section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xvi) a. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable.
- b. In our opinion, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- c. In our opinion, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- d. According to the representations given us, there is no CIC as part of the Group.



- (xvii) The Company has incurred Rs. 7.04 Lakhs cash losses during the current financial year covered by our audit and Rs. 0.26 Lakhs cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The provisions of Section 135 towards corporate social responsibility are not applicable on the company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xx) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xxi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For D A R P N And Company

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 016790C



Pankaj Gupta

Partner

Membership No. 418438

UDIN: 25418438BMIANQ1174

Place: New Delhi

Date: July 21, 2025

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Kartik SolarworldPrivate Limited on thefinancial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to thefinancial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

(Referred to in paragraph 2(h) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of **Kartik SolarworldPrivate Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2025, in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility and those charged with governance 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 Act.

Auditors' responsibility for the audit of the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about



whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were 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 with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with Reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may



occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements 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 with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For D A R P N And Company

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 016790C



Pankaj Gupta

Partner

Membership No. 418438

UDIN: 25418438BMIANQ1174

Place: New Delhi

Date: July 21, 2025

Kartik Solarworld Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025
All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Other financial assets	3	0.10	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	3.04	-
Total Non Current Assets		3.14	-
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1.63	-
Income Tax assets (Net)	6	0.09	-
Other current assets	7	11.04	10.01
Total Current Assets		12.76	10.01
Total Assets		15.90	10.01
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	8	0.10	0.10
Other Equity	9	(10.11)	(4.36)
Total Equity		(10.01)	(4.26)
LIABILITIES			
Non Current Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	10	20.73	12.94
Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.	11	5.07	1.06
Other current liabilities	12	0.11	0.27
Total Current Liabilities		25.91	14.27
Total liabilities		25.91	14.27
Total Equity and Liabilities		15.90	10.01

Summary of material accounting policies 1-2

The accompanying notes and other explanatory information are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

For D A R P N And Company

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 0167906

Pankaj Gupta

Partner

Membership No. 418434

Place: New Delhi

Date: 14/4/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kartik Teltia

Director

DIN: 06610105

Rishabh Jain

Director

DIN: 05115384

Kartik Solarworld Private Limited
Statement of Profit & Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2025
All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue			
Revenue from Operations	13	4.50	-
Total Income		4.50	-
Expenses:			
Finance costs	14	2.05	2.66
Other expenses	15	11.24	0.26
Total Expenses		13.29	2.92
Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax		(8.79)	(2.92)
Exceptional (income)/expenses		-	-
Profit before tax		(8.79)	(2.92)
Tax expenses:	16		
-Current tax		-	-
-Deferred tax expense/(credit)		(3.04)	-
Profit for the year		(5.75)	(2.92)
Other comprehensive income			
Items not to be reclassified to profit and loss			
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations		-	-
Tax on above		-	-
Total other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Earnings per Equity Share : In INR	17		
Basic and diluted		(575.00)	(292.00)

Summary of material accounting policies

1-2

The accompanying notes and other explanatory information are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

For D A R P N And Company

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 016790C

Pankaj Gupta

Partner

Membership No. 418438

Place: New Delhi

Date:

July 24, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kartik Teltia

Director

DIN: 06610105

Rishabh Jain

Director

DIN: 05115384

Kartik Solarworld Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the Year ended March 31, 2025
All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
A Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	(8.79)	(2.92)
Adjusted For :		
Interest expense	1.75	2.66
Operating profit before working capital changes	(7.04)	(0.26)
Changes in working capital :		
Net Decrease/ (increase) in:-		
- Other financial and non financial assets	(1.12)	-
Net Increase/ (decrease) in:-		
- Trade payables	4.01	0.26
- Other financial and non financial liabilities	(0.16)	0.27
Cash generated from operations	(4.31)	0.27
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	(4.31)	0.27
B Cash flow from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant & equipments	-	-
(Investments)/proceeds from maturity of deposits with remaining maturity more	-	-
Investment in security Deposit	(0.10)	-
Loans (to)/repaid by related parties (net)	-	-
Investments made in subsidiaries	-	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	(0.10)	-
C Cash flow from financial activities		
Proceeds/(repayment) from borrowing (net)	7.79	2.39
Interest paid	(1.75)	(2.66)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financial activities	6.04	(0.27)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1.63	(0.00)
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as at year end	1.63	(0.00)

Summary of material accounting policies

1-2

The accompanying notes and other explanatory information are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

