

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,

The Members of Swelect Sustainable Energy Private Limited.

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Swelect Sustainable Energy Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise of the balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, the Profit and Loss statement, and cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, and its Loss for the year ended on that date.

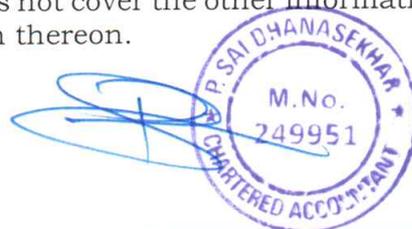
Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board of Directors report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not expressly form an assurance conclusion thereon.



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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with The Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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



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

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

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

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- (1) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (The Order), Issued by the central government of India in terms of sub section (11) of section 143 of the Act, We give in the 'Annexure 1' a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the order.
- (2) 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 accounts 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, Profit and Loss Statement including the statement of other comprehensive income, The Cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - (f) As per the notification of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs G.S.R. 464(E) dated 5th June, 2015 read with amended notification G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13th June, 2017 the reporting requirement on Internal Financial Control under section 143(3)(i) of the Act is not applicable to the company since the turnover of the company is less than the prescribed threshold limit of rupees fifty crores as per last audited financial statements and the aggregate outstanding borrowings (excluding Non-fund based facilities) from banks or financial institutions or anybody corporate at any point of time during the financial year is less than the prescribed threshold limit of rupees twenty five crores.
 - (g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the provisions of section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the company.



(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, As amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- (i) The Company does not have any pending litigations and hence, disclosure of the impact on its financial position in the financial statements does not arise.
- (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- (iii) There are no amounts which are required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For P Sai Dhanasekhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 0212305

Palukuru Sai Dhanasekhar
Partner
Membership No. 249951
UDIN: 24249951BKDZZD8065
Place: Tirupati
Date: 23.05.2024



Annexure 1 to Independent Auditor's Report

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph (1) under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements' of our report of even date

- 1) (i) The company does not have any tangible assets, and hence the maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment are not applicable.
- (ii) The company does not have any Property, Plant & Equipment , and hence physical verification by the management at reasonable intervals are not applicable.
- (iii) The company does not own any immovable properties, and hence the question of verification of its title deeds in the name of the company is not applicable.
- (iv) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant & Equipment during the year.
- (v) No proceedings have been initiated against the company for holding benami property under The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made there under.
- 2) (i) The company does not have any tangible inventory. Accordingly the provisions of this clause are not applicable to this question.
- 3) The company has not made investments, provided any guarantee or security granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, LLPs, or any other parties.
- 4) The company has not given any loans or guarantees/made any investments within the meaning of sections 185 & 186 of The Companies Act, 2013. The company has not accepted any deposits from the public in terms of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- 5) The company has not accepted any deposits from the public in terms of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- 6) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the products manufactured by the company.



- 7) (i) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.
- (ii) According to the information and explanation given to us no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax and other statutory dues were outstanding for at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.
- 8) There are no transactions that are not recorded in the books of account to be surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961;
- 9) (i) The company has not raised loans during the previous year and reporting on defaulted in any repayment of dues to any financial institution or bank or debenture holders is not applicable to.
- (ii) The company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (iii) The company has not raised term loans ,Therefore reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (iv) The company has not raised short term loans ,Therefore reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- 10) The company has not made any initial public offer during the year except issue of equity shares to promoters.
- 11) Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given to us by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or on the company by its officers/employees have been noticed or reported during the course of our audit
- 12) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of this clause of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- 13) The transactions entered into with related parties are in compliance with section 177 & 188 of The Companies Act 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.



- 14) The company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of business. And the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit has been considered.
- 15) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with directors, during the year.
- 16) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Therefore, the provisions of this clause of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- 17) The company has incurred cash losses during the financial year, due to first year of operations.
- 18) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the company during the year.
- 19) On the basis of the financial ratios, aging and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.
- 20) CSR obligation is not applicable to the Company.

