

D.S.K. & ASSOCIATES

19, Andheri Universal Industrial Premises, 57 J P Road, Andheri West, Mumbai – 400058

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Clean Max Vayu Private Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Clean Max Vayu Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and 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 (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 financial performance, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the 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, Director's Report and Management Discussion and Analysis 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 express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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 Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal 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, is not applicable to the Company.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except that the requirement of audit trail was not complied with as stated in (h)(vi) below.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid 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 March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, under section 143(3)(i) of the Act is not applicable in view of the exemption available to the Company in terms of the notification no. G.S.R. 583(E) dated June 13, 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, read with general circular No. 08/2017 dated July 25, 2017.
- g) 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 our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration not applicable.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 which would impact its financial position
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv.
 - a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b. The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c. Based on audit procedures which we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.
 - v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

- vi. The Company upgraded their accounting software on June 24, 2023.

Based on our examination which included test checks, 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 for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except for the period from April 1, 2023 to June 23, 2023 where the earlier version of the accounting software was used which did not have the audit trail feature.

Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of the accounting software for the period for which the audit trail feature was operating.

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 year ended March 31, 2024

For D.S.K. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 117710W



Santosh T. Shinde
Partner
Membership No. 133613
UDIN: 24133613BKCSRW8720
Place: Mumbai
Date: 21st May, 2024

Clean Max Vayu Private Limited
CIN:U40106MH2021PTC364216
Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2024
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
A. ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2(a)	385.07	6.77
(b) Capital work-in-progress	2(b)	15.04	302.38
(c) Income tax assets (net)		7.24	3.03
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	3	4.06	-
		411.41	312.18
II. Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	4	77.85	129.80
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	0.26	8.19
(iii) Other financial assets	6	0.71	36.13
(b) Other current assets	7	31.12	12.00
		109.94	186.12
Total Assets		521.35	498.30
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	8	0.01	0.01
(b) Other equity	9	(9.09)	3.03
Total		(9.08)	3.04
II Non-current liabilities			
(a) Other non-current liabilities	10	307.45	301.51
		307.45	301.51
III. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Short Term Borrowings	11	88.74	33.91
(ii) Trade payables	12		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1.55	3.01
(iii) Other current financial liabilities	13	119.26	132.69
(b) Other current liabilities	14	13.43	24.14
Total		222.98	193.75
Total Equity and Liabilities		521.35	498.30

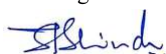
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financials statements (Refer notes 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For D.S.K. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.:117710W



Santosh Shinde

Partner

Membership No. 133613

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21st May, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Clean Max Vayu Private Limited

CIN: U40106MH2021PTC364216



Nikunj Ghodawat

Director

DIN: 07721006

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21st May, 2024



Promod M. Deore

Director

DIN: 08599306

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21st May, 2024

Clean Max Vayu Private Limited**CIN:U40106MH2021PTC364216****Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024***(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)*

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
A. Income			
(a) Revenue from operations	15	19.61	-
(b) Other income	16	-	3.79
Total Income		19.61	3.79
B. Expenses			
(a) Operations and maintenance expenses		17.63	-
(b) Other expenses	17	3.34	0.11
		20.97	0.11
C. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation (EBITDA) (A - B)		(1.36)	3.68
D. Finance cost	18	0.03	-
E. Depreciation and amortisation expense	2	14.79	-
F. Profit/(Loss) before tax (C - D - E)		(16.18)	3.68
G. Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	0.57
Deferred tax		(4.06)	-
Total tax expense / (credit)		(4.06)	0.57
H. Profit/(Loss) after tax (F - G)		(12.12)	3.11
I. Total comprehensive profit/ (loss) for the year		(12.12)	3.11
Earnings per equity share - basic and diluted (Face value of Rs. 10/-)	19	(12,120)	3,110

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financials statements (Refer notes 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For D.S.K. & Associates**Chartered Accountants**

Firm Registration No.:117710W

**Santosh Shinde**

Partner

Membership No. 133613

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21st May, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Clean Max Vayu Private Limited**CIN: U40106MH2021PTC364216****Nikunj Ghodawat**

Director

DIN: 07721006

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21st May, 2024

**Promod M. Deore**

Director

DIN: 08599306

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21st May, 2024

Clean Max Vayu Private Limited
CIN:U40106MH2021PTC364216
Statement of Cash flow for the year ended 31st March, 2024
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(16.18)	3.68
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	14.79	-
Provision for doubtful assets	2.48	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	(3.79)
Finance cost	0.03	-
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	1.12	(0.11)
Changes in working capital		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Trade receivables	49.47	(129.80)
Other assets	16.30	(48.13)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	(1.46)	3.00
Other liabilities	(4.77)	325.65
Cash generated from operations	60.66	150.61
Income taxes paid/ refund	(4.21)	(3.60)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	56.45	147.01
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment	(119.18)	(224.97)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	53.54
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(119.18)	(171.43)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)	54.83	32.48
Interest paid	(0.03)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	54.80	32.48
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(7.93)	8.06
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	8.19	0.13
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period (Refer Note: 5)	0.26	8.19

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financials statements (Refer notes 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date.