For D A R P N And Company

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 016790C

Pankaj Gupta

Partner

Membership No. 418438

Place: New Delhi

Date: **July 21, 2025**



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kartik Teltia

Director

DIN: 06610105

Rishabh Jain

Director

DIN: 05115384

Kartik Solarworld Private Limited**Statement of changes in equity as at March 31, 2025**

All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Note	Amount
As at March 31, 2023	6	0.10
Change in equity share capital		-
As at March 31, 2024	6	0.10
Change in equity share capital		-
As at March 31, 2025	6	0.10

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total equity
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	(1.44)	(1.44)
Addition for the year	-	(2.92)	(2.92)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	(4.36)	(4.36)
Addition for the year	-	(5.75)	(5.75)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	(10.11)	(10.11)

As per our report of even date.

For D A R P N And Company

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 016790C

Pankaj Gupta

Partner

Membership No. 418418

Place: New Delhi

Date: July 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**Kartik Teltia**

Director

DIN: 06610105

Rishabh Jain

Director

DIN: 05115384

KARTIK SOLARWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U15100UP2020PTC133415
NOTES FORMING PART TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. Corporate Information

Kartik Solarworld Private Limited (The Company) is a private limited company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 26th August 2020 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 applicable in India having registered address at A-45 to 50, Sector -16, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India, 201301. Company Identification Number of the Company is U15100UP2020PTC133415. The company is engaged in the business to provide energy efficient technologies to various industries in India and overseas through providing a complete, holistic solution ranging from Energy Audit, recommendation and supply of relevant technologies, implementation of such technologies.

2. Basis of preparation, measurement and material accounting policies

A. Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 as amended time to time.

Accounting Policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued Ind AS is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard required a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these financial statements, which comprises the Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2025, The Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Changes in Equity as of that date, along with accounting policies and other explanatory information. These financial statements are collectively referred to as 'Financial Statements' or 'financial statements'.

The Board of Directors has approved these financial statements for issuance on July 21, 2025.

B. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared and presented on the going concern basis and at historical cost, except for the following assets and liabilities, which have been measured as indicated below:

- Derivative Financial Instruments at fair value
- Certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value
- Assets held for disposal - measured at the lower of it carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell
- Employee's Defined Benefit Plan measured as per actuarial valuation.
- Employee Stock Option Plans measured at fair value and
- Assets and Liabilities acquired under Business Combination measured at fair value.

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

C. Functional & Presentational Currency

The Financial Statement has been presented in Indian Rupees (Rs. or INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest Lakhs and decimals thereof, unless otherwise mentioned.



KARTIK SOLARWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
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D. Current vs non-current classifications

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the financial statement based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company normal operating cycle.
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c) it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) it is expected to be settled in the Company normal operating cycle;
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified its operating cycle as 12 months.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current only.

E. Use of estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of Financial Statement in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of financial statement and the reported amount of income and expenses for the year reported. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The areas involving significant estimates and judgement include:

- Determination of useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
- Measurement of lease liabilities and right of use assets
- Measurement of defined benefit obligation
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingences
- Recognition of deferred tax assets / liabilities
- Provision for warranty Gains
- Measurement of contingent liabilities

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. They are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.



KARTIK SOLARWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
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F. Fair value measurement

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

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- **Level 1:** quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- **Level 2:** inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- **Level 3:** inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

G. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. When a performance obligation is satisfied, the revenue is measured at the transaction price which is consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates after taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, the company determines whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services itself or to arrange for the other party to provide those goods or services. When the Company considers itself as a principal and satisfies its performance obligation in a given arrangement, the Company recognises revenue in the gross amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services transferred. When the Company considers itself as an agent and satisfies its performance obligation in a given arrangement, the Company recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for arranging for the other party to provide its goods or services. The Company's fee or commission is the net amount of consideration that the Company retains after paying the other party the consideration received in exchange for the goods or services to be provided by that party.

The Company derives revenues primarily from provide energy efficient technologies to various industries in India and overseas through providing a complete, holistic solution ranging from Energy Audit, recommendation and supply of relevant technologies, implementation of such technologies.

The following is summary of material accounting policies relating to revenue recognition:



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Revenue from sale of goods

The Company recognises revenue for supply of goods to customers against orders received. The majority of contracts that Company enters into relate to sales orders containing single performance obligations for the delivery of energy efficient tools, supply of relevant technologies, implementation of such technologies and other products as per Ind AS 115. Product revenue is recognised when control of the goods is passed to the customer. The point at which control passes is determined based on the terms and conditions by each customer arrangement.

