INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **ORTUSUN RENEWABLE POWER PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated financial statements of **ORTUSUN RENEWABLE POWER PRIVATE LIMITED** (the "Holding Company"), and its subsidiaries, (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31st March 2026, and the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of such subsidiaries referred to in the other matters section below, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of their consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2026, and of its consolidated loss, their consolidated total comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and of its consolidated changes in equity for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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Information other than the consolidated financial statements and auditors' report thereon

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

Our opinion on the consolidatedfinancial 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 consolidatedfinancial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding 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 consolidatedfinancial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group 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 Group 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 consolidatedfinancial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidatedfinancial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group is responsible for assessing the ability of Group 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidatedfinancial 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 with reference to consolidated financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 ability of the Group 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 consolidatedfinancial 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidatedfinancial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the

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consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of consolidated financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidatedfinancial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated 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 theconsolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal financial controls 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. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("CARO" the "Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditor's Report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the Auditor's Reports on the financial statements of Holding Company and its subsidiaries as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026, included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit of holding and subsidiary companies, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 consolidated financial statements.

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b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors, except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

c) The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 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) Since the Group's turnover as per last audited consolidated financial statements is less than Rs. 50 Crores and its borrowings from banks & financial institutions at any time during the year is less than Rs. 25 Crores, the Group is exempted from getting an audit opinion with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls vide notification no. G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13 June 2017, read with corrigendum dated 13 July 2017 on reporting on internal financial controls.

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 consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group as refer notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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Chartered Accountants

b) the Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2026.

c) there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the investor education and protection fund by the Holding Company, subsidiary companiescovered during the year ended March 31, 2026.

d) (i) The respective management of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies whose financial statement have been audited under this Act, have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiary companies respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company by the any of such subsidiary companies to or in any other person or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company any of such subsidiary companies ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The respective management of the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companieswhose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiary companies respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements no funds have been received by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiary companies shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries, and

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the other auditors of subsidiary company whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditors 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 misstatement.

e) The Holding Company and subsidiaries companies have not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended March 31, 2026.

f) Based on our examination, which included on test checks basis, the Holding and Subsidiary companies have used an accounting software for

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maintaining its books of accounts for the year ended March 31, 2026, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operating for all relevant transactions recorded in the software and in addition there is no audit trail at database. However, due to the inherent limitation of the accounting software, we are unable to comment whether there were any instances of the audit trail feature been tempered during the audit period.

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Holding and Subsidiary Companies as per the statutory requirements for record retention from the date of implementation of the audit trail.

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 Group as it is a private Company;

For D A R P N And Company
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 016790C

DARPN AND COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

Pankaj Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 418438
UDIN: 26418438CLIVHF4836

Place: Noida
Date: May 22nd, 2026

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of ORTUSUN RENEWABLE POWER PRIVATE LIMITED on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(xxi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, following companies incorporated in India and included in the consolidated financial statements, have unfavourable remarks, qualification or adverse remarks given in respective audit reports under the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (CARO):

S. No.	Name of companies	CIN	Relationship	Clause number of the CARO report which is unfavourable or qualified or adverse
1.	Ortusun Renewable Power Private Limited	U42201RJ2023PTC088101	Holding Company	Clause- XVII

For D A R P N And Company
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 016790C

DARPN AND COMPANY ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Pankaj Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 418438
UDIN: 26418438CLIVHF4836