For P Sai Dhanasekhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 0212305



Palukuru Sai Dhanasekhar
Partner
Membership No.249951
UDIN: 24249951BKDZZD8065
Place: Tirupati
Date: 23.05.2024

SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN:U35106TN2024PTC167260
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024
 (All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2024
(A) ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Total Non-current assets		-
Current assets		
(a) Financial Assets		
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	3	1.25
Total current assets		1.25
Total Assets		1.25
(B) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
(a) Equity share capital	4	1.00
(b) Other Equity	5	(0.66)
Total Equity		0.34
Liabilities		
Non - Current liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	6	0.64
Total Non - Current Liabilities		0.64
Current liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Trade payables		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	7	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.17
(b) Other current liabilities	8	0.10
Total Current Liabilities		0.27
Total Liabilities		0.91
Total Equity and Liabilities		1.25

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements
 As per my report of even date

For P Sai Dhanasekhar & Associates
 Chartered Accountants
 FRN No.021230S

P. Sai Dhanasekhar
 Partner
 Membership No.249951
 UDIN:

24249951BK022D8065
 Place: Tirupathi
 Date: 23 May 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

V.C.Raghunath
 Director
 DIN : 000703922

Preetha Balan
 Director
 DIN : 09529237

SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN:U35106TN2024PTC167260

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	31 March 2024
Expenses		
Other expenses	9	0.66
Total Expenses		0.66
Profit/(Loss) before Exceptional Item and Tax		(0.66)
Exceptional item		
Profit before tax		(0.66)
Tax Expense		
Current tax		-
MAT credit entitlement		-
Income tax expense		-
Profit for the year		(0.66)
Earnings per equity share (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)		
1. Basic (in INR)		(6.60)
2. Diluted (in INR)	10	(6.60)

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per my report of even date

For P Sai Dhanasekhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.021230S

P. Sai Dhanasekhar
Partner

Membership No.249951

UDIN: 24249951BKD22D8065



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

V.C.Raghunath
Director
DIN : 000703922

Preetha Balan
Director
DIN : 09529237

Place: Tirupathi

Date: 23 May 2024

SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN:U35106TN2024PTC167260
Cash flow statement for the period ended 31 March 2024
 (All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities:	
Profit after taxation	(0.66)
Adjustments for:	
Operating profit before working capital changes	(0.66)
Movement in working capital :	
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payable and other current liabilities	0.27
Cash flow generated from operations	(0.39)
Income tax paid	-
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	(0.39)
B. Cash flow from investing activities:	
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	-
C. Cash flow from financing activities:	
Infusion of equity	1.00
Borrowings received	0.64
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	1.64
Net (Decrease)/ Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	1.25
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	
	-
Closing cash and cash equivalents	1.25
Balances with banks:	
On current accounts	1.25
Cash on hand	-
Total	1.25

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per my report of even date

For P Sai Dhanasekhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.021230S

P. Sai Dhanasekhar
 Partner
 Membership No.249951
 UDIN:



Place: Tirupathi
 Date: 23 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

V.C.Raghunath
 Director
 DIN : 000703922

Preetha
Preetha Balan
 Director
 DIN : 09529237

SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN:U35106TN2024PTC167260

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity Share Capital

For the year ended 31 March 2024

As at 1 April 2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year (Refer Note 9)	Balance as at 31 March 2024
-	1.00	1.00

b. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings
As at 1 April 2023	(0.66)
Profit for the year	(0.66)
As at 31 March 2024	(0.66)

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements
As per my report of even date

For P Sai Dhanasekhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.0212305



P. Sai Dhanasekhar
Partner
Membership No.249951

UDIN: **24249951BKDZZ08065**

Place: Tirupathi

Date: 23 May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Y.C. Raghunath
Director
DIN : 000703922

Preetha Balan
Director
DIN : 09529237

SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

1 Corporate information:

SWELECT SUSTAINABLE PRIVATE LIMITED ('SRPPL or the Company') was incorporated in India as a Private Limited Company under the Companies Act, 2013 on Feb 5th, 2024. The Company is primarily engaged in providing maintenance for solar power plant and generation and sale of solar power.

2 Basis of preparation:

Statement of compliance

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

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR/ Rs.), which is the Company's functional currency. All the financial information have been presented in Indian Rupees lakhs except for share data and as otherwise stated.

Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, the Management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2024 is included in the following notes:

Note 3 - Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment.

Note 21 - Fair valuation of Financial Assets/Liabilities

2(a) Summary of material accounting policies:

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification which is determined based on the operating cycle.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in 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.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

b. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of power

Revenue from sale of power from RE-POWER sources is recognised in accordance with the price agreed under the provisions of the power purchase agreement entered into with Hatsun Agro Product Limited, Prashanth Fertility Research Centre Private Limited and Mudra Fine Blanc Private Limited. Such revenue is recognised on the basis of actual units generated and transmitted.

Revenue from power distribution business is accounted on the basis of billings to the customers and includes unbilled revenues accrued upto the end of accounting year. Customers are billed as per the tariff rates issued by Electricity Regulatory Commission.

SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Interest income

Revenue is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable. Interest income is included in 'Other Income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

c. Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows:

Traded goods -

Lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and costs to make the sale.

d. Taxes

Current income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current Tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year and is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. The Company has adopted Section 115BAA and thereby MAT provisions are not applicable.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and written off to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of profit and loss is recognised outside Statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

e. Employee Benefits

Defined Contribution Plan

Provident Fund

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent of the pre-payment.

f. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events of bonus issue.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any.

g. Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible assets

Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible assets are stated at original cost net of tax/duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Other Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is added to its book value, only if it increases the future benefits from the existing Property, Plant and Equipment beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing Property, Plant and Equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains and losses arising from derecognition of Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/part of the Property, Plant and Equipment separately, if the component/part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the Property, Plant and Equipment and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining Property, Plant and Equipment.

Capital Work-in-Progress: Projects under which Property, Plant and Equipment is not ready for their intended use and capital work-in-progress are carried at cost, comprising direct cost and attributable interest. Once it has become available for use, their cost is re-classified to appropriate caption and subjected to depreciation.

h. Depreciation and amortisation:

Depreciation is provided using the straight line method as per the useful lives of the assets estimated by the Management as follows:

Solar Plant	25 years
Vehicles (Motor cars/Motor Vehicles)	8/10 years
Building	30 years
Office Equipment	5 years

i. Useful lives/depreciation rates

Considering the applicability of Schedule II, the Management has estimated the useful lives and residual values of all its Property, Plant and Machinery. The Management believes that the depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful life and residual values of Property, Plant and Machinery, though these rates in certain cases are different from the lives prescribed under schedule II.

The Management has estimated, supported by independent assessment by professionals, the useful lives of the following classes of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The useful lives of certain Solar Plant and Machinery is 25 years.
These lives are higher than those indicated in Schedule II.

j. Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant and Equipment is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date, if there is any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an Property, Plant and Equipment exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the assets net selling price 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 risks specific to the Property, Plant and Equipment. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the Property, Plant and Equipment over its remaining useful life.

k. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are 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.

l. Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognised when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

m. Financial instruments:

Financial Assets:

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at fair value
- Financial assets at amortised cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

- **Business model test:** The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes).

- **Cash flow characteristics test:** 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.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

- **Business model test:** The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

- **Cash flow characteristics test:** 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.

Even if an instrument meets the two requirements to be measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

All other financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

All equity investments are measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with value changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for those equity investments for which the entity has elected to present value changes in 'other comprehensive income'.

If an equity investment is not held for trading, an irrevocable election is made at initial recognition to measure it at fair value through other comprehensive income with only dividend income recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the Property, Plant and Equipment has expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the Property, Plant and Equipment or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either;

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the Property, Plant and Equipment or

(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the Property, Plant and Equipment, but has transferred control of the Property, Plant and Equipment.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

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

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

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables

Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-months ECL.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
 - Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.
 - Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.
- Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments:

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

n. Fair value measurement

The Company measures specific financial instruments of certain investments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All assets and 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.

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarizes the accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in relevant notes.

o. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise Cash at Banks and on hand including cheques on hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

p. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are presented using indirect method, whereby profit or loss before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company is segregated based on the available information.

SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4	Other Financial Assets (Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated) carried at amortised cost	As at 31 March 2024
	(i) Current	
	Security deposit	-
	Total	-
5	Other Non-current Assets (Unsecured, considered good)	As at 31 March 2024
	Deposits with original maturity more than 12 months	-
	Total	-
6	Trade receivables	As at 31 March 2024
	Unsecured, Considered good	
	Other than related parties	-
	Total	-
7	Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31 March 2024
	Balances with Banks:	
	On current accounts	1.25
	Cash on hand	-
	Total	1.25
8	Other Current assets	As at 31 March 2024
	Unsecured, considered good	
	Supplier advances	-
	Prepaid expenses	-
	Total	-

SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4 Equity Share capital

Authorised Share Capital	Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	
	Nos.	Rs.
As at 1 April 2023	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) during the period	10,000.00	1.00
As at 31 March 2024	10,000	1.00

Issued, subscribed & fully paid up	Nos.	Rs.
As at 1 April 2023	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) during the period	10,000.00	1.00
As at 31 March 2024	10,000	1.00

a. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

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

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

b. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company and Promoter holding

Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid	As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	% holding in the class
Swelect Energy Systems Ltd	10,000	100.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholder regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