Revenue from project related activity

Project revenue is recognised over time to the extent of performance obligation satisfied and control is transferred to the customer. Project revenue is recognised at allocable transaction price which represents the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring good or service to a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of a third party and is adjusted for variable considerations.

Revenue from **operation & maintenance** is recognized as the proportion of the total period of services contract that has elapsed at the end of the reporting period.

H. Other income

Interest income on investments and loans is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate including interest on investments classified as fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income. Interest receivable on customer dues is recognised as income in the Financial Statement of Profit and Loss on accrual basis provided there is no uncertainty of realisation.

I. Property, Plant and Equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any, 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, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other expenses on existing fixed assets, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

iii) Depreciation and useful lives

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of asset less its estimated residual value. Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is calculated on the depreciable amount using the written down value method using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management which are in lines with those prescribed in Part C of schedule II of the Act.



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Tangible Assets	Useful life
Plant and Equipment	15 Years
Furniture and fixtures	10 Years
Office equipment	5 Years
Computers	3 Years
Motor vehicles	8 Years

iv) Gain and loss on disposal of item of PPE

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net within other income/other expenses in Statement of Profit and Loss. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss, when the asset is derecognised.

v) Residual values

The Company reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation method annually and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

J. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

- Cost of finished goods include cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.
- Cost of traded goods include purchase cost and inward freight. Costs is determined on 'First in First Out' ("FIFO") method.

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

K. Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value. If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Company accounts for that instrument at that date as follows:

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.



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At the measurement basis mentioned above if that fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets. The Company recognises the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price as a gain or loss.

In all other cases, at the measurement basis mentioned above, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. After initial recognition, the Company recognises that deferred difference as a gain or loss only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

I. Financial assets Classification and subsequent measurement For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost – a financial instrument is measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value

Investments in equity instruments – All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"). For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends on such investments are recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the profit or loss.

De-recognition of financial assets

Financial assets (or where applicable, a part of financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) are derecognised from the Statement of Assets and Liabilities when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. The Company also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.



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II. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, the financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method.

Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The effect of EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

III. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical data and ageing of accounts receivable. The Company creates allowance for unsecured receivables based on historical credit loss experience, industry practice and business environment in which the entity operates and is adjusted for forward looking information. Subsequently when the Company is satisfied that no recovery of such losses is possible, the financial asset is considered irrecoverable and the amount charged to the allowance account is then written off against the carrying amount of the impaired financial asset.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, The Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to simplified approach.



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Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

IV. Impairment of non-financial assets

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. Goodwill is allocated to those cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from synergies of a related business combination and represent the lowest level within the Company at which management monitors goodwill. Cash-generating units to which goodwill and intangible asset that has an indefinite useful life or is not yet available for use has been allocated (determined by the Company's management as equivalent to its operating segments) are tested for impairment at least annually.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication based on internal/external factors, that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and the reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If, at the reporting date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed which is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost. Impairment losses previously recognised are accordingly reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

To determine value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the Company's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future re-organisations and asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect current market assessment of the time value of money and asset-specific risk factors.

V. Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.



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De-recognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

L. Provisions, contingent liabilities & contingent assets

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. 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.

Long-term provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Short term provisions are carried at their redemption value and are not offset against receivables from reimbursements.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent Assets

A contingent asset is not recognized unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements.

Onerous contract

Provision for onerous contracts. i.e. contracts where the expected unavoidable cost of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, are recognised when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event based on a reliable estimate of such obligation.

M. Cash and cash equivalents

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



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N. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated. Certain arrangements entered with financiers have been classified as borrowings by the Company. The company presents cash outflows to settle the liability arising from financing activities in its statement of cash flows.

O. Share Capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments.

P. Income tax

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income ("OCI") or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provision where appropriate

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 under Income-tax Act, 1961. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. 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.

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

Deferred tax relating to items 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.



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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.

Q. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

R. Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic Earnings Per Share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity share outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. In computing diluted earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that either reduces earnings per share or increases loss per share are included.

R. Segment reporting

The Company has engaged in the business of providing Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) and has only reportable segment in accordance with IND AS-108 'Operating Segment'. The information relating to this operating segment is reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors to make decisions about resources to be allocated and to assess its performance. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in the segment, and are as set out in the material accounting policies.

