Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
Sunsantional Energy Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of Sunsantional Energy Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information ('the Financial Statements').

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ('Ind AS') and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the State of Affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and its Loss and Other Comprehensive Loss, Changes in Equity and its Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Board of Director's report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

6. In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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7. When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

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

8. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the State of Affairs, Loss and Other Comprehensive Loss, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection of the appropriate accounting software for ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations including those related to retention of audit logs; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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12.2. 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) the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

12.3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

12.4. Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

12.5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

14. 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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

16. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

17. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

17.1. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

17.2. In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

17.3. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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17.4. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the relevant rules thereunder.

17.5. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

17.6. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'.

17.7. The Provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025, since no managerial remuneration has been paid by the Company during the year.

18. 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:

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

18.2. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

18.3. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

18.4. The Management has represented , to best of their knowledge and belief, that no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('Intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

18.6. Based on such audit procedures, that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under para [18.4] and [18.5] contain any material misstatement.

18.7. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year, accordingly compliance with section 123 of the Act by the Company is not applicable.

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18.8. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of the audit

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Divesh B Shah
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 168237
UDIN: 25168237BMIOKT6610

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 April 2025

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Sunsantional Energy Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Referred to in paragraph 16 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. (a) to (d) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE') and Intangible Assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(a) to (d) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory, Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions.

iii. (a) to (f)In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, The Company has not made investments in, or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investment or provided any guarantee or security to parties covered under 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the year in terms of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Company is not required to maintain cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 and hence reporting under paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, income-tax, sales-tax, and any other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, We confirm that there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, income-tax, and any other statutory dues, which have not been deposited to/with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

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viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) The Company has not borrowed any loans from any lender. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any other lender.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not raised any loans on short term basis and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company did not raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares / fully / partly / optionally convertible debentures during the year.

xi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there has been no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company that has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv)(a) and (iv)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid CoR from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

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

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has one CIC as a part of the Group.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses during the current financial year of Rs 0.64 lakhs. This being the first year of incorporation of the Company, there is no cash loss in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

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

xx. The provisions of Section 135 of the Act pertaining to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xx)(a) and (xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the company

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Divesh B Shah

Divesh B Shah
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 168237
UDIN: 25168237BMIOKT6610

kkc & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 April 2025

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of Sunsantional Energy Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Referred to in paragraph '17.6' under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

Opinion

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of Sunsantional Energy Private Limited ('the Company ') as at 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

2. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effe ctively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('the Guidance Note').

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's responsibility

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing ('SA '), prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements. Those SAs and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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Chartered Accountants
PJ

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

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

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Divesh B Shah
Partner
ICAI Membership No: 168237
UDIN: 25168237BMIOKT6610
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15 April 2025

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

Sunsantional Energy Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2025
Assets		
Current Assets		
Financial Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	0.90
Total Current Assets		**0.90**
Total Assets		**0.90**
Equity And Liabilities		
Equity		
Equity Share Capital	3	1.00
Other Equity	4	(0.64)
Total Equity		**0.36**
Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Payables	5	
- Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		
- Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		0.29
Other Financial Liabilities	6	0.25
Total Current Liabilities		**0.54**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**0.90**
Material Accounting Policies	1	

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Reg No.: 105146W/W-100621

Diveshshah

Divesh Shah
Partner
ICAI Membership No.: 168237

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2025

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sunsantional Energy Private Limited

Sunsantional Energy Private Limited

Pujan Doshi
Director
(DIN 07063863)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2025

Viren Doshi
Director
(DIN 00207121)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2025

Sunsantional Energy Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Income		
Other Income	7	0.01
Total Income (I)		**0.01**
Expenses		
Other Expenses	8	0.65
Total Expenses (II)		**0.65**
Profit Before Tax (I-II)		**(0.64)**
Tax Expenses		
Current Tax Charge		
Deferred Tax Charge/(Credit)		
Total Tax Expense		-
Profit after Tax (III)		**(0.64)**
Other Comprehensive Income		
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the Year (IV)		-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year (III + IV)		**(0.64)**
Earnings per Equity Share (of ₹10/- each)	9	
- Basic (in ₹)		(6.40)
- Diluted (in ₹)		(6.40)

Material Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Reg No.: 105146W/W-100621

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sunsantional Energy Private Limited

