

Bharat J. Rughani & Co.

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of

GK Energy Solar Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **GK Energy Solar Private Limited** (CIN: U27400PN2024PTC235469) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **31st March 2025**, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period then ended, and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

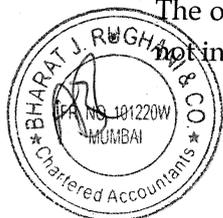
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with 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 31st March 2025, and its loss, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made 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.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.



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

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

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

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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS 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 the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 based on these Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures



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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone 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 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 Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal 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. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;
 - e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2025, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements;
 - g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid to any director thus, reporting under section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration is not applicable;
 - h) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - o The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - o The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - o There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;



- (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note No. 36 to the Standalone Financial Statements no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

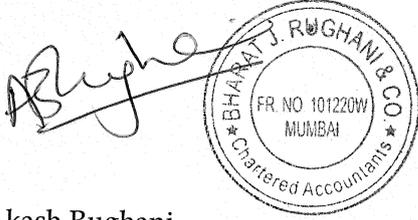
(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note No. 36 to the Standalone Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, 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.

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the period and has not proposed final dividend for the period ended March 31,2025.
- Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the period ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.
- As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the period ended March 31, 2025.



2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Bharat J Rughani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101220 W



Akash Rughani
Partner
Membership No: 139664
Place: Pune
Date: April 06, 2025
UDIN: 25139664BMLWUU3590

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of GK Energy Solar Private Limited ("the Company") as at March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Control

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements based on the internal control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements 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. 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with



reference to Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial



Statements 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.

For Bharat J Rughani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101220 W




Akash Rughani

Partner

Membership No: 139664

Place: Pune

Date: April 06, 2025

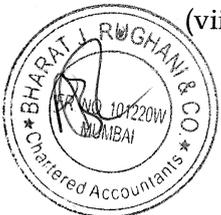
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ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of GK Energy Solar Private Limited on the accounts for the year ended 31st March 2025)

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

- (i) There are no investments in plant, property and equipment or intangible assets. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(i) (a), (b), (c) and (d) are not applicable.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the period or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii)
 - (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under this clause of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no working capital limits sanctioned to the Company hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and 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 period, and hence reporting under clause (iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (vii) In respect of statutory dues:
 - a. Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value



Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities. We have been informed that the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 are not applicable to the Company.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- b. There are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2025.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the period.
- (ix) In respect of its borrowings:
- a. In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the period.
 - b. The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - c. To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the period for the purposes for which the loans were obtained, other than temporary deployment pending application in respect of term loans raised towards the end of the period.
 - d. On an overall examination of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima-facie, not been used during the period for long-term purposes by the Company.
 - e. The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the period and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) and (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) a. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the period and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b. The Company has not allotted any preferential allotment of shares during the period. Thus, requirements of Section 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, are not applicable.



- (xi) In respect of frauds:
- To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period.
 - To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the period and upto the date of audit report.
 - As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the period and upto the date of this report.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is a private Company and hence the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion during the period the Company has not entered any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) In respect of registration u/s 45-IA:
- In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - In our opinion, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the period. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
 - In our Opinion, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore, the provision for clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
 - According to the representations given to us, there is no CIC as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information



provided by the management is accurate and complete. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xvi)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash loss during the current period. Therefore, provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the period.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, we report that the Company has not carried out any business activity during the period. Consequently, analysis of financial ratios such as current ratio, debt-equity ratio, debt service coverage ratio, and return on capital employed as disclosed in Note No. 35 of the financial statement does not provide any significant insight. Hence, the same have not been commented upon. Further, no material adverse indicators relating to the Company's financial position have come to our attention during our audit.
- (xx) In The provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 towards Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Therefore, the provision of clause 3(xx) if the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) The company has no subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xxii) of the Order is not applicable.