Place: Noida
Date: May 22nd, 2026

Ortusun Renewable Power Private Limited
CIN: U42201RJ2023PTC088101
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant & equipments	3	4,169.09	490.39
Capital WIP	4	-	2,904.50
Goodwill	5	1.29	-
Financial assets			
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	27.37	16.53
Total non current assets		**4,197.75**	**3,411.42**
Current Assets			
Financial assets			
- Trade Receivables	7	174.32	-
- Cash & cash equivalents	8	9.47	1,005.11
- Other financial assets	9	0.10	0.10
Income Tax assets(Net)	10	0.03	1.26
Other current assets	11	2.76	3.91
Total current assets		**186.68**	**1,010.38**
Total Assets		**4,384.43**	**4,421.80**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	99.33	99.33
Other equity	13	834.18	866.43
Total Equity		**933.51**	**965.76**
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Total non current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowing	14	1,335.01	2,152.09
- Other financial liabilities	15	0.13	-
Trade payables	16		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		2,114.43	1,301.14
Other current liabilities	17	1.35	2.81
Total current liabilities		**3,450.92**	**3,456.04**
Total liabilities		**3,450.92**	**3,456.04**
Total equity and liabilities		**4,384.43**	**4,421.80**

Summary of material accounting policies **1-2**
The accompanying notes 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: Noida
Date:- May 22nd, 2026

DARPN AND COMPANY Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board

Kartik Teltia
Director
DIN:06610105

Peeyush Salwan
Director
DIN:09071653

Ortusun Renewable Power Private Limited
CIN: U42201RJ2023PTC088101
Consolidated Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue			
Revenue from contract with customers	18	174.32	-
Other income	19	0.07	-
Total Income		**174.39**	**-**
Expenses:			
Direct expenses	20	-	2.26
Depreciation and amortization expenses	21	59.55	-
Finance costs	22	114.92	33.74
Other expenses	23	43.01	7.74
Total Expenses		**217.48**	**43.74**
Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax		(43.09)	(43.74)
Exceptional (income)/expenses		-	-
Profit before tax		**(43.09)**	**(43.74)**
Tax expenses:	24		
-Current tax		-	-
-Deffered tax expense/(credit)		(10.84)	(16.53)
Profit for the year		**(32.25)**	**(27.21)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items not to be reclassified to profit and loss			
Remeasuremet of employee benefit obligations		-	-
Total other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year,net of tax		**(32.25)**	**(27.21)**
Earnings per Equity Share : In INR			
Basic and diluted	25	(3.25)	(104.00)
Summary of material accounting policies	**1-2**		

The accompanying notes 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

DARPN AND COMPANY Chartered Accountants

Pankaj Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 418438

Place: Noida
Date:- May 22nd, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board

Kartik Teltia
Director
DIN:06610105

Peeyush Salwan
Director
DIN:09071653

Ortusun Renewable Power Private Limited
CIN: U42201RJ2023PTC088101
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A	**Cash Flow From Operating Activities**		
	Profit before tax	**(43.09)**	**(43.74)**
	Adjusted For :		
	Interest expense	114.92	33.69
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**131.38**	**(10.05)**
	Changes in working capital :		
	Net Decrease/ (increase) in:-		
	- Trade receivables	(174.32)	-
	- Other financial and non financial assets	2.38	(5.17)
	Net Increase/ (decrease) in:-		
	- Trade payables	813.29	1,300.93
	- Other financial and non financial liabilities	(1.46)	2.73
	Cash generated from operations	**771.27**	**1,288.44**
	Income taxes paid (net of refund)	-	-
	Net cash flow from operating activities	**771.27**	**1,288.44**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Payments for property, plant & equipments including CWIP	(833.75)	(3,394.89)
	Goodwill on investment in Subsidiary	(1.29)	-
	Investment in Security deposit	-	(0.10)
	Net cash generated from /(used in) investing activities	**(835.04)**	**(3,394.99)**
C	**Cash flow from financial activities**		
	Proceeds/(repayment) from borrowing (net)	(816.95)	2,131.33
	Proceeds from issues of share capital including Security Premium	-	1,014.02
	Interest paid	(114.92)	(33.69)
	Net cash (used in) / generated from financial activities	**(931.87)**	**3,111.66**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(995.64)**	**1,005.11**
	Net cash and and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	1,005.11	-
	Cash and cash equivalents as at year end	**9.47**	**1,005.11**

Summary of material accounting policies 1-2
The accompanying notes 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: Noida
Date:- May 22nd, 2026

