



**CA Ramya Ganapathy**  
M.Com, F.C.A  
Chartered Accountant

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**Resi: Plot No: 17, Door No: 10 Veera Ragavar St, Annanagar Layout, Puzhuthivakkam, Chennai 600091**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of **SWELECT TAIYO ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED**

### **Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of **SWELECT TAIYO ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, and statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and a summary of significant accounting policies other explanatory information.

In my opinion and to the best of the information and according to the explanations given to me, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with 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 March 31, 2024, and its profit/loss, and its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

I conducted my audit of Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). My responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS financial statements section of my report. I'm 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 my audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. I believe that the audit evidence obtained by me is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

#### **Information Other than the Ind AS financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon**

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.
- My opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with my audit of the Ind AS financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements, or my knowledge obtained during the course of my audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I 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 Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, cash flows and changes in equity 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 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, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

## **Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Ind AS financial statements**

My objective is 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 my 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, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(I) of the Act, I am also responsible for expressing my opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Ind AS financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Ind AS financial statements may be influenced. I consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of my audit work and in

evaluating the results of my work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Ind AS financial statements.

I 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 the internal controls that I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement, that I 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 my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on my audit, I report that:

- a) I have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of my audit.
- b) In my opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from my examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, 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 my opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- 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) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, the Company being a Private Company, Section 197 of the Act related to the Managerial remuneration is not applicable.

- g) 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 my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company did not have any pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements.
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- h) Based on my examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial 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. Further, during the course of my audit I 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 financial year ended March 31, 2024.

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, I give in "Annexure" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order



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**CA Ramya Ganapathy**  
Membership Number: 232849  
Place of Signature: Chennai  
Date: May 23, 2024  
**UDIN: 24232849BKETYO4286**



**CA Ramya Ganapathy**  
M.Com, F.C.A  
Chartered Accountant

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**Annexure : referred to in my report of even date**

Re: SWELECT TAIYO ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED ('the Company')

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details.
- (b) Property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management at regular intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have immovable property and reporting under this clause; it is not applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year and hence not commented upon.
- (e) There are no proceedings being initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the "Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and Rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence this clause is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to me, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause (iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) In my opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities granted in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.
- (vi) To the best of my knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under clause 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to me, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, service tax, sales tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (viii) Based on my audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, I am of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to bank.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management,
  - (a) the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
  - (b) The company has not been declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
  - (c) The company has not diverted any loans to other purpose than to which it was sought.
  - (d) No funds were raised on short term basis have been utilized to long term purposes.
  - (e) The Company has taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
  - (f) The Company has raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given by the management,
  - (a) there was no money raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year;
  - (b) the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially, or optionally convertible) during the year.
- (xi) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management,

- a. I report that no fraud by the company or no fraud / material fraud on the company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b. There is no report under sub-Section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014 with the Central Government.
- c. the auditor has not raised any whistle-blower complaints, if any, received during the year by the Company.
- (xii) In my opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of this clause of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 wherever applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of sec 177 are duly complied by the the company
- (xiv) (a) According to the information and explanations given to me and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.  
(b) the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were duly considered by the statutory auditor.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to me, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the Financial Year and in the immediately preceding FY.
- (xviii) There is no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, whether the auditor is 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.
- (xx) According to the information and explanations given by the management.
- (xxi) There has been no qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements



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**CA Ramya Ganapathy**

Membership Number: 232849

Place of Signature: Chennai

Date: May 23, 2024

**UDIN: 24232849BKETYO4286**

**SWELECT TAIYO ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED**

CIN:LU401071N2022PTC156303


**Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024**

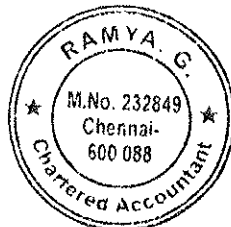
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