For Bharat J Rughani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101220 W



Akash Rughani
Partner
Membership No: 139664
Place: Pune
Date: April 06, 2025
UDIN: 25139664BMLWUU3590

GK ENERGY SOLAR PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U27400PN2024PTC235469

Registered Office: Office No 802, CTS No. 9, Suyog Center, Market Yard, Pune- 411037, Maharashtra

BALANCE SHEET

Shareholders' Funds	Note No.	(₹ in millions) As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property plant and equipment and intangible assets		
Property, plant and equipment		-
Right to use of asset		-
Intangible assets		-
Capital work-in-progress		-
Financial assets		-
Other financial assets	3	20.00
Non-current tax assets		-
Other non-current assets	4	0.21
Deferred Tax Assets		-
Total non-current assets		20.21
Current assets		
Inventories		-
Financial assets		-
Investments		-
Trade receivables		-
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1.09
Other bank balances		-
Other financial assets		-
Current tax assets (net)		-
Other current assets	6	0.01
Total current assets		1.10
TOTAL ASSETS		21.31
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	7a	1.00
Other equity	7b	0.07
		1.07
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings		-
Lease Liability		-
Other financial liabilities		-
Deferred tax (Net)		-
Provisions		-
Other non-current liabilities		-
Total non-current liabilities		-
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	8	20.19
Lease Liability		-
Trade payables		-
Dues of micro and small enterprise		-
Other than dues of micro and small enterprise		-
Other financial liabilities	9	0.02
Provisions	10	0.01
Other current liabilities	11	0.02
Total current liabilities		20.24
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		21.31

Summary of significant accounting policies.

The notes are an integral part of these restated financial information.

For Bharat J. Rughani & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 101220W

CA Akash Bharat Rughani
Partner

Membership No. 139664

Date : - 6th April 2025

Place :- Pune

UDIN: 251396648MLWUU3590



For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors
of GK Energy Solar Private Limited

Gopal Kabra

Director

DIN: 02343128

Date : - 6th April 2025

Place :- Pune

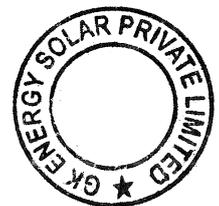
Mehul Ajit Shah

Director

DIN: 03508348

Date : - 6th April 2025

Place :- Pune

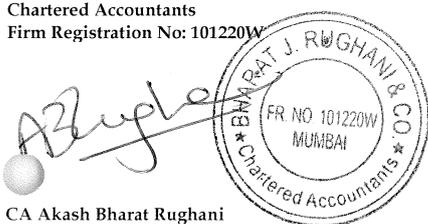


STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Particulars	Note No.	(₹ in millions)
		Period ended March 31, 2025
INCOME		
Revenue from operations		-
Other income	12	0.15
Total income		0.15
EXPENSES		
Cost of goods sold		-
Changes in inventories		-
Purchases of stock in trade		-
Employee benefit expenses		-
Finance cost		-
Depreciation and amortization		-
Other expenses	13	0.06
Total expenses		0.06
Profit / (loss) before tax		0.09
Tax expenses		
Current tax		0.02
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		-
Earlier year adjustments		-
Total tax expenses		0.02
Profit for the period / year		0.07
Other Comprehensive Income		
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Total other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-
Comprehensive income for the period / year		0.07
Earning per equity share (EPS)		
Basic [nominal value of ₹ 10/- each*]		0.70
Diluted [nominal value of ₹ 10/- each*]		0.70

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

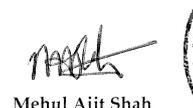
For Bharat J. Rughani & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 101220W

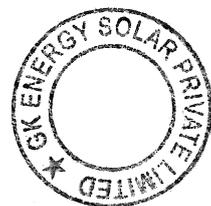


CA Akash Bharat Rughani
Partner
Membership No. 139664
Date :- 6th April 2025
Place :- Pune
UDIN: 251396648MLWU03590

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors
of GK Energy Solar Private Limited


Gopal Kabra
Director
DIN: 02343128
Date :- 6th April 2025
Place :- Pune


Mehul Ajit Shah
Director
DIN: 03508348
Date :- 6th April 2025
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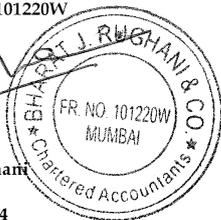


STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities	
Profit before tax	0.09
Non-cash / other adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows	
Depreciation and amortization	-
Sundry balances written off	-
Changes in lease liabilities	-
Finance cost	-
Interest income	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	0.09
Movements in working capital	
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities - non-current	-
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions non-current	-
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	-
Increase / (decrease) in other financials liabilities current	0.02
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities current	0.02
Increase / (decrease) in provisions current	0.01
Decrease / (increase) in other financial assets non-current	(20.00)
Decrease / (increase) in other non-current assets	(0.21)
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	-
Decrease / (increase) in other bank balances	-
Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables and other assets	-
Decrease / (increase) in other financial assets current	-
Decrease / (increase) in other current assets	(0.01)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(20.08)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(0.02)
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (a)	(20.10)
Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress)	-
Investments	-
Interest received	-
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (b)	-
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Proceeds from issue of shares	1.00
Proceeds from Other Equity	-
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	-
(Repayment) of long-term borrowings	-
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	20.19
(Repayment) of short-term borrowings	-
Proceeds from loan from related parties	-
(Repayment) of loan from related parties	-
Increase / (decrease) in lease liabilities	-
Finance cost	-
Net cash flow from / (used in) in financing activities (c)	21.19
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a + b + c)	1.09
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period / year	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period / year	1.09
Components of cash and cash equivalents	
Cash on hand	-
Balances with banks - on current account	1.09
Total cash and cash equivalents	1.09

For Bharat J. Rughani & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 101220W

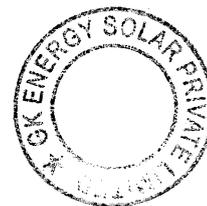


CA Akash Bharat Rughani
Partner
Membership No. 139664
Date :- 6th April 2025
Place :- Pune
UDIN: 251396648MLWU03590

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors
of GK Energy Solar Private Limited

Gopal Kabra
Director
DIN: 02343128
Date :- 6th April 2025
Place :- Pune

Mehul Ajit Shah
Director
DIN: 03508348
Date :- 6th April 2025
Place :- Pune



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 NATURE OF BUSINESS

GK Solar Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 6th November 2024 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, bearing Corporate Identification Number : U27400PN2024PTC235469 . The Company is domiciled in India with its registered office located at Office No 802, CTS No. 9, Suyog Center, Market Yard, Pune- 411037, Maharashtra

The Company commenced its business operations on 2nd December 2024. The principal activity of the Company is the manufacturing of solar panels, which is in line with the main object as specified in its Memorandum of Association.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Act and they have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also its functional currency. All amounts are rounded off to the nearest million (INR '000,000), in conformity with the rounding-off norms followed by the parent company, to ensure consistency for consolidation purposes.

3 Use of Estimate and judgment

In the application of accounting policy which are described in notes below, the management is required to make judgment, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, contingent liabilities and the accompanying disclosures that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant and are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future period.

The few critical estimations and judgments made in applying accounting policies are:

a Property, Plant and Equipment:

Useful life of Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets are as specified in Schedule II to the Act, and on certain intangible assets based on technical advice which considered the nature of the asset, the usage of the asset and anticipated technological changes.

b Impairment of Non-financial Assets:

For calculating the recoverable amount of non-financial assets, the Company is required to estimate the value-in-use of the asset or the Cash Generating Unit and the fair value less costs to disposal. For calculating value in use the Company is required to estimate the cash flows to be generated from using the asset. The fair value of an assets is estimated using a valuation technique where observable prices are not available. Further, the discount rate used for value in use calculations includes an estimate of risk assessment specific to the asset.

c Impairment of Financial Assets:

The Company impairs financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss or designated at fair value through other comprehensive income on expected credit losses. The estimation of expected credit loss includes the estimation of probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD). Estimation of probability of default apart from involving trend analysis of past delinquency rates include an estimation on forward-looking information relating to not only the counterparty but also relating to the industry and the economy as a whole. The probability of default is estimated for the entire life of the contract by estimating the cash flows that are likely to be received in default scenario. The lifetime PD is reduced to 12 month PD based on an assessment of past history of default cases in 12 months. Further, the loss given default is calculated based on an estimate of the value of the security recoverable as on the reporting date. The exposure at default is the amount outstanding at the balance sheet date.

d Defined Benefit Plans:

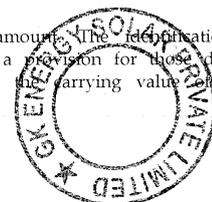
The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rate. 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.

e 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 (DCF) 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. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

f Allowance for expected credit loss

The Company makes provision for expected credit losses through appropriate estimations of irrecoverable amount. The determination of expected credit loss requires use of judgment and estimates. The Company evaluates trade receivables ageing and makes a provision for those debts as per the provisioning policy. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of the trade and receivables and doubtful debts expenses in the period in which such estimate has been changed.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

g Valuation of deferred tax

The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

h Lease

Lease accounting after evaluating the right to use the underlying assets, substance of the transactions including legally enforceable arrangements and other significant terms and conditions of the arrangement to conclude whether the arrangements meet the criteria under Ind AS 116.