DARPN AND COMPANY Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board

Kartik Teltia
Director
DIN:06610105

Peeyush Salwan
Director
DIN:09071653

Ortusun Renewable Power Private Limited
CIN: U42201RJ2023PTC088101
Consolidated Statement of changes in equity as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Note	Amount
As at March 31, 2024	**12**	**1.00**
Issue of equity share capital		98.33
As at March 31, 2025	**12**	**99.33**
Issue of equity share capital		-
As at March 31, 2026	**12**	**99.33**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total equity
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**-**	**(22.05)**	**(22.05)**
Addition for the year	915.69	(27.21)	**888.48**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**915.69**	**(49.26)**	**866.43**
Addition for the year	-	(32.25)	**(32.25)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**915.69**	**(81.51)**	**834.18**

Summary of material accounting policies **1-2**
The accompanying notes 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

For and on behalf of the Board

Kartik Teltia
Director
DIN:06610105

Peeyush Salwan
Director
DIN:09071653

Place: Noida
Date:- May 22nd, 2026

ORTUSUN RENEWABLE POWER PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U42201RJ2023PTC088101
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1. Corporate Information

Ortusun Renewable Power Private Limited (The Company or the Holding Company) is a private limited company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 5th June 2023 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 applicable in India having registered address at 3-F-15, R. C. Vyas Colony, Bhilwara - 311001, Rajasthan. Company Identification Number of the Company is U42201RJ2023PTC088101. The Company is engaged in the business of renewable energy, solar power or any other type of power based on small hydro, wind, solar, biomass etc.

The Holding Company, together with its subsidiaries (hereinafter, the 'Group') is primarily engaged business of Production, generation, transmission, distribution, captive consumption, supply (Bulk and retail), sale and transfer of renewable energy, solar power or any other type of power. Refer note 30 for entities considered in consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company for the year ended March 31, 2026, are approved for issue by the Holding Company's Board of Directors on May 22, 2026

2. Basis of preparation, measurement and material accounting policies

A. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on going concern, accrual and historical cost basis except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Defined benefit plans-plan assets measured at fair value.
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value
- Share-based payments 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.

B. Functional & Presentational Currency

The Consolidated 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.

C. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, associate and its joint ventures. Control is achieved where the Company.
a) has power over the investee
b) is exposed to, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and

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c) has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidation procedure:

Subsidiary

a) Combine items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognized in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

d) The interest of non-controlling shareholders is initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity of subsidiaries.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiary is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognized within equity.

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When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognized in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

D. Current vs non-current classifications

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated 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. Business combination

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition related costs are recognized in consolidated statement of profit and loss as incurred

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date.

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Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

F. Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognizes the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI. Goodwill is not amortized but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units or Group's of cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

G. Use of estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of Consolidated 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 consolidated financial statement and the reported amount of income and expenses for the year reported. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

H. 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.

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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.

I. 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.

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of electricity generated through solar power plants.

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

Revenue from sale of goods
The Company recognises revenue for supply of electricity to customers. The majority of contracts that Company enters into relate to sales of electricity containing continuous performance obligations for the sale of electricity as per Ind AS 115. Revenue is recognised when electricity transfer 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. 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.

J. 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 Consolidated Financial Statement of Profit and Loss on accrual basis provided there is no uncertainty of realisation.

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K. 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.

Capital work- in- progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

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 Consolidated 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 straight line 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.

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 Consolidated 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.

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L. Inventories

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

a) 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.

b) 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.

M. 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.

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.

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(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 Consolidated 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.

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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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 Consolidated 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.

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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.

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 it 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

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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.

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.

N. 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

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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 consolidated 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.

O. 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.

P. Cash flow statement

Consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated statement of cash flows.

Q. 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.

R. 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

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Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Consolidated 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.

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.

S. 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.

T. 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 consolidated 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 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.