S. Employee Benefits

i. Short term employee benefits

Employee benefits such as salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences, bonus, ex-gratia and performance-linked rewards falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and are expensed in the period in which the employee renders the service

ii. Post-employment benefits

a) Provident Fund

The Company's state governed provident fund scheme, employee state insurance scheme and employee pension scheme are defined contribution plans. The contribution paid/payable under the schemes is recognized during the period in which the employee renders the service. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the



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deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

b) Defined benefits plan

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the 'Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided on the basis of its actuarial valuation based on the projected unit credit method made at each Balance Sheet date.

Remeasurements, 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 recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

The Company records all short-term obligation for such compensated absences as well as performance bonus on the basis of amount paid in the period during which the services are rendered by the employees, all such expenses are recognize in the period in which they actually arise.

T. Foreign currency transactions and balances:

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at the fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

U. Leases

Identifying 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. Lease contracts entered by the Company majorly pertains for premises and equipments taken on lease to conduct its business in the ordinary course.

As a lessee

The company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. 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



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The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. 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.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments.
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the company is reasonably certain not to terminate early:

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, & there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has applied the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option) and low-value assets recognition exemption.

V. Recent accounting pronouncements and changes in accounting standards

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS 117 - Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and lease back transactions, applicable from April 1, 2024. The Company has assessed that there is no significant impact on its financial statements. On May 9, 2025, MCA notifies the amendments to Ind AS 21 - Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. These amendments aim to provide clearer guidance on assessing currency exchangeability and estimating exchange rates when currencies are not readily exchangeable. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025. There will be no material impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.



Kartik Solarworld Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025

All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

3. Other Financial Assets

Particulars	Non Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Security Deposits	0.10	-
Total	0.10	-

4. Deferred tax assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Business Loss	3.04	3.04
Total	3.04	3.04

Movement in deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

Particulars	Business Loss	Total
As at April 01, 2023		
Charged to profit and loss		-
Charged to other comprehensive income		-
As at March 31, 2024		-
Charged to profit and loss	3.04	3.04
Charged to other comprehensive income		-
As at March 31, 2025	3.04	3.04

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance in Current Account	1.63	-
Net Bank Balances	1.63	-

6. Income Tax assets (Net)

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Income tax assets	0.09	-
Less:- Provision for income tax	-	-
Total income tax assets/(liabilities)	0.09	-

7. Other current assets

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Other Advances		
Advances to Supplier	10.49	10.00
Prepaid Expense	-	0.01
Balance with government authorities	0.55	-
Total	11.04	10.01



Kartik Solarworld Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025
All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

8. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised		
1000 (Previous Year 1000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	0.10	0.10
Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up		
1000 (Previous Year 1000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	0.10	0.10
Total Equity Share Capital	0.10	0.10

8.2 Terms / Rights attached to Equity Shares (egg. Dividend rights, Voting Rights)

- (i) The Company has only one class of Equity shares having a par value of 10/- Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.
- (ii) The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed if any by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.
- (iii) In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the company, after settlement of all liabilities and distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.
- (iv) The Company has issued Nil shares of Rs 10/- as bonus shares out of free reserves during the period of five years immediately preceding the date of Balance Sheet.

8.3 The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is set out below :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Kartik Teltia		
No. of Shares Held	-	999.00
Percentage of Share Holding	0.00%	99.90%
Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited)		
No. of Shares Held	1,000.00	0.00
Percentage of Share Holding	100.00%	-
Total	1,000.00	1,000.00

In FY 24-25, Shareholding transferred from Mr. Kartik Teltia (999 Shares) and Mr. Ashutosh Mishra (1 Share). Mr. Kartik Teltia held 1 share as nominee shareholder of Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited.

9. Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Security premium	-	-
Retained earnings	(10.11)	(4.36)
Total	(10.11)	(4.36)

9.1 Security premium

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	-	-
Addition on fresh issue of equity shares	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

9.2 Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	(4.36)	(1.44)
Addition during the year	(5.75)	(2.92)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	-	-
Closing balance	(10.11)	(4.36)



Kartik Solarworld Private Limited**Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025**

All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

10. Borrowings

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Loans and Advances from Related Parties		
Unsecured		
¹ -Related parties *	20.73	12.94
Total	20.73	12.94

*¹Loan from related parties are repayable on demand taken from Solarworld Engery Solutions Limited

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Amount	% of total loan	Amount	% of total loan
Loans from related parties	20.73	100.00%	12.94	100.00%

11. Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Outstanding dues of:-		
- MSME	-	-
- Other than MSME	5.07	1.06
Total	5.07	1.06

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Undisputed Dues - Others		
- Not due	0.23	0.25
- Less than 1 Year	4.09	0.81
- 1-2 Years	0.75	-
- 2-3 Years	-	-
- More than 3 Years	-	-
Total	5.07	1.06

12. Other current liabilities

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory Dues	0.11	0.27
Total	0.11	0.27



Kartik Solarworld Private Limited**Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025**

All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

13. Revenue From Operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of Services		
- Consultancy Services	4.50	-
Gross Revenue from Operations	4.50	-

14. Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on borrowings		
- Paid to Others*	1.75	2.66
- Paid on Statutory Dues	0.02	-
Bank charges	0.28	-
Total	2.05	2.66

* Interest is paid to related party - Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited

15. Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Payment to auditor (refer note (a) below)	0.30	0.25
Connectivity Fee	5.97	-
Preliminary Exp. Written off	0.01	0.01
Rate & Taxes	1.73	-
Professional Fee	0.07	-
Printing & Stationery	0.02	-
Survey Expense	3.02	-
Tour & Travelling Expense	0.12	-
Total	11.24	0.26

(a) Payment to auditor

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Payment to Auditor		
Audit fee	0.30	0.25
Other services	-	-
Total	0.30	0.25



Kartik Solarworld Private Limited**Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025**

All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

16. Tax expenses

(a) Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current income tax charged	-	-
Adjustment for current tax of prior years	-	-
Total income tax expense	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets (net)	(3.04)	-
Total tax expense	(3.04)	-

(b) Company has incurred losses for the reporting period hence reconciliation of tax expenses not reported.

17. Earnings per Equity Share : In INR

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Net Profit	(5.75)	(2.92)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year in lakhs	0.01	0.01
Basic earning per share (Rs.)	(575.00)	(292.00)
Weighted average number of shares (including potential equity shares) outstanding during the year in lakhs.	0.01	0.01
Diluted earning per share (Rs.)	(575.00)	(292.00)



Kartik Solarworld Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025

All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

18. Disclosure of ratios as required under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024	% Change	Reason for variance
Current ratio (in times)				
Current assets/current liabilities	0.43	0.70	-39.26%	Variance is due to increase of current liabilities.
Debt-equity ratio (in times)				
Total borrowing including current maturities /Total equity	(2.07)	(3.04)	-31.82%	Variance is due to increase in total borrowings.
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)				
EBITDA/Finance costs + total borrowing	(0.30)	(0.02)	1675.24%	Variance is due to decrease in EBITDA.
Return on equity (in %)				
Profit after tax/Average Shareholder's Equity	80.59%	104.26%	-22.70%	The changes in ratio is within 25%, hence no explanation is required
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)				
Cost of goods sold/average inventory	NA	NA	NA	As the company not have any cost of good sold, hence this ratio is not applicable.
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)				
Revenue from operations/average trade receivables	-	NA	NA	As the company not have revenue from operations, hence this ratio is not applicable.
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)				
Total purchases/Average Trade Payables	NA	NA	NA	As the company not have any purchases, hence this ratio is not applicable.
Net Capital turnover ratio (in times)				
Revenue from operations/Average Working capital	(0.47)	NA	NA	As the company not have revenue from operations in last year, hence this ratio is not applicable.
Net profit ratio (in %)				
Net Profit /Revenue from operations	-127.78%	NA	NA	As the company not have revenue from operations, hence this ratio is not applicable.
Return on capital employed (ROCE) (in %)				
Earning before interest and taxes/Capital Employed *	108.29%	130.99%	-17.33%	Variance is due to decrease in EBIT and Capital Employed.
Return on investment (in %)				
Income generated from investments/Average value of investments	NA	NA	NA	As the company not have any income from investments, hence this ratio is not applicable.



Kartik Solarworld Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025

All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

19. Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents and other bank balances	-	-	1.63	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	1.63	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Borrowing	-	-	20.73	-	-	12.94
Trade payables	-	-	5.07	-	-	1.06
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	25.80	-	-	14.00

(a) Fair value hierarchy

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	-	-	-	-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	-	-	-	-

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

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



Kartik Solarworld Private Limited**Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025**

All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

20. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the management of this risk. The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Below are the major risks which can impact the Company:

(A) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cashflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market price/ rate. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risks. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and payables/ receivables in foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk:

The Company does not have exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates as the Company does not have any borrowings.