2.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses except freehold land which is not depreciated. Cost includes purchase price (after deducting trade discount / rebate), non-refundable duties and taxes, cost of replacing the component parts, borrowing costs and other directly attributable cost to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, and the initial estimates of the cost of dismantling / removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Spare parts procured along with the Plant and Equipment or subsequently individually which meets the recognition criteria of PPE are capitalized and added to the carrying amount of such items. The carrying amount of those spare parts that are replaced are derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon disposal. If the cost of the replaced part is not available, the estimated cost of similar new parts is used as an indication of what the cost of the existing part was when the item was acquired.

An item of PPE is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Any gain or loss arising on the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value. Where the residual value of an asset increases to an amount equal to or greater than the asset's carrying amount, no depreciation charge is recognized till the asset's residual value decreases below the asset's carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e., when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale in accordance with IND AS 105 and the date that the asset is derecognized.

Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

The resulting impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell 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. In determining fair value less cost to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU 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 recognized for the asset or CGU in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated amortization and impairment, if any. Intangible assets purchased are measured at cost as at the date of acquisition, as applicable, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment, if any. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

2.6 Foreign Currency Transactions

The financial information of Company are presented in INR, which is also the functional currency. In preparing the financial information, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The date of transaction in case of advance receipts is determined considering the advance receipts and subsequent exports as a single transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are reported at the exchange rate ruling on the date of transaction.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

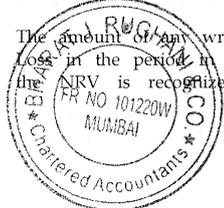
2.7 Inventories

Traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase price and other incidental costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and to make the sale.

Goods and materials in transit include materials, duties and taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) labour cost and other related overheads 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 estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The amount of any write-down of inventories to NRV and all abnormal losses of inventories are recognized as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of the write-down of inventories arising from increase in the NRV is recognized as a reduction from the amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the period in which reversal occurs.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.8 Fair value measurement

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of asset and liability if market participants would take those into consideration. Fair value for measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these Financial Statements is determined on such basis except for transactions in the scope of Ind AS 2, 17 and 36. Normally at initial recognition, the transaction price is the best evidence of fair value.

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

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

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

All financial assets and financial liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Financial Statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Financial assets and financial liabilities that are recognized at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

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. The Company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability in its balance sheet only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

a Financial Assets

A financial asset inter-alia includes any asset that is cash, equity instrument of another entity or contractual obligation to receive cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial asset or financial liability under condition that are potentially favorable to the Company.

Financial assets of the Company comprise trade receivable, cash and cash equivalents, Bank balances, loans to employee / related parties / others, security deposit, claims recoverable etc.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets except trade receivable are recognized initially at fair value. The financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are charged in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Where transaction price is not the measure of fair value and fair value is determined using a valuation method that uses data from observable market, the difference between transaction price and fair value is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and in other cases spread over life of the financial instrument using effective interest.

The Company measures the trade receivables at their transaction price, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These financials assets are amortized using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method, less impairment. Amortized 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 in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI ('FVTOCI')

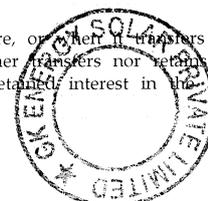
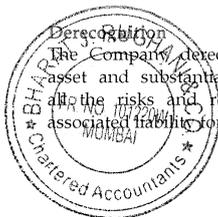
Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. At initial recognition, an irrevocable election is made (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments other than held for trading purpose at FVTOCI. Fair value changes are recognized in the other comprehensive income ('OCI'). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the financial asset other than equity instruments designated as FVTOCI, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

Any financial asset that does not meet the criteria for classification as at amortized cost or as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Further, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss also include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are fair valued at each reporting date with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the financial asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss ('ECL') model on the following:

- Financial assets that are measured at amortized cost; and
- Financial assets measured at FVTOCI.

ECL is measured through a loss allowance on a following basis:-

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

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment on trade receivables or contract assets resulting from normal business transactions. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. However, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, from the date of initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is provided. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls) discounted at the original EIR.

Impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expense/income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b Financial Liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include loans and borrowings including bank overdraft, trade payable, accrued expenses and other payables etc.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities at initial recognition are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, as appropriate. All financial liabilities classified at amortized cost are recognized initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the fair value at initial recognition is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the CWIP, if another standard permits inclusion of such cost in the carrying amount of an asset over the period of the borrowings using the Effective interest rate ('EIR') method.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends upon the classification as described below:-

Financial Liabilities classified as Amortized Cost

Financial Liabilities that are not held for trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. Amortized 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. Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of assets is included as Finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Liabilities classified as Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 is satisfied.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged / cancelled / 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Share capital and share premium

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction net of tax from the proceeds. Par value of the equity share is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of the par value is classified as share premium.

Dividend Distribution to equity shareholders

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in other equity along with any tax thereon.

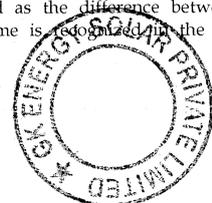
2.10 Government Grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Grants in the form of non-monetary assets are recognized at fair value and presented as deferred income which is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset.

Government grants (grants related to income) are recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate on a systematic basis. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of providing immediate financial support with no future related costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they become receivable. Grants related to income are presented under other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss except for grants received in the form of rebate or exemption which are deducted in reporting the related expense.

The benefit of government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant and measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates. The grant set up as deferred income is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.11 Leases

Where the Company is a lessee-

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if a 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:

- the contract conveys the right to use an identified asset;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

At the date of commencement of a lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU assets") and a corresponding lease liability for all leases, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Lease liability is measured by discounting the lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives and restoration costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life or the lease whichever is shorter. Impairment of ROU assets is in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for impairment of tangible and intangible assets.

Where the Company is a lessor-

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand, cheques 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.

2.13 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) 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. Such provisions are determined based on management estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a standalone asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

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

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist when a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from it.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

Contingent Assets are not recognized, however, disclosed in financial statement when inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.14 Revenue Recognition and Other Income

Revenue is measured at amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) received or receivable when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and there are no unfulfilled performance obligations as per the contract with the customers. The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation in accordance with the provisions of contract with the customer. This is achieved when:

- a) effective control of goods along with significant risks and rewards of ownership has been transferred to customer;
- b) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- c) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- d) the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably

Revenue represents net value of goods and services provided to customers after deducting for certain incentives including, but not limited to discounts, volume rebate, etc. For incentives offered to customers, the Company makes estimates related customer performance and sales volume to determine the total amounts earned and to be recorded as deductions. The estimate is made in such a manner, which ensures that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. The actual amounts may differ from these estimates and are accounted for prospectively.

Revenue are net of Goods and Service Tax. No element of significant financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term, which is consistent with market practice.

Company generate revenue from sale of pumps and related support services. Revenue from services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.15 Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation of PPE commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation on PPE is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. PPE which are added / disposed off during the year, depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis from / up to the date on which the asset is available for use / disposal. The estimated useful lives,

a prospective basis. Component of an item of PPE with the cost that is significant in relation to total cost of that item is depreciated Separately if it's useful life differs from other components of the assets.

Depreciation on PPE is provided over the useful life of assets on written down value as specified in the Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013 to the extent of 95 except the following;

Assets acquired on lease arrangement are depreciated over the respective useful life applicable to asset or written off over lease period, whichever is lower.

2.16 Borrowing and Borrowing costs

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in Statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings are derecognized from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a borrowings that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in Statement of profit and loss as other gains/(losses). Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

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 are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs which are directly attributable to acquisition / construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as a part of cost pertaining to those assets. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2.17 Employee Benefits

Short-term Employees Benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences, performance incentives etc., are recognized during the period in which the employee renders related services and are measured at undiscounted amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Post-employment benefits

The Company provides the following post-employment benefits:

- i) Defined benefit plans such as gratuity and
- ii) Defined Contribution plans such as provident fund & employee State Insurance Scheme

Defined benefits plans

The cost of providing defined benefit plans such as gratuity is determined on the basis of present value of defined benefits obligation which is computed using the projected unit credit method with independent actuarial valuation made at the end of each annual reporting period, which recognizes each period of service as given rise to additional unit of employees benefit entitlement and measuring each unit separately to build final obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss except those included in cost of assets as permitted.