Divesh Shah

Divesh Shah
Partner
ICAI Membership No.: 168237

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2025

Pujan Doshi
Director
(DIN 07063863)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2025

Viren Doshi
Director
(DIN 00207121)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2025

Sunsantional Energy Private Limited

KKC & Associates LLP Chartered Accountants

Sunsantional Energy Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Year Ended March 31, 2025**
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities :	
Profit Before Tax	(0.64)
Adjustments for:	
Interest Income	(0.01)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**(0.65)**
Add / (less) : Adjustments for Change in Working Capital	
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables	0.29
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Financial Liabilities	0.25
Cash Generated from Operations	**(0.11)**
Add/(less) : Exceptional Items	-
	(0.11)
Taxes Paid	
Net cash Inflow / (Outflow) from Operating Activities	**(0.11)**
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities :	
Interest Received	0.01
Net Cash Inflow / (Outflow) from Investing Activities	**0.01**
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities :	
Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital	1.00
Net Cash Inflow / (Outflow) from Financing Activities	**1.00**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**0.90**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	**0.90**

Cash & Cash Equivalent as per above comprise of the following :

Particulars	**Year Ended March 31, 2025**
Cash on hand	-
Balance with Banks	0.90
Total	**0.90**

Notes :

1. The Cash Flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-7)
2. Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment includes movements of capital work-in-progress during the year.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements
As per our Report of even date attached

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Reg No.: 105146W/W-100621

Divesh Shah

Divesh Shah
Partner
ICAI Membership No.: 168237

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sunsantional Energy Private Limited

Sunsantional Energy Private Limited

Pujan Doshi	**Viren Doshi**
Director	**Director**
(DIN 07063863)	**(DIN 00207121)**
Place: Mumbai	**Place: Mumbai**
Date: April 15, 2025	**Date: April 15, 2025**

Sunsantional Energy Private Limited

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

A. Equity Share Capital

For the year ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)

Balance as at August 30, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00

For the Year Ended March 31, 2025 (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as at August 30, 2024	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Profit for the year	(0.64)	(0.64)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(0.64)	(0.64)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(0.64)	(0.64)

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Reg No.: 105146W/W-100621

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sunsantional Energy Private Limited

Divesh Shah

Divesh Shah
Partner
ICAI Membership No.: 168237

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2025

Pujan Doshi
Director
(DIN 07063863)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2025

Viren Doshi
Director
(DIN 00207121)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements
Note 1 (A) : Company Overview and Material Accounting Policies

Company Overview:

Sunsantional Energy Private Limited(" the Company") was incorporated on 30th August, 2024 as a private Company limited by shares. The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Waaree Renewable Technologies Limited. The Company is engaged in the business of generation of power through renewable energy sources. It has its registered office in Mumbai.

Material Accounting Policies:

a) Statement of Compliance:

These financial statements (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements") are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

b) Basis of Preparation of Accounts:

Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities:

i. Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments); and
ii. Employee's Defined Benefit Plan as per Actuarial Valuation.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Functional and Presentation Currency:

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Classification of Assets and Liabilities into Current/Non-Current:

The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of Current/ Non-Current classification of its Assets and Liabilities.

For the purpose of Balance Sheet, an asset is classified as current if:

i. It is expected to be realised, or is intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle;or
ii. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
iii. It is expected to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
iv. The asset is a cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current

Similarly, a liability is classified as current if:

i. It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; or
ii. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
iii. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
iv. The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty does not affect this classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

c) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE):

PPE are stated at their cost of acquisition/installation or construction net of accumulated depreciation, and impairment losses, if any. The initial cost of PPE comprises of its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning.

Subsequent expenditure relating to PPE are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred.

If significant parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of PPE. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of PPE is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

d) Capital Work in Progress:

Expenditure/ Income during construction period (including financing cost related to borrowed funds for construction or acquisition of qualifying PPE) is included under Capital Work-in-Progress, and the same is allocated to the respective PPE on the completion of their construction. Advances given towards acquisition or construction of PPE outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed as Capital Advances under "Other non-current Assets".

e) Depreciation:

Depreciation on PPE is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount over its useful life and is provided on a straight-line basis over such useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II to the Act or as per technical assessment conducted by the management. Freehold Land with indefinite life is not depreciated.

Depreciable amount of PPE is the cost of PPE less its estimated residual value. The useful life of PPE is the period over which PPE is expected to be available for use by the Company.