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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

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 it 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

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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 lability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-ot-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. Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, management makes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses

Income tax and deferred tax assets

The Group uses estimates and judgements based on the relevant rulings in the areas of allocation of revenue, costs, allowances and disallowances which is exercised while determining the provision for income tax. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Accordingly, the Group exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

The Group reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Actuarial Valuation

The determination of Group's liability towards defined benefit obligation to employees is made through independent actuarial valuation including determination of amounts to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and in Other Comprehensive Income. Such valuation depend upon assumptions determined after taking into account discount rate, salary growth rate, expected rate of return, mortality and attrition rate. Information about such valuation is provided in notes to the consolidated financial Statements.

Impairment of non-financial assets

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating units based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

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Contingencies
Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/ claim/ litigation against Group as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

Revenue recognition

For performance obligation satisfied over time, the revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.

W. 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.

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

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:
Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately - The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements not yet effective:
Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements, relating to the classification of liabilities as current or non current, which are effective from 1 April 2026.

Pursuant to the amended Ind AS 1, a liability arising from a loan arrangement is classified as current if the Company does not have a right, as at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the liability for

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at least twelve months after the reporting period. Where the Company breaches a covenant of a borrowing arrangement on or before the reporting date and such breach results in the liability becoming repayable on demand, the liability is required to be classified as current, even if the lender agrees after the reporting date and before the approval of the financial statements not to demand repayment.

Earlier, Ind AS 1 permitted classification of such borrowings as non current where post reporting date waivers were obtained from lenders. This carve out has been removed pursuant to the amendment.

The above amendment has been adopted prospectively from 1 April 2026 in accordance with the applicable Ind AS requirements.

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3. Property, plant & equipments

Particulars	Freehold Land*	Plant & Machinery**	Total
For year ended March 31, 2026			
As at April 01, 2025	490.39	-	490.39
Additions	-	3,738.25	3,738.25
Disposals	-	-	-
At at March 31, 2026	490.39	3,738.25	4,228.64
As at April 01, 2024	-	-	-
Additions	490.39	-	490.39
Disposals	-	-	-
At at March 31, 2025	**490.39**	-	490.39
Accumulated depreciation			
As at April 01, 2025	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	59.55	59.55
Disposals	-	-	-
At at March 31, 2026	-	**59.55**	59.55
As at April 01, 2024	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
At at March 31, 2025	-	-	-
Net carrying value as at 31.03.26	490.39	3,678.70	4,169.09
Net carrying value as at 31.03.25	490.39	-	490.39

*** The title deeds of freehold land are held in the name of the Company.**
****Plant & Machinery represent nature of assets as Solar Power Plant.**

4. Capital Work in Progress

Particulars	Capital WIP	Total
For year ended March 31, 2026		
As at April 01, 2025	2,904.50	2,904.50
Additions	828.08	828.08
Transfer to Property, Plant & Equipments	3,732.58	3,732.58
At at March 31, 2026	-	-
As at April 01, 2024	-	-
Additions	2,904.50	2,904.50
Transfer to Property, Plant & Equipments	-	-
At at March 31, 2025	**2,904.50**	**2,904.50**
Net carrying value as at 31.03.26	-	-
Net carrying value as at 31.03.25	**2,904.50**	**2,904.50**

Ageing Schedule of Capital WIP

Particulars	As at 31-03-2026				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	-				-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	As at 31-03-2025				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	2,904.50				2,904.50
Total	**2,904.50**	-	-	-	**2,904.50**

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5. Goodwill on business combination

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Opening balance	-	-
Addition during the year:		
On account of business combination	1.29	-
Deletion during the year:		
On account of loss of control	-	-
Closing balance	**1.29**	**-**

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6. Deferred tax assets

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Business Loss	27.37	16.53
Total	**27.37**	**16.53**

Movement in deffered tax assets/(liabilities)

Particulars	**Business Loss**	**Total**
As at March 31, 2024	-	-
Charged to profit and loss	16.53	**16.53**
Charged to other comprehensive income	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**16.53**	**16.53**
Charged to profit and loss	10.84	**10.84**
Charged to other comprehensive income	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**27.37**	**27.37**

7. Trade receivables

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Unsecured considered good		
-Other	174.32	-
Total	**174.32**	-