Re-measurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and change in actuarial assumptions, the effect of change in assets ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan asset (excluding net interest as defined above) are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) except those included in cost of assets as permitted in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements) is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except those included in cost of assets as permitted in the period in which they occur.

Defined Contribution Plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans, viz., Provident Fund for eligible employees are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

2.18 Earnings per Share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit from continuing operations and total profit, both attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

2.19 Income Taxes

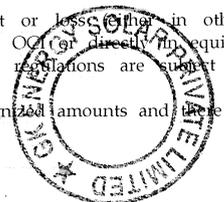
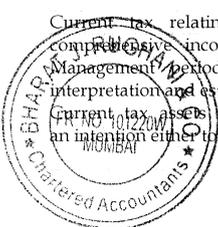
Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

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

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

Current tax assets is offset against current tax liabilities if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Deferred Tax

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in the relevant IND AS. For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, cheques and drafts on hand, deposits held with Banks, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and book overdrafts. However, Book overdrafts are to be shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet for the purpose of presentation.

2.20

Current versus non-current classification

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

a) An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle,
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or

All other assets are classified as non-current.

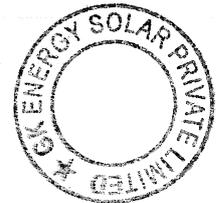
b) A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

d) The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Advance for purchase of capital asset	20.00
Total	20.00

4 OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Preoperative Expenses	0.21
Total	0.21

5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalent:	
Balances with bank on current accounts	1.09
Cash on hand	-
Total	1.09

6 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
GST balances	0.01
Preoperating Expenses	-
Total	0.01

8 SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Short term loans	
Short term loans from related parties (unsecured) (Interest Rate on borrowing is 7.00%)	20.19
Total	20.19

9 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - CURRENT

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Other liabilities:	
Liabilities for expenses	0.02
Total	0.02

10 PROVISIONS - CURRENT

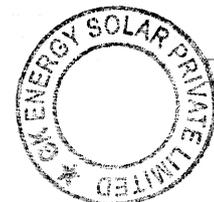
(₹ in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for income tax	0.01
Total	0.01

11 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues	0.02
Total	0.02



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (SOCE)

7a. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		As at March 31, 2025
Authorised Share Capital (31st March 2025: 100,000 Shares of ₹ 10 Each)		1.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up Equity Shares : Equity Shares (31st March 2025: 100,000 Shares of ₹ 10 Each)		1.00

Reconciliation of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		As at March 31, 2025
Equity Shares		
At the beginning of the period	- Number of shares of ₹ 10 Each - In ₹ Million	-
Total Change during the period	- Number of shares - In ₹ Million	100,000 1.00
At the end of the period	- Number of shares of ₹ 10 Each - In ₹ Million	100,000 1.00

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

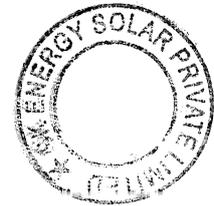
In preceding five (5) years, there was no issue of bonus, buy back, cancellation and issue of shares for other than cash consideration.

Shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than five per cent shares		As at March 31, 2025
GK Energy Limited	- Number of shares - % Holding	99,999 99.99%

Shares held by Promoters		As at March 31, 2025
GK Energy Limited	- Number of shares - % Holding	99,999 99.99%
GK Energy Limited through Mr. Gopal Rajaram Kabra	- Number of shares - % Holding	1 0.01%

7b. OTHER EQUITY

OTHER EQUITY	Reserves and Surplus		Other Equity	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities Premium	Profit and Loss account			
Profit for the period ending 31st March 2025	-	-	-	-	-
Add: received during the year	-	0.07	-	-	0.07
Add: Equity contribution	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period ending 31st March 2025	-	0.07	-	-	0.07



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12 OTHER INCOME

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Other Income	0.15
Total	0.15

13 OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Other selling and administrative expenses	
Auditors remuneration	
- for statutory audit	0.02
Professional Fees	0.04
Bank Charges Expense	-
Total other expenses	0.06

14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

I] Key managerial persons	
Gopal Kabra	Director
Mehul Shah	Director
III] Enterprise over which key managerial personnel and the relative of key managerial personnel exercise control/significant influence (other related concerns)	

Name of Enterprise	
GK Energy Limited	Holding Company
Beromt Private Limited	Private Limited Company
Energy Marketers	Partnership Firm