In case of certain classes of PPE, the Company uses different useful lives than those prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The useful lives have been assessed taking into account the nature of the PPE and the estimated usage of the asset on the basis of management's best estimation of obtaining economic benefits from those classes of assets. The estimated useful life is reviewed periodically, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Such classes of assets and their useful lives are as under:

S. NO	Nature	Useful Life
1	Solar Power Plant	25

Depreciation on additions is provided on a pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition or installation. Depreciation on deductions / disposals is provided on a pro-rata basis till the date of such sale or disposal.

f) Intangible Assets and Amortization:

Intangible assets with finite useful life that are acquired separately are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price (net of tax / duty credits availed wherever applicable) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use. The Company determines the useful life as the period over which the future economic benefits will flow to the Company after taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances. The estimated useful life and amortization method is reviewed periodically, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

g) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

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

h) Inventories:

Inventories are valued as follows:

Raw Materials & Stores

Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value (NRV). However, these items are considered to be realisable at cost, if the finished products, in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined on Weighted Average basis which includes expenditure incurred for acquiring inventories like purchase price, import duties, taxes (net of tax credit) and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

i) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing cost that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying asset, are capitalised as a part of the cost of such asset up to the date when such assets is ready for its intended use and borrowing costs are being incurred. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing cost are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing cost includes interest expense and other ancillary costs incurred in connection with borrowing of funds.

j) Government Grants:

Government grants related to income under State Investment Promotion Scheme linked with VAT / GST payment and reimbursement of certain costs incurred, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they become receivable.
Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

k) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also 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. Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised. A contingent asset is disclosed, in financial statements, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

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Sunsentional Energy Private Limited

l) Revenue Recognition:

(i) Sale of Power

- Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods (power) or services is transferred to the customer

(ii) Contract assets

- Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

(iii) Contract Liabilities

- Contract Liabilities are recognised when there is billing in excess of revenue and advance received from customers.

Significant financing component – Generally, the Company receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

(iv) Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income isestablished.

(v) Interest income is recognised using the Effective Interest Rate Method.

m) Lease:

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

(i) the contract involves the use of identified asset;
(ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of lease and;
(iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The ROU 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.

Certain lease arrangements include the option to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. The right-of-use assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonably certain that the option willbe exercised.

The ROU is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.
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, the 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 comprises fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments.

The lease liability is subsequently 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.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the ROU or is recorded in Statement of Profit or Loss if the carrying amount of the ROU has been reduced to zero.

Lease Liabilities have been presented in 'Financial Liabilities' and the 'ROU' have been presented separately in the Balance Sheet. Lease payments have been classified as financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

Short-term leases:

n) Employee Benefit Expense:

Defined benefit plan:

The Company has defined benefit plan for post-employment benefits, for all employees in the form of Gratuity. The Company's liabilities under Payment of Gratuity Act are determined on the basis of independent actuarial valuation. The liability in respect of gratuity is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in OCI is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of a plan amendment. Interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

The defined benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plan. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Defined contribution plan:

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, for which both the employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. The contributions as specified under the law are made to the Government Provident Fund monthly.

Short-term employee benefits:

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave in the period the related service is rendered. Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Other long – term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long – term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurement is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

Entitlements to annual privilege leave are recognized when they accrue to employees. Privilege leave can be availed or encashed subject to a restriction on the maximum number of accumulation of leave. The Company determines the liability for such accumulated leaves using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each reporting date.

o) Income Taxes:

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current Tax:

Current Tax is measured on the basis of estimated taxable income for the current accounting period in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.

Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is recognised, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilitie s; and the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable.

p) Earnings Per Share:

The Basic Earnings Per Share ("EPS") is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.
For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, net profit/loss after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders is divided by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for the effects of all dilutive equity shares.

q) Financial Instruments:

A Financial Instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets & financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to contractual provisions of the relevant instruments.

Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to acquisition or issue of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the tenure of the financial assets or financial liabilities.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Assets

- **Financial assets carried at Amortised Cost:**

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. In case of financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost, any interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- **Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income(FVTOCI):**

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- **Financial assets at Fair Value through profit or loss(FVTPL):**

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised co st or at fair value through OCI.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.
For financial assets at FVTPL, net gains or losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or 'other financial liabilities'.