Ageing for trade receivables

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Unsecured considered good		
-Unbilled Revenue	143.42	-
-Less than 6 months	30.90	-
-6 months-1 year	-	-
-1-2 year	-	-
-2-3 year	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	**174.32**	**-**

8. Cash & cash equivalents

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Balance in current accounts	9.47	1,005.11
Total	**9.47**	**1,005.11**

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

9. Other financial assets

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	0.10	0.10
Total	**0.10**	**0.10**

10. Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Income tax assets	0.03	1.26
Total income tax assets/(liabilities)	**0.03**	**1.26**

11. Other current assets

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advances to suppliers	-	3.23
Prepaid expenses	2.76	-
Balance with government authorities	-	0.68
Total	**2.76**	**3.91**

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12. Share Capital

12.1 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorized Share Capital :		
15,00,000 (Prev. Yr. 15,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	150.00	150.00
Issued Share Capital :		
9,93,341 (Prev. Yr. 9,93,341) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	99.33	99.33
Subscribed and Fully Paid-up Share Capital :		
9,93,341 (Prev. Yr. 9,93,341) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	99.33	99.33
Total	**99.33**	**99.33**

12.2 Terms & Rights attached to equity shares

(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.

12.3 The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are set out below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each :		
Shares outstanding at opening of the year	993,341	10,000
Add: No. of Shares issued during the year	-	983,341
Share outstanding at closing of the year	**993,341**	**993,341**

12.4 The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are set out below :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Solarworld Energy Solutions Private Limited)		
No. of Shares Held	599,997	599,999
Percentage of Share Holding	60.40%	60.40%
Harrshive Healty Foods and More Private Limited		
No. of Shares Held	295,006	295,006
Percentage of Share Holding	29.70%	29.70%
Oam Industries India Private Limited		
No. of Shares Held	78,668	78,668
Percentage of Share Holding	7.92%	7.92%
Total Nos. of Shares held at the end of the year	**973,671**	**973,673**

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12.5 Shares held by the promoter at the end of the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Kartik Teltia (on behalf of Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited)		
No. Of Shares	-	1
% of Total Shares	0.00%	0.00%
% Change during the year	0.00%	-0.01%
Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Solarworld Energy Solutions Private Limited)		
No. Of Shares	599,997	599,999
% of Total Shares	60.40%	60.40%
% Change during the year	0.00%	-39.59%
Sushil Kumar Jain (on behalf of Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited)		
No. Of Shares	1	-
% of Total Shares	0.00%	0.00%
% Change during the year	0.00%	0.00%
Rishabh Jain (on behalf of Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited)		
No. Of Shares	1	-
% of Total Shares	0.00%	0.00%
% Change during the year	0.00%	0.00%
Mangal Chand Teltia (on behalf of Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited)		
No. Of Shares	1	-
% of Total Shares	0.00%	0.00%
% Change during the year	0.00%	0.00%
Total Nos. of Shares Held	**600,000**	**600,000**

On March 17, 2025 Ortusun Renewable Private Limited being raised funds through private placement offering. As a part of the transaction, the company issued 9,83,341 equity shares through private placement. Following this issuance, Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited's ownership stake in company decreased to 60.40%

13. Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security premium	915.69	915.69
Retained earnings	(81.51)	(49.26)
Total	**834.18**	**866.43**

13.a. Security premium

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	915.69	-
Addition on fresh issue of equity shares	-	915.69
Closing balance	**915.69**	**915.69**

13.b. Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	(49.26)	(22.05)
Addition during the year	(32.25)	(27.21)
Closing balance	**(81.51)**	**(49.26)**

14. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payable against expenses	0.13	-
Total	**0.13**	**-**

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15. Borrowing

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured:-		
Loan from:-		
-*Related parties	1,335.01	2,152.09
Total	**1,335.01**	**2,152.09**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Amount	% of total loan	Amount	% of total loan
Loans from related parties	1,335.01	100.00%	2,152.09	100.00%

16. Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Outstanding dues of:-		
- MSME	-	-
- Other than MSME	2,114.43	1,301.14
Total	**2,114.43**	**1,301.14**