5 Other Equity**Other Equity movement during the year 2023-24:-**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
As at 1 April 2023	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(0.66)
As at 31 March 2024	(0.66)

SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

6 Borrowings

Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost

(i) Non - Current

Term loan from Banks

Loans from Related Party

Total

As at 31 March 2024

-

0.64

0.64

Loan from Related party represents amounts borrowed from Swelect Energy Systems Limited, the Holding company and is repayable on 60 equal installments

7 Trade payables

Trade payables

(Refer Note below regarding dues to micro, small and medium enterprises)

Trade payables to Related parties

Total

As at 31 March 2024

0.17

-

-

0.17

Note:

There is no overdue amount payable to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under "The Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006". Further, the Company has not paid any interest to any Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises during the year.

Particulars for the year ended March 31, 2024	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	Total
(i)MSME	-	-	-	-
(ii)Others	0.17	-	-	0.17

8 Other Current liabilities

Statutory dues payables

Total

As at 31 March 2024

0.10

0.10

SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2024
9 Other expenses	
Insurance	0.12
Miscellaneous expenses	0.54
Total	0.66
	31 March 2024
10 Earnings price per share (EPS)	
Profit attributable to Equity Share holders of the Company (A)	(0.66)
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS (B)	0.10
Basic Earnings per share (A/B)	(6.60)
Diluted Earnings per share (A/B)	(6.60)

SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

11 Related party transactions
Names of related parties

Holding Company Swelect Energy Systems Ltd

Investor Companies not having major shareholding

Particulars	31 March 2024
<u>(i) Swelect Energy Systems Limited</u>	
Rental expenses	0.11
Advance borrowed	0.64
Advance repaid	-
<u>Balance outstanding as at the year end:</u>	
Unsecured loan	0.64
Trade Payable	0.12

SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

12 Financial Instruments**Accounting classifications and fair values**

The following table shows the carrying amounts and

Financial instruments by category

	31 March 2024		
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets			
Security deposit	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	-
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings - Others	-	0.64	0.64
Trade Payables	-	0.17	0.17
Total financial liabilities	-	0.81	0.81

Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised 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 under the accounting standard.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The Company has not disclosed fair values of financial instruments such as trade receivables and related cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, capital creditors and Statutory dues payable (that are short term in nature), because their carrying amounts are reasonable approximations of their fair values.

SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

13 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, accompanying disclosures, and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, Management has not made any significant judgements as the company has just started its operations.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

14 Financial Risk Management Objectives & Policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of short and long tenured borrowings, trade and other payables. Most of these liabilities relate to financing Company's working capital cycle. The Company has trade and other receivables, loans and advances that arise directly from its operations. The Company is accordingly exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's senior management oversees management of these risks. The senior professionals working to manage the financial risks for the Company are accountable to the Board of Directors. This process provides assurance that the Company's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company's policies and overall risk appetite. In addition, independent views from bankers and currency market experts are obtained periodically to validate risk mitigation decisions.

The Management reviews and agree policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below:

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the interest rate movement.

Particulars	31 March 2024
Variable rate borrowings	0.64
Fixed rate borrowings	-
Total	0.64

(i) Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit/loss before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on Profit/Loss before tax
31 March 2024	+ 75 basis points	0.00
	- 75 basis points	(0.00)

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, primarily trade receivables and from its financing activities.

(i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit terms in line with respective industry norms. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables as of the reporting date is as follows:

Particulars	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired		Total
		Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	
Trade Receivables as of 31 March 2024	-	-	-	-

The requirement for impairment is analysed at each reporting date.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including loans, debt, and overdraft from both domestic and international Banks at an optimised cost.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	0.64	-	0.64
Trade Payables	0.17	-	0.17
Total	0.81	-	0.81

15 Capital Management

Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company and net debt. Primary objective of Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an optimum financing structure and healthy returns in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments, in light of the changes in economic conditions or business requirements. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

16 Following Ratios to be disclosed:-

The entity is yet to start its operations and thereby the ratios are not presented.

16A The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

17 Additional Information

- (a) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (b) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year
- (c) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (d) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (e) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (f) To the best of its knowledge, The Company has not had any transaction with any struck-off companies.
- (g) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with the ROC beyond the statutory period as at the year ended 31 March 2024.

SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

18 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended 31 March 2024, MCA had not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

19 Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
SWELECT SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED


V.C. Raghunath
Director
DIN : 000703922


Preetha Balan
Director
DIN : 09529237