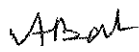
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>A) Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	3,979.45	0.42
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3A(a)	-	3,868.53
(c) Right of use Assets		39.00	-
(c) Income Tax Asset (Net)		2.50	-
<b>Total Non-current assets</b>		<b>4,020.95</b>	<b>3,868.95</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
(a) Inventories		-	-
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	4	63.04	0.39
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	9.85	325.43
(iii) Other financial assets	6	208.00	35.00
(c) Other Current assets	7	2.76	0.18
<b>Total Current assets</b>		<b>283.65</b>	<b>360.99</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>4,304.60</b>	<b>4,229.94</b>
<b>(B) Equity and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	8	1,199.00	1,199.00
(b) Other Equity	9	68.31	(12.92)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>1,267.31</b>	<b>1,186.08</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10	2,306.26	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	3A(b)	37.35	-
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		35.62	-
<b>Total Non-Current liabilities</b>		<b>2,379.23</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10	286.62	79.93
(ii) Lease liabilities	3A(b)	3.33	-
(iii) Trade payables	11	-	-
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		367.65	2,943.23
(b) Other current liabilities	12	0.46	20.70
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>658.06</b>	<b>3,043.86</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>3,037.29</b>	<b>3,043.86</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>4,304.60</b>	<b>4,229.94</b>


See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements.

As per my report of even date


  
**Ramya Ganapathy**  
Chartered Accountant  
ICAI Membership no.: 232849  
UDIN:

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

  
**A. Balan**  
Director  
DIN : 00017091

  
**V.C. Raghunath**  
Director  
DIN : 00703922

  
**N. Lakshmi**  
Chief Financial Officer

  
**C. Sangeetha**  
Company Secretary

Place : Chennai  
Date: 23 May 2024

**SWELECT TAIYO ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED**

CIN:LU40107TN2022PTC156303

**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024**

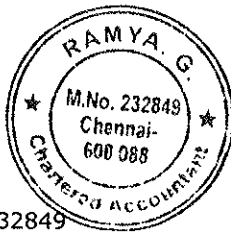
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

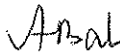
Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	12	641.66	1.53
Other Income	13	7.75	-
<b>Total income</b>		<b>649.41</b>	<b>1.53</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expense	14	1.43	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	15	147.63	-
Finance costs	16	215.64	-
Other expenses	17	167.86	14.45
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>532.56</b>	<b>14.45</b>
<b>Profit before Exceptional Item and Tax</b>		<b>116.85</b>	<b>(12.92)</b>
Exceptional item		-	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax</b>		<b>116.85</b>	<b>(12.92)</b>
<b>Tax Expense</b>			
Current tax		-	-
MAT credit (entitlement)		35.62	-
<b>Income tax expense</b>		<b>35.62</b>	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the year</b>		<b>81.23</b>	<b>(12.92)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (OCI)</b>			
<b>Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</b>			
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income Tax Effect		-	-
<b>Other comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Earnings per share (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)</b>			
1. Basic (in INR)	18	0.68	(0.11)
2. Diluted (in INR)	18	0.68	(0.11)

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements.