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Undisputed Dues - Others		
- Not due	2.22	0.22
- Less than 1 Year	851.85	1,300.92
- 1-2 Years	1,258.30	-
- 2-3 Years	-	-
- More than 3 Years	-	-
Total	**2,112.38**	**1,301.14**
Total	**2,112.38**	**1,301.14**

17. Other current liabilities

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payable against:-		
- Statutory dues	1.35	2.81
Total	**1.35**	**2.81**

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

18. Revenue from contract with customers

18.1 Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Sale of Services		
-Electricity Income	174.32	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	**174.32**	**-**

18.2 Sale of Service		
Electricity Income	174.32	-
Total	**174.32**	**-**

19. Other income

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Interest Income		
- Others	0.07	-
Total	**0.07**	**-**

20. Direct expenses

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Grid Connectivity Charges	-	1.00
Supervision Charges	-	1.26
Total	**-**	**2.26**

21. Depreciation and amortization expenses

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Depreciation Expenses	59.55	-
Total	**59.55**	**-**

22. Finance costs

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Interest cost on :		
- Unsecured loan from related parties	114.92	33.69
- Statutory due	-	0.05
Total	**114.92**	**33.74**

23. Other expenses

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Legal & professional expenses	1.30	0.24
Insurance expenses	1.47	-
Electricity charges	6.46	-
Payment to auditor (refer note (a) below)	2.77	0.29
Operation and Maintanance expenses	26.24	-
Rates & taxes	2.81	6.55
Miscellaneous expenses	1.96	0.67
Total	**43.01**	**7.74**

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(a) Payment to auditor

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Payment to Auditor		
Other services	-	-
Total	**2.77**	**0.29**

24. Tax expenses

(a) Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Current income tax charged	-	-
Adjustment for current tax of prior years	-	-
Total income tax expense	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets (net)	(10.84)	(16.53)
Total tax expense	**(10.84)**	**(16.53)**

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

25. Earnings per Equity Share : In INR

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Net Profit	(32.25)	(27.21)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year in lakhs.	9.93	0.26
Basic earning per share (Rs.)	(3.25)	(104.00)
Weighted average number of shares (including potential equity shares) outstanding during the year in lakhs.	9.93	0.26
Diluted earning per share (Rs.)	(3.25)	(104.00)

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

26. Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	174.32	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents	-	-	9.47	-	-	1,005.11
Other financial assets	-	-	0.10	-	-	0.10
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**183.89**	**-**	**-**	**1,005.21**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowing	-	-	1,335.01	-	-	2,152.09
Trade payables	-	-	2,114.43	-	-	1,301.14
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**3,449.44**	**-**	**-**	**3,453.23**

(a) Fair value hiearchy

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	-	-	-	-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			
	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.

The company does not have any assets and liabilities which need to be categorised as 'fair value through profit and loss' and 'fair value through other comprehensive income'.

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27. Financial risk management

The company has yet to start operations, presently there is no exposure of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments.

Below are the major risks which can impact the Company:

(A) Market risk:

The company does not have any financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, hence the company is not significantly exposed to market risk.

(a) Price risk:

The company does not have any financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (Other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), hence the company is not significantly exposed to price risk.

(b) Foreign currency risk:

The company does not have any foreign currency transaction during the period and outstanding balance as at year end, hence the company is not significantly exposed to foreign exchange risk.

(c) Interest rate risk:

The company does not have any investments and the financial liabilities for short term, hence the company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

(B) Credit risk:

Since the company is yet to commence its operations and has not made any sale of goods during the period, hence the Company is not significantly exposed to credit risk.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the company cannot meets its financial obligations. The objective of liability risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per the requirements.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all financial liabilities.