IV] Transactions

(₹ in millions)

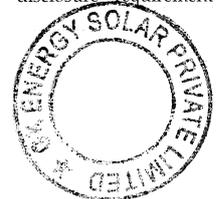
Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2025
Issue of Shares	
GK Energy Limited	1.00
Total	1.00
Receipt of Loan from Holding Company	
GK Energy Limited	20.00
Total	20.00
Interest Paid	
GK Energy Limited	0.21
Total	0.21
Closing Balances	
GK Energy Limited - Loan	20.00
Total	20.00

15 TITLE DEEDS OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY NOT HELD IN NAME OF THE COMPANY

There are no proceedings which have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Properties Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

16 SEGMENTAL REPORTING

According to Ind AS 108, identification of operating segments is based on Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) approach for about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance. The Board of Directors which are identified as a CODM, consist of managing directors, executive directors and independent directors. The Board of directors of Company assesses the financial performance and position of the group and makes strategic decisions. The business activity of the Company falls within one broad business segment viz. "EPC of Solar Energy Powered Pumps and Other related products" and all of the sale of the product / services is within India. There are no separate reportable segments under Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015. Hence, the disclosure requirement of Ind AS 108 of 'Segment Reporting' is not considered applicable.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17 DISCLOSURES REQUIRED UNDER THE MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006

The information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The amount of principal and interest outstanding during the year is given below

Sr No	Particulars	(₹ in millions)
		As at March 31, 2025
a)	Amounts outstanding but not due	-
b)	Amounts due but unpaid	-
c)	Amounts paid after appointed date during the year	-
d)	Amount of interest accrued and unpaid	-
e)	Amount of estimated interest due and payable to actual date of payment	-

18 REVALUATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment, and other assets of the company. So the details as required to be provided are not applicable to the company.

19 LOANS AND ADVANCES GRANTED TO PROMOTERS, DIRECTORS AND KMP

The Company has not granted any loans and advances to promoters, directors and key managerial persons.

20 RELATIONSHIP WITH STRUCK OFF COMPANIES

The Company does not have any transactions with struck off companies.

21 DETAILS OF BENAMI PROPERTIES HELD IN NAME OF COMPANY

Company does not hold any benami property as defined under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

22 DISCLOSURE IN CASE OF WILFUL DEFAULTER

The Company is not declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on willful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India

23 DISCLOSURE IN CASE OF TRADING AND INVESTMENT IN CRYPTO OR VIRTUAL CURRENCY

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

24 REGISTRATION OF CHARGES OR SATISFACTION WITH REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

Company has not availed any loans from banks or financial institution. Accordingly, there are no charges required to be registered with the Registrar of Companies

25 COMPLIANCE WITH NUMBER OF LAYERS OF COMPANIES

Company is not a investment Company and also does not hold any investment in other company. So the details as required to be provided are not applicable to the company.

DECLARATION OF UNDISCLOSED INCOME IN TAX ASSESSMENTS

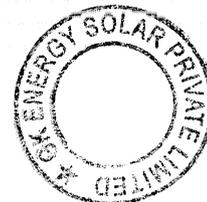
The Company does not have any transactions that are not recorded in the books of accounts that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period ended March 31, 2025 in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

27 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, expenditure in respect of Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company for the period ended on 31 March, 2025.

28 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Particulars	(₹ in millions)
	Period ended March 31, 2025
Reconciliation of basic and diluted shares used in computing earnings per share	
Nominal value of equity shares (in ₹)	10.00
No of shares at the beginning of the year	1,00,000
Add: Issued / to be issued during the year	-
Number of shares at the end of the year	1,00,000
Computation of basic earnings per share	
Net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in millions)	0.07
Basic earning per equity share (in ₹)	0.70
Diluted earning per equity share (in ₹)	0.70
Face value per share (in ₹)	10.00



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29 FAIR VALUES AND HIERARCHY

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are a) recognized and measured at fair value and b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the Financial Statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed in the Indian Accounting Standard.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost		(₹ in millions)	
Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value
	As at		As at
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Financial assets			
At amortized cost	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	1.09	-	1.09
Other bank balances	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-
Other financial assets	20.00	-	20.00
Total financial assets	21.09	-	21.09
Financial liabilities			
At amortized cost	-	-	-
Borrowings	20.19	-	20.19
Lease liability	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	0.02	-	0.02
Total financial liabilities	20.21	-	20.21

30 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT - FAIR VALUE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

A CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of Company's Capital Management, capital includes Issued Equity Capital, Securities Premium, and all other Equity Reserves attributable to the Equity Holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximize the Share Holder Value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic conditions and requirements of the financial covenants and to continue as a going concern. The Company monitors using a gearing ratio which is net debts divided by total equity. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and short term deposit.