As per my report of even date

  
**Ramya Ganapathy**  
Chartered Accountant  
ICAI Membership no.: 232849

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

  
**A. Balan**  
Director  
DIN : 00017091

  
**V.C. Raghunath**  
Director  
DIN : 00703922

  
**N. Lakshmi**  
Chief Financial Officer

  
**C. Sangeetha**  
Company Secretary

Place : Chennai  
Date : 23 May 2024



**SWELECT TAIYO ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED**

CIN:LU40107TN2022PTC156303

**Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2024**

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

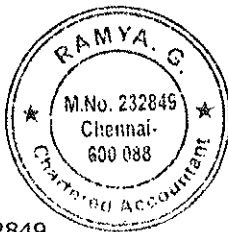
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities:</b>		
<b>Profit/(Loss) after taxation</b>	81.23	(12.92)
Adjustments to reconcile profit after tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation/amortisation	147.63	-
Interest expense	215.64	-
Interest income	(7.75)	-
<b>Operating profit before working capital / other changes</b>	<b>436.75</b>	<b>(12.92)</b>
<b>Movement in working capital / Others :</b>		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(62.65)	(0.39)
(Increase) /Decrease in current and non-current assets	(2.58)	(35.18)
Increase in trade payables, other current and long term liabilities	(2,595.82)	2,963.93
Increase / (Decrease) in current and non-current financial assets	(173.00)	-
<b>Cash flow generated from operations</b>	<b>(2,397.31)</b>	<b>2,915.45</b>
Taxes paid, net	33.12	-
<b>Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(2,364.19)</b>	<b>2,915.45</b>
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities:</b>		
Net Capital expenditure	(258.13)	(3,868.95)
Interest received	7.75	-
<b>Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(250.38)</b>	<b>(3,868.95)</b>
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities:</b>		
Proceeds / (Repayment) of borrowings	2,512.95	79.93
Infusion of equity share	-	1,199.00
Payment of Lease liabilities	1.68	-
Interest paid	(215.64)	-
<b>Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)</b>	<b>2,298.99</b>	<b>1,278.93</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)</b>	<b>(315.58)</b>	<b>325.43</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>325.43</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Closing cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>9.85</b>	<b>325.43</b>
<b>Cash and Cash equivalents (Refer Note 10(a))</b>	<b>9.85</b>	<b>325.43</b>

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements.

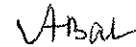
As per my report of even date



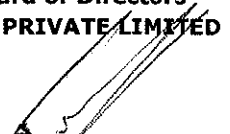
**Ramya Ganapathy**  
Chartered Accountant  
ICAI Membership no.: 232849



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



**A. Balan**  
Director  
DIN : 00017091



**V.C. Raghunath**  
Director  
DIN : 00703922



**N. Lakshmi**  
Chief Financial Officer



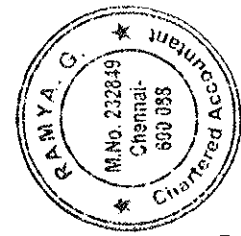
**C. Sangeetha**  
Company Secretary

Place : Chennai  
Date: 23 May 2024

**SWELECT TAIYO ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**CIN:LU40107TN2022PTC156303**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024**  
 (All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Equity Share capital	Reserves & Surplus	
		Retained earnings	
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2022</b>	-	-	-
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	1,199.00	(12.92)	
Loss for the period		(12.92)	
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>1,199.00</b>		
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year		81.23	
Profit for the period			81.23
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>1,199.00</b>		<b>68.31</b>

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements.  
 As per my report of even date



*R. Ganapathy*  
**Ramya Ganapathy**  
 Chartered Accountant  
 ICAI Membership no.: 232849

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

*A. Balan*

**A. Balan**  
 Director  
 DIN : 00017091

*N. Lakshmi*

**N. Lakshmi**  
 Chief Financial Officer

*C. Sangeetha*

**C. Sangeetha**  
 Company Secretary

Place : Chennai  
 Date: 23 May 2024

**SWELECT TAIYO ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024****1 Corporate information:**

Swelect Taiyo Energy Solutions Private Limited ('STEPL or the Company') was incorporated in India as a Private Limited Company under the Companies Act, 2013 on 31 October 2022. The Company is primarily engaged in 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 20 - 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 renewable energy sources is recognised in accordance with the price agreed under the provisions of the power purchase agreement entered with customers. 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. Interest is accounted on accrual basis on overdue bills.

**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. 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 latest 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.

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.

In the situations where the Company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India or tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where it operates, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of timing differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the Company's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of timing differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the year in which the timing differences originate.

**d. Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit 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.

**e. 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 other 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.

**f. 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:

Building	30 years
Plant and Machinery (other than Solar Plant)	15 years
Solar Plant	20-25 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Furniture and Fittings	10 years

**g. 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 20-25 years. These lives are higher than those indicated in Schedule II.

Other Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over a period of five years.

**h. 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.

**i. 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.

**j. Leases**

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to April 1, 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Leases where, the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased term, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in fixed assets. Lease income on an operating lease is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**k. 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 recognized 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.

**l. 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.

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

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.

**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.

### **m. 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.

### **n. 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.

### **o. Cash flow statement**

Cash flows are presented using indirect method, whereby profit 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.