- **Financial Liabilities at FVTPL:**

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL. Gains or losses, including interest expenses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of profit or loss.

- **Other Financial Liabilities:**

Other Financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

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 fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

In case of trade receivables Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

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 lifetime ECL is used.

Derecognition of Financial Instruments:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

r) Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and Cash Equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits that are readily convertible into cash which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

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Suntechnical Energy Private Limited

s) Financial Liabilities & Equity Instruments:

- **Classification as Debt or Equity**

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definition of financial liability and an equity instrument.

- **Equity Instrument**

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company are recognised at the proceeds received.

- **Derivative financial instruments:**

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments viz. foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risks. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments forspeculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

t) Segment Reporting - Identification of Segments:

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available.
Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographicsegments.

u) Cash Flow Statement

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

Note 1 (B): Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, Revenue and expenses. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

i. Useful Lives of Property, Plant & Equipment:

The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industrial trends for determining the economic life of an asset. The useful life is reviewed by the management periodically and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the asset.

ii. Defined Benefit Plans:

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

iii. Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments:

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

iv. Expected Credit Losses on Financial Assets:

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

v. Classification of Lease Ind AS 116:

Ind AS 116 Leases requires a lessee to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on lease by lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of lease and the importance of the underlying lease to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of the suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similarcharacteristics.

vi. Recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax liability / asset that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.

vii. Income Taxes:

The Company calculates income tax expense based on reported income and estimated exemptions / deduction likely available to the Company. The Company is continuing with higher income tax rate option, based on the available outstanding MAT credit entitlement to the Company. However, the Company has applied the lower income tax rates on the deferred tax assets / liabilities to the extent these are expected to realised or settled in the future when the Company may be subject to lower tax rate based on the future financials projections.

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Sunsource Energy Private Limited *

Note 2 : Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks	
-In current accounts	0.90
	0.90

Note 3 : Equity Share Capital

a. Details of Authorised, Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up Share Capital (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised capital	
10,000 equity shares of Rs 10/- each	1.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up	
10,000 equity shares of Rs 10/- each	1.00
	1.00

b. Terms and Conditions

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Shareholders having more than 5 % shareholding

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	Percentage
Waaree Renewable Technologies Limited	10,000	100%

d. Shares Held by the Promoters

Name of Promoter	As at March 31, 2025		
	Number of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Waaree Renewable Technologies Limited	10,000	100%	Not applicable

e. Reconciliation of the Shares Outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	(Amount in ₹)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-
Shares Issued during the year	10,000	1.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**10,000**	**1.00**

f. Details of shares issued for consideration other than cash

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	(Amount in ₹)
Aggregate number of Shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 4 : Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Retained Earnings	(0.64)
Total	**(0.64)**

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Sunsantional Energy Private Limited

Note 5 : Trade Payables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note no. 10)	0.29
	0.29

Note : Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) which came into force from October 02, 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year;	-
The interest due and remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year;	-
the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during each accounting year;	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006;	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006.	-

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and the same has been relied upon by the auditors.

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding but not due	Outstanding for the following period from the due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	0.29	-	-	-	0.29
Disputed MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	0.29	-	-	-	0.29

Note 6 : Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for Expenses	0.25
	0.25

Note 7 : Other Income

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Interest Income	0.01
	0.01

Note 8 : Other Expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Auditors Remuneration*	0.25
Legar and Professional Fees	0.35
Rates and Taxes	0.04
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.01
	0.65

***Payment to Auditors :-**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Audit fees	0.25
Expenses Reimbursed	
	0.25

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Note 9 : Earnings per equity share:

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Basic Earnings Per Share	
Net Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders	-0.64
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares outstanding for basic EPS (Face Value of ₹ 10/- per share)	0.10
Basic Earnings Per Share	-6.40
Diluted earning per share	
Net Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders	-0.64
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares outstanding	0.10
Add : Potential Equity Shares on Exercise of Options	-
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares outstanding for diluted EPS (Face Value of ₹10/- per share)	0.10
Diluted Earning Per Share	-6.40

Note 10 : Related party Disclosures (Ind AS 24)

A. List of Related Parties where control exists

Name of the Related Parties	Principal Place of Busniess
Holding Company	
Waaree Renewable Technologies Limited	India
Name of the Related Parties	**Nature of Relationship**
Pujan Doshi	Director (W.e.f 30th August, 2024)
Viren Doshi	Director (W.e.f 30th August, 2024)