Particulars	(₹ in millions)	
	As at	
	March 31, 2025	
Gross debt	20.19	
Less: cash and short term deposits	1.09	
Net debt (a)	19.10	
Equity	1.00	
Other equity	0.07	
Total equity (b)	1.07	
Capital and net debt	20.17	
Net gearing ratio (a/b)	17.85	

B FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the operations of the Company. The principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and bank deposits. The Company has assessed market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk to its financial liabilities.

i. Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument, as a result of interest rates and other price risks. Financial instruments affected by market risks, primarily include loans and payables.

Interest Rate Risks

The Company borrows funds in Indian Rupees to meet both the long term and short term funding requirements. Interest rate is fixed for the tenor of the Short term loans availed by the Company from its parent company. Accordingly there is no interest rate risk.

ii. Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. It arises from credit exposure to customers and Balances with Banks.

There are no customer or trade receivable and hence there is no credit risk

iii. Liquidity Risk

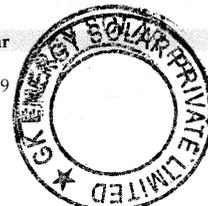
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate surplus, banking facilities and reserve borrowings facilities by continuously monitoring forecasts and actual cash flows.

iv. Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and

Particulars	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year
As at March 31, 2025		
Borrowings	20.19	20.19



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

iv. Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company is not directly exposed to foreign exchange rise as no direct foreign currency transactions are entered into.

31 RECONCILIATION OF TAX EXPENSE AND THE ACCOUNTING PROFIT MULTIPLIED BY INDIA'S DOMESTIC TAX RATE

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	period ended March 31, 2025
Accounting profit before income tax	0.09
India's statutory income tax rate	26.000%
At India's statutory income tax rate	0.02
Effect of rate change	-
Effect of non deductible expenses	-
Excess / (Short) provision for tax relating prior year	-
Others	-
Total	0.02
Effective Rate of Tax	26.00%

32 LEASES

Company is not having any leases as at March 31, 2025

33 UNHEDGED FOREIGN CURRENCY BALANCES

The company is not having any foreign currency balances outstanding as at March 31, 2025

DETAILS OF FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

(Cash Basis)

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Inflow	-
Outflow	-

35 KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

(₹ in millions)

Sr No	Particulars	Formulae	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Current ratio	Current assets / Current liabilities	0.05
(b)	Debt-equity ratio	Debt / Shareholders Equity	18.87
(c)	Debt service coverage	(PAT + Interest + Depreciation) / (Repayment of Borrowings + Interest)	NA
(d)	Return on equity ratio	Profit / Shareholders Equity	6.54%
(e)	Inventory turnover	COGS / Average Inventory	NA
(f)	Trade receivables	Revenue / Average Debtors	NA
(g)	Trade payables	COGS / Average Trade Payables	NA
(h)	Net capital turnover	Turnover / Net Current Assets	NA
(i)	Net profit ratio	Profit / Turnover	NA
(j)	Return on capital	PBIT / (Shareholders Equity + Net Debt)	0.45%
(k)	Return on investment	NA	NA

36 UTILISATION OF BORROWED FUNDS AND SHARE PREMIUM:

a. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries). So the details as required to be provided are not applicable to the company.

b. The Company has not received any funds from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise). So the details as required to be provided are not applicable to the company.

37 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 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.

38 Comparative Statements

As these are the Company's first financial statements since incorporation, no comparative information has been presented.

For Bharat J. Rughani & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 101220W

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors
of GK Energy Solar Private Limited

CA Akash Bharat Rughani
Partner
Membership No. 139664
Date :- 6th April 2025
Place :- Pune
UDIN :- 25139664-BMLWUU3590



Conal Kabra
Director
DIN: 02343128
Date :- 6th April 2025
Place :- Pune

Conal Kabra

Mehul Ajit Shah
Director
DIN: 03508348
Date :- 6th April 2025
Place :- Pune