### **p. Exceptional items**

Certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Company, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the financial statements.

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

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

**3 Property, Plant and Equipment**

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Office & Electrical Equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	0.42	-	0.42
Deletions	-	-	-	-
<b>31 March, 2023</b>	-	<b>0.42</b>	-	<b>0.42</b>
Additions	4,124.83	0.24	0.14	4,125.21
Deletions	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Investment Property	-	-	-	-
<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>4,124.83</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>4,125.63</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-
<b>31 March, 2023</b>	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	146.12	0.01	0.05	146.18
<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>146.12</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>146.18</b>
<b>Net Block</b>				
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-
<b>31 March, 2023</b>	-	<b>0.42</b>	-	<b>0.42</b>
<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>3,978.71</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>3,979.45</b>



**SWELECT TAIYO ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

**(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)****3A Leases**

The group has a lease for land

**( a ) Right of Use Asset "ROU"**

The following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	Land
<b>31 March, 2023</b>	-
Additions	40.45
Deletions	
Depreciation*	1.45
<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>39.00</b>

\*The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the statement of Profit and Loss

**( b ) Lease Liabilities**

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	Building
<b>31 March, 2023</b>	-
Additions	40.45
Finance Cost accrued during the year	3.56
Deletions	
Payment of Lease liabilities	3.33
<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>40.68</b>

The following is the break-up of current and non current liabilities as on 31 March 2024

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March, 2023
Current lease liabilities	3.33	
Non Current lease liabilities	37.35	

**( c ) Amounts recognized in Profit and Loss were as follows**

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March, 2023
Depreciation Expenditure	1.45	-
Finance cost on Lease liabilities	3.56	-

**( d )** The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31st 2021 on an undiscounted basis :

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March, 2023
Not later than 1 year	3.33	
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	16.64	
Later than 5 years	66.56	

Note ; The company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regards to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due

**SWELECT TAIYO ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

**Financial Assets****4 Trade Receivables**

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>Current (unsecured)</b>		
(a) Receivables considered good	63.04	0.39
	<b>63.04</b>	<b>0.39</b>
Less: Provision for ECL	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.04</b>	<b>0.39</b>

**Note:**

The receivables as at 31 March 2024 of Rs.63.04 Lakhs ( 31 March 2023 Rs.0.39 lakhs) are undisputed dues for less than six months.

**5 Cash and cash equivalents**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with Banks:		
On current accounts	-	324.93
On unpaid dividend accounts	-	324.93
Cash on hand	9.85	0.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.85</b>	<b>325.43</b>

**Note:**

5 (a) For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with Banks:		
On current accounts	-	324.93
Cash on hand	9.85	0.49
	<b>9.85</b>	<b>325.43</b>
Less : Bank overdrafts (Refer Note 15 (b))	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.85</b>	<b>325.43</b>

**Financial Assets****6 Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated) carried at amortised cost**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>(i) Current</b>		
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	6.98	-
Security deposit	70.00	35.00
	<b>76.98</b>	<b>35.00</b>
Deposits with maturity less than 12 months	131.02	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>208.00</b>	<b>35.00</b>

**Note:**

Security deposit is a non-derivative financial assets which generates an effective interest income of 8 % for the Company.

**7 Other Current assets**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>Unsecured and considered good:</b>		
Supplier advances	0.15	-
Prepaid expenses	2.61	-
Others	-	0.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>0.18</b>

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

**8 Equity Share capital**

Authorised Share Capital	Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	
	Nos.	Amount
As at 1 April 2023	1,50,00,000	1,500.00
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	-	-
31 March 2024	1,50,00,000	1,500.00
Issued, Subscribed & Fully paid up		
As at 1 April 2023	1,19,90,000	1,199.00
Issue of Equity Share Capital	-	-
31 March 2024	1,19,90,000	1,199.00

**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. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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**

Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid	31 March 2024		31 March, 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding in the class	Number of shares	% holding in the class
Swelect Energy Systems Limited	88,69,990.00	74%	88,69,990.00	74%
V.C.Mirunalini Nominee shareholder	10.00	0%	10.00	0%
Hatsun Agro Products Limited	20,60,000.00	17%	20,60,000.00	17%
Gabriel India Private Limited	5,00,000.00	4%	5,00,000.00	4%
Prashanth Fertility Research Centre Private Limited	1,80,000.00	2%	1,80,000.00	2%
Prime International India Private Limited	2,40,000.00	2%	2,40,000.00	2%
Scintan India Private Limited	1,40,000.00	1%	1,40,000.00	1%

**9 Other Equity**

Particulars	Retained Earnings
Balance as at 1 April 2022	-
Loss for the year	(12.92)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	(12.92)
Profit for the year	81.23
Closing Balance as on 31 March 2024	68.31

**SWELECT TAIYO ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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

**10 Borrowings**

Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
<b>(a) Non-Current</b>		
<b>Secured</b>		
Term loan from Banks	2,299.52	-
<b>Unsecured</b>		
Loan from Related party	6.74	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,306.26</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>
<b>(b) Current</b>		
<b>Secured</b>		
Current maturities of long term borrowings	283.25	-
<b>Unsecured</b>		
Loan from Related parties	3.37	79.93
<b>Total Current Borrowings</b>	<b>286.62</b>	<b>79.93</b>

**11 Trade payables**

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March, 2023
<b>Trade payables</b>		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
- to others	2.36	1.26
- to related parties (Refer Note 33)	365.29	2,941.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>367.65</b>	<b>2,943.23</b>

**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.

As at 31 March 2024	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	367.65	-	-	-	367.65
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>&lt;1 year</b>	<b>1-2 years</b>	<b>2-3 years</b>	<b>&gt; 3years</b>	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	2,943.23	-	-	-	2,943.23

**12 Other Current liabilities**

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March, 2023
Statutory Payable	0.46	20.70

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

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

**12 Revenue from operations**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
<b>Revenue from operations</b>		
Sale of products		
Traded goods	-	1.53
Sale of power	641.38	-
<b>Other operating revenue</b>		
Scrap Sales	0.28	-
<b>Revenue from operations</b>	<b>641.66</b>	<b>1.53</b>

**13 Other income**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	7.75	-
	<b>7.75</b>	<b>-</b>

**14 Employee benefits expense**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	-	-
Contribution to provident and other funds	-	-
Staff welfare expenses	1.43	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>-</b>

**15 Depreciation and amortisation expense**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	146.18	-
	<b>146.18</b>	<b>-</b>

**16 Finance costs**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest on borrowings	213.43	-
Bank and other charges	2.21	-
	<b>215.64</b>	<b>-</b>

**17 Other expenses**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Wheeling charges	103.81	-
Rent <i>work</i>	1.71	0.56
Rates and taxes	1.27	12.75
Insurance	1.01	-
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant & Machinery	4.51	-
- Buildings	-	-
- Others	0.62	-
Security charges	7.17	-
Travelling and conveyance	3.70	-
Communication costs	0.07	-
Printing and stationery	0.13	-
Legal and professional fees	15.34	-
Payment to auditor (Refer Note (ii) below)	0.20	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1.32	1.14
Commission expenses	27.00	-
	<b>167.86</b>	<b>14.45</b>
<b>Payment to auditor</b>		
Audit fee	0.20	-
	<b>0.20</b>	<b>-</b>

**18 Earnings price per share (EPS)**

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2024</b>	<b>For the year ended 31 March 2023</b>
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders of the Group (A)	81.23	(12.92)
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS (B)	1,19,90,000	1,19,90,000
Basic Earnings per share (A/B)	0.68	(0.11)
Diluted Earnings per share (A/B)	0.68	(0.11)

\* The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in equity share transactions during the year. There have been no other transactions involving Equity shares or potential Equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

**SWELECT TAIYO ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

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

**22 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires Management to make judgements, estimates and

**Judgements**

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, Management has made the following judgements, which have

**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.

**Allowance for uncollectible trade receivables**

Trade receivables do not carry interest and are stated at their nominal values as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experiences. Individual trade receivables are written off, when Management deems them not collectible.