March 31, 2026

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowing	1,335.01	-	-	1,335.01
Trade payables	854.07	1,258.30	-	2,112.38
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,189.08**	**1,258.30**	**-**	**3,447.39**

March 31, 2025

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowing	2,152.09	-	-	2,152.09
Trade payables	1,301.14	-	-	1,301.14
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	**3,453.23**	**-**	**-**	**3,453.23**

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

28. Related party transactions

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

(a) Promoters/ Entities with joint control over the Company

1. Goutamkumar Ashwinbhai Kathawala (till 09.01.2024)
2. Sirius Renewable Power Private Limited (till 09.01.2024)
3. Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited (formerly known as Solarworld Energy Solutions Private Limited) - (from 10.01.2024 to 16.03.2025) - Holding Company
4. Kartik Teltia (from 10.01.2024) - Promoter

(b) Subsidiaries of the company

1. Ortusun Power Private Limited (formerly known as Futurelife Super Foods Private Limited) - from June 25, 2025
2. Ortusun Green Energy Private Limited - From August 18, 2025
3. Ortusun Solar Energy Private Limited - From August 18, 2025

(c) Associates of the company

1. NA

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

1. Kartik Solarworld Private Limited
2. ZnShine Solarworld Private Limited

(e) Directors/Key Managerial Personnel of the company

1	Kartik Teltia	Director
2	Rishabh Jain	Director - till July 28, 2025
3	Peeyush Salwan	Director - from March 26, 2025
4	Samiksha Jain	Director - from July 28, 2025

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II. Transactions with related parties

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Loans Taken		
Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited	79.50	2,101.00
Loans Repaid		
Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited	1,000.00	-
Interest on Loan Taken		
Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited	114.92	33.69
Reimbursement Paid by Company on Behalf of Entity		
Kartik Solarworld Private Limited	-	1.11
Znshine Solarworld Private Limited	0.01	-
Kartik Teltia	0.17	-
Capital Work in Process		
Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited	825.03	1,105.00
Other Expense		
Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited	22.24	-
Issuance of Equity Share Capital		
Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited	-	608.41

III. Outstanding balances arising from sales / purchases of goods and services

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings		
Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited	1,335.01	2,152.09
Trade Payable		
Solarworld Energy Solutions Limited	2,109.59	1,258.75
Kartik Teltia	0.17	-

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29. Business combinations

A) Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2026

(i) Acquisition of Ortusun Power Private Limited

On June 25, 2025, the Company has entered into a Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") with M/S Simplehealthy Foods Pvt. Ltd. to acquire 100% of the share of M/S Ortusun Power Private Limited (formarlly known as Futurelife Super Foods Private Limited) and consequently control over Ortusun Renewable Private Limited. Total purchase consideration of Rs 1.00 lakhs was discharged fully in cash. The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill. Ortusun Power Private Limited is engaged in business of production, generation, transmission, distribution, captive consumption, supply (Bulk and retail), sale and transfer of renewable energy, solar power or any other type of power based on small hydro, wind, solar, biomass, bio fuel cogeneration (including bagasse based cogeneration), urban or municipal waste and such other sources as recognized or approved by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy or State Government(s) or local bodies and such other statutory authorities governing the industry of renewable energy. The Group considers this acquisition to be a business under Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations and has accounted for the same by applying the acquisition method of accounting.

Details of consideration transferred given below:
The total fair value of the consideration transferred is determined as follows:

Particulars	**Amount (Rs. in lakhs)**
Cash consideration paid	1.00
Deferred purchase consideration	-
	1.00

Total fair value of the consideration transferred for purpose of computing goodwill
This table represents the fair value of assets and liabilities:

Particulars	**Fair value**
Assets acquired:	
Cash and cash equivalent	0.91
Total assets acquired (a)	**0.91**
Liabilities assumed	
Other financial liability	0.13
Trade payable	1.07
Total liabilities assumed (b)	**1.20**
Net identifiable assets acquired (a-b)	**(0.29)**

Calculation of goodwill:
The excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the net assets acquired is allocated to goodwill as computed below:

Particulars	**Amount (Rs. in lakhs)**
Total fair value of the consideration transferred for purpose of computing goodwill	1.00
Net identifiable assets acquired	(0.29)
Goodwill on acquisition	**1.29**