B. The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business:- **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Name of Party	Nature of Transaction	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Waaree Renewable Technologies Limited	Reimbursement of Expenses	0.29

D. The following is the summary of balance outstanding with related parties **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Name of Party	Nature of transactions	As at March 31, 2025
Waaree Renewable Technologies Limited	Trade Payable	0.29

Note 11A : Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities (Ind AS 107):

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Financial Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.90
	0.90
Financial liabilities	
Trade payables	0.29
Other Current financial liabilities	0.25
	0.54

Note 11B: Fair Value measurements (Ind AS 113):

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at measurement date under the current market condition regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using other valuation techniques.

The Company has established the following fair value hierarchy that categorizes the values into 3 levels. The inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value of financial instruments are:

Level 1: This hierarchy uses quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The fair value of all bonds which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price or dealer quotations as at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (For example traded bonds, over the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on company specific estimates. The mutual fund units are valued using the closing Net Asset Value. 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.

The management assessed that cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans, trade payables, cash credits, commercial papers and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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Note 12: Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Ind AS 107):

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance and support the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include Investments, Loans and Other receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents and Other Bank Balances that directly derive from its operations.

The Company is exposed to Market Risk, Credit Risk and Liquidity Risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

A. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument.The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and borrowings.

1. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk of impact related to fair value or future cash flows of an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the foreign currency receivable and payables.

2 . Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowing with floating interest rates. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and rebalances its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

B. Credit Risk

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing / investing activities, including deposits with banks/financial institutions and mutual fund investments.

Cash and Cash Equivalent

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalent, deposits with the banks / financial institutions is generally low as the said deposits have been made with the banks / financial institutions who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic rating agencies. Investments of surplus funds are made only based on Investment Policy of the Company.

C. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Senior management of the Company is r esponsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities and investments at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2025				
Trade Payables	0.29	-	-	0.29

Note 13: Capital Management (Ind AS 1)

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to :

(a)maximise shareholder value and provide benefits to other stakeholders and

(b)maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders.

The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is total debt less investments divided by total equity:-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31,2025
Total Debt (Bank and other borrowings)	-
Total Equity	0.36
Debt to Equity (Net)	-

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Sunsational Energy Private Limited

Sunsational Energy Private Limited
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 14 : Financial Ratios

(₹ in Lakhs)

Ratio	Numerator-Description	Amount	For The Year March 31, 2025	Reason for variance (above 25%)
Current ratio (in times)	Current Assets	0.90	1.67	No Variance, Since it is the First year of Incorporation.
	Current Liabilities	0.54		
Debt Equity Ratio (in times)	Company have no Debt.			
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)				
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit after Tax	(0.64)	(0.94)	No Variance, Since it is the First year of Incorporation.
	Average Networth	0.68		
Inventory Turnover Ratio (In times)	Company is pre-operative Stage.			
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Company is pre-operative Stage.			
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Net Credit Purchase	0.65	2.24	No Variance, Since it is the First year of Incorporation.
	Average Trade Payables	0.29		
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Company is pre-operative Stage.			
Net Profit Ratio (in %)	Company is pre-operative Stage.			
Return on Capital Employed (in times)	Profit after Tax + Tax + Finance Cost	(0.64)	(1.78)	No Variance, Since it is the First year of Incorporation.
	Networth + Non Current & Current Borrwings + Deffered tax Liability	0.36		

Note 15 : Contingent Liabilities and Capital Commitment:-

(a) Contingent Liabilities

There is no contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements.

(b) Capital Commitment

There is no capital commitment as at the date of financial statements.

Note 16 : Other Statutory Information

(i) As at March 31, 2025 Company have no borrowings.

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

(iii) The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(iv) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami

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

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

(b)provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

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

(viii) The Company has neither traded nor invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year.

(ix) The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

(x) The Company does not have any transaction with struck off company during the year.

Sunsational Energy Private Limited

As per our Report of even date attached

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Reg No.: 105146W/W-100621

Divesh Shah

Divesh Shah
Partner
ICAI Membership No.: 168237

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2025

KKC & associates llp Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sunsantional Energy Private Limited

Pujan Doshi
Director
(DIN 07063863)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2025

Viren Doshi
Director
(DIN 00207121)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 15, 2025