**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.

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

**23 A. 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	31 March, 2023
Variable rate borrowings	2,592.88	79.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,592.88</b>	<b>79.93</b>

**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 Group's loss before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on Profit before tax
<b>As at 31 March 2024</b>	75 basis points	194.47
	75 basis points	(194.47)
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	75 basis points	5.99
	75 basis points	(5.99)

**(b) Foreign Currency Risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company transacts business in local currency and in foreign currency, primarily US Dollars. The Company does not has foreign currency trade payables and receivables and is therefore, not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

**(c) 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 and other 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		Past Due and Impaired	Total
		Less than 1 year	More than 1 year		
Trade Receivables as at 31 March 2024	63.04	-	-	-	63.04
Trade Receivables as at 31 March, 2023	0.39	-	-	-	0.39

The requirement for Impairment is analysed at each reporting date.



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

**(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 summarises 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	286.62	2,306.26	2,592.88
Lease liability	3.33	37.35	40.68
Trade Payables	367.65	-	367.65
Lease liability	3.33	-	3.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>660.93</b>	<b>2,343.61</b>	<b>3,004.54</b>
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		
	year	1- 5 years	Total
Borrowings	79.93	-	79.93
Trade Payables	2,943.23	-	2,943.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,023.16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,023.16</b>

**24 B. 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.

**25 Following Ratios to be disclosed:-**

The Entity is started its operations only from FY 23-24 and thereby the comparable ratios are not presented.

S.No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended 31 March 2024
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.43
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Equity	2.05
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	1.54
4	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after Tax	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.13
5	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Value of Sales & Services	Average Trade Receivables	20.23
6	Net capital turnover ratio	Value of Sales & Services	Working Capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	(1.71)
7	Net profit ratio	Profit After Tax (after exceptional items)	Value of Sales & Services	0.13
8	Return on Capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed (Tangible networth + debt + DTL)	0.08
9	Return on investment	Other equity	Equity Share Capital	0.06

Inventory Turnover and Trade Payable turnover ratios are not applicable as there are no trading goods

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

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

**19 Related party transactions****Names of related parties**

Holding Company

Swelect Energy Systems Limited

Key Management Personnel

Mr. A. Balan - Director

Mr. V.C. Raghunath- Director

Ms. Jayasree Nachiappan

Particulars	Swelect Energy Systems Limited	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Purchase of goods	210.60	3,377.92
Rental expenditure	4.50	1.42
Interest on unsecured loan	1.16	1.99
Management fees - expense	6.60	2.31
Commission expenses	27.00	-
Advance borrowed	126.41	80.93
Advance repaid	196.22	1.00
Non Current Investment		887.00
<b>Balance outstanding as at the year end:</b>		
Trade payables	365.29	3,828.24
Unsecured Loan	10.11	79.93

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

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

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

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

**Financial instruments by category**

	31 March 2024		31 March, 2023	
	FVTPL	Total	FVTPL	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Trade receivables	-	63.04	-	0.39
Cash and cash equivalents	-	9.85	-	325.43
Security deposits	-	70.00	-	35.00
Other financial assets	-	138.00	-	-
<b>Total financial assets</b>	-	<b>280.89</b>	-	<b>360.81</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Borrowings - Term loans	-	2,306.26	-	-
Borrowings - Others	-	286.62	-	79.93
Lease Liability	-	40.68	-	-
Trade Payables	-	367.65	-	2,943.23
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	-	<b>3,001.21</b>	-	<b>3,023.16</b>

**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

**(b) 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.

**21** 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.

**SWELECT TAIYO ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

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

**26 Additional Information**

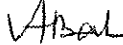
- (a) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (b) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year
- (c) The Company has not advanced 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.


**27 Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting

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

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

  
**A. Balan**  
Director  
DIN : 00017091

  
**V. C. Raghunath**  
Director  
DIN : 00703922

  
**N. Lakshmi**  
Chief Financial Officer

  
**C. Sangeetha**  
Company Secretary