(B) Credit risk:

The credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations towards the Company and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and deposits with banking institutions.

Trade Receivables

Credit risk is the risk that a customer may default or not meet its obligations to the company on a timely basis, leading to financial losses to the Company. The management has an advance collection / credit policy criteria in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. Before accepting a new customer, the Company uses an internal credit system to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits separately for each individual customer. The gross carrying amount of trade receivables as at 31st March 2025 is Nil. (31st March 2024 is Nil) and no insignificant trade receivables are due for more than six months from the reporting date. The Company reviews for any required allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade receivables.

Cash and Bank Balance

The Company held cash and cash equivalents balances of Rs. 1.63 Lacs (March 31, 2024 is Nil). These cash and bank balances are held with high rated banks/institutions and therefore does not carry any significant credit risk.

(C) Liquidity risk

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

March 31, 2025

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowing	20.73	-	-	20.73
Trade payables	4.32	0.75	-	5.07
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	25.05	0.75	-	25.80

March 31, 2024

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowing	12.94	-	-	12.94
Trade payables	1.06	-	-	1.06
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	14.00	-	-	14.00



Kartik Solarworld Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025

All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

21. Related party transactions

I. Related party disclosures, as required by Ind AS 24, "Related Party Disclosures", are given below:

(a) Holding Company

- 1 Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited) - (from 23.09.2024)

(b) Enterprise controlled by the key managerial personnel of the company (with whom transactions have taken place)

- 1 Sushil Jeetpuria & Company
- 2 Ortusun Renewable Power Private Limited

(c) Directors/Key Managerial Personnel of the company

1. Peeyush Salwan Director (till 03.12.2024)
2. Rishabh Jain Director
3. Kartik Teltia Director
4. Manish Bansal Director (from 23.11.2024)

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Kartik Solarworld Private Limited**Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025**

All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

II. Transactions with the related parties

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest expense		
M/s. Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited	1.75	2.66
Loan Received		
M/s. Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited	10.28	-
Loan Repaid		
M/s. Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited	4.07	-
Reimbursement of Expenses paid by related parties on behalf of company		
Mr. Kartik Teltia	6.52	-
Sushil Jeetpuria & Co.	0.03	0.00
M/s. Ortusun Renewable Power Private Limited	1.11	-

C. Balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Borrowings		
M/s. Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited	20.73	12.94
Trade Payable		
Sushil Jeetpuria & Co.	-	0.06
Mr. Kartik Teltia	0.55	-
M/s. Ortusun Renewable Power Private Limited	-	-



Kartik Solarworld Private Limited**Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025**

All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

22. Segment Information

The company has only one segment and primarily engaged in the business of Sale of energy efficient tools and techniques.

(i) Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of Services	4.50	-
	4.50	-

(ii) Revenue from external customers

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
India	4.50	-
Outside India	-	-
	4.50	-

(iii) Types of goods or services

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of Consultancy Service for Renewable Energy Project	4.50	-
	4.50	-

(iv) Timing of revenue recognition

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
As a point in time	4.50	-
Over a period of time	-	-
	4.50	-

23. Capital and other commitment

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for period ended March 31, 2025 is Nil (March 31, 2024: Nil)

24. Contingent Liabilities

- The company did not have any pending litigation which impact its financial position in its financial statements. (March 31, 2024 - Nil)
- The company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses. (March 31, 2024 - Nil)
- The company were not required to transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. (March 31, 2024 - Nil)



Kartik Solarworld Private Limited**Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2025**

All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated

25. Dues to micro and small enterprises

The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-

26. Other Statutory information

- (i) There are no proceeding that has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules thereunder.
- (ii) There are no transactions with companies that are struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2014 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during year.
- (v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (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).
- (viii) The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions.

27. Previous year's figures have been regrouped where necessary to confirm to this year's classification.

As per our report of even date
For D A R P N And Company
 Chartered Accountants
 FRN: 016790C



Pankaj Gupta
 Partner
 M. No. 418438



Place: New Delhi

Date: July, 24, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Kartik Teltia
 Director
 DIN: 06610105



Rishabh Jain
 Director
 DIN: 05115384