30. The list of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements are as under:

Particulars	**Country of incorporation**	**Principal activity of business**	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Ortusun Power Private Limited	India	Production, generation, transmission, distribution, captive consumption, supply, sale and transfer of renewable energy	100%	0%
Ortusun Green Energy Private Limited	India	Production, generation, transmission, distribution, captive consumption, supply (Bulk and retail), sale and transfer of renewable energy, solar power or any other type of power	100%	NA
Ortusun Solar Energy Private Limited	India	Production, generation, transmission, distribution, captive consumption, supply (Bulk and retail), sale and transfer of renewable energy, solar power or any other type of power	100%	NA

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Ortusun Renewable Power Private Limited
CIN: U42201RJ2023PTC088101
Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

31. **Additional information pursuant to Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 'General instructions , of enterprises consolidated as subsidiaries / associate/ joint ventures for the preparation of consolidated financial information**

Name of the entity	Net assets i.e. total assets		Share in profit/ (loss)		Share in OCI		Share in total comprehensive	
	% of consolidated net assets	Amount	% of consolidated profit/ (loss)	Amount	% of consolidated OCI	Amount	% of consolidated total other comprehensive income	Amount
Holding Company:								
Ortusun Renewable Power Private Limited	112.16%	1,047.02	-251.97%	81.26	0.00%	-	-251.97%	81.26
Subsidiaries:								
Ortusun Power Private Limited	-0.09%	(0.87)	1.80%	(0.58)	0.00%	-	1.80%	(0.58)
Ortusun Green Energy Private Limited	-0.01%	(0.11)	0.65%	(0.21)	0.00%	-	0.65%	(0.21)
Ortusun Solar Energy Private Limited	-0.01%	(0.11)	0.65%	(0.21)	0.00%	-	0.65%	(0.21)
Sub total	**112.04%**	**1,045.93**	**-248.87%**	**80.26**	**0.00%**	**-**	**-248.87%**	**80.26**
Intercompany elimination and consolidation adjustments	**-12.04%**	(112.42)	**348.87%**	(112.51)	**0.00%**	-	**348.87%**	(112.51)
Total	**100.00%**	**933.51**	**100.00%**	**-32.25**	**0.00%**	**-**	**100.00%**	**-32.25**

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

32. Segment Information

The group has only one segment which to reported engaged in the business of Sale of electricity generated through solar power plant.

(i) Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Services	174.32	-
	174.32	**-**

(ii) Revenue from external customers

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
India	174.32	-
Outside India	-	-
	174.32	**-**

(iii) Types of goods or services

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Electricity	174.32	-
	174.32	**-**

(iv) Timing of revenue recognition

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
As a point in time	-	-
Over a period of time	174.32	-
	174.32	**-**

33. Capital and other commitment

Estimted amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for year ended March 31, 2026 is Nil (March 31,2025: Nil)

34. Contingent Liabilities

- The group did not have any pending litigation which impact its financial position in its financial statements. (Previous Year - Nil)
- The group did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses. (Previous Year - Nil)

35. Dues to micro and small enterprises

The group 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, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
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	-	-
	-	-

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Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

36. The Government of India has consolidated 29 existing labour legislations into a unified framework comprising four labour codes, namely the Code on Wages, 2019; the Code on Social Security, 2020 the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively referred to as the "Codes"). The Codes have been made effective from November 21, 2025. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has assessed the impact of the changes, consistent with the Labour Codes, draft rules, FAQs and estimated and recognized the impact of implementation of the New Labour Codes under Employee benefits expense for the year ended 31 March 2026, which is not material to the financial statements year ended March 31, 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments as needed.

37. 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 group does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period except few charges, which are in the process of satisfaction.

(iv) The group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during year.

(v) The group 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 group 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 group 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 group is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions.

38. 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
Firm Registration No. 016790C

Pankaj Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 418438

Place: Noida
Date:- May 22nd, 2026

DARPN AND COMPANY ★ Chartered Accountants ★

For and on behalf of the Board

Kartik Teltia
Director
DIN:06610105

Peeyush Salwan
Director
DIN:09071653