For D.S.K. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:117710W



Santosh Shinde
Partner
Membership No. 133613
Place: Mumbai
Date: 21st May, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board
Clean Max Vayu Private Limited
CIN: U40106MH2021PTC364216



Nikunj Ghodawat
Director
DIN: 07721006
Place: Mumbai
Date: 21st May, 2024



Promod M. Deore
Director
DIN: 08599306
Place: Mumbai
Date: 21st May, 2024

Clean Max Vayu Private Limited
CIN:U40106MH2021PTC364216
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2024
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

A. Share capital

Particulars	Equity share capital
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	0.01
Issue of Shares during the year ended 31st March, 2023	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	0.01
Issue of Shares during the year ended 31st March, 2024	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	0.01

B. Other Equity

	Reserves and surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	(0.08)	(0.08)
Profit for the year ended 31st March, 2023	3.11	3.11
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	3.03	3.03
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024	(12.12)	(12.12)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	(9.09)	(9.09)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financials statements (Refer notes 1 to 34)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For D.S.K. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.:117710W



Santosh Shinde

Partner

Membership No. 133613

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21st May, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board

Clean Max Vayu Private Limited

CIN: U40106MH2021PTC364216



Nikunj Ghodawat

Director

DIN: 07721006

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21st May, 2024



Promod M. Deore

Director

DIN: 08599306

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21st May, 2024

Note 1.1

GENERAL INFORMATION

Clean Max Vayu Private Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company") incorporated on 20th July, 2021 will be earning its revenue from generation and sale of power.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered office is 13 A, Floor -13, Plot-400, The Peregrine Apartment, Kismat Cinema, Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400025, Maharashtra, India.

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors an authorised for issue on 21st May, 2024.

Note 1.2

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

(b) Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value 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.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

(c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is net off trade discounts, rebates and other similar allowances. Revenue excludes indirect taxes which are collected on behalf of Government.

Revenue from sale of power:

Revenue from sale of power is recognised when the units of electricity is delivered at the price agreed with the customer in the power purchase agreement which coincides with the transfer of control and the Company has a present right to receive the payment.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(d) Foreign currency

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees which represents the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the period in which the transaction is settled.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at that date and resultant gains / losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are not restated at period-end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

(e) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the reporting period. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates (applicable tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the reporting period

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the taxes are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(f) Provisions, contingent liability and contingent asset

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

A contingent liability is disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts, unless possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote. A contingent asset is disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(g) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the statement the profit and loss.

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Amortised cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost using effective interest rates if both of the following conditions are met:

- financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

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

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

Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets that either do not meet the criteria for amortised cost classification or are equity instruments held for trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at FVTPL upon initial recognition. All derivative financial instruments also fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements may apply. Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Impairment of financial asset

The Company assesses expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost based on Company's past history of recovery, creditworthiness of the counter party and existing market conditions. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach for recognition of impairment allowance as provided in Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised on initial recognition of the receivables.

Derecognition of financial asset

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent reporting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments (three months or less from the date of acquisition) that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction including any cost attributable in bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, net of subsidy (if any) less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent expenditure are capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the entity. All repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Effective interest costs on the borrowings which is utilised for qualifying assets pertaining to the period upto the date of capitalisation is added to the cost of the assets.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment has been provided as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect Solar Power Plant where the life is considered as 25 years taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition / disposal of an asset is included in statement of profit or loss.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

(j) Impairment of assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Non financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period. Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not ready to use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment.

(k) Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(l) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities exist when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount cannot be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities are appropriately disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

(m) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share has been computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the reporting period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period as adjusted to the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where results are anti-dilutive.

(n) Events after the reporting period

Adjusting events are events that provide further evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements are adjusted for such events before authorisation for issue. Non-adjusting events are events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the reporting date are not accounted, but disclosed.

(o) Operating cycle

The Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

(p) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported balances of assets and liabilities including disclosures relating to contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period presented.

Contingent liability is recorded when it is probable that a liability may be incurred, and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

(q) Critical accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, that effect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affect only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future period.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

(a) Useful lives of property plant and equipment and intangible assets

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

(b) Impairment of non-financial assets:

The Company estimates the value in use of the cash generating unit (CGU) based on future cash flows after considering current economic conditions and trends, estimated future operating results and growth rate and anticipated future economic and regulatory conditions. The estimated cash flows are developed using internal forecasts. The cash flows are discounted using a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value.

(c) Taxation

The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy has been detailed in Note (e) above.

Clean Max Vayu Private Limited

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Note 2a

Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block
	As at 1st April, 2023	Addition	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 1st April, 2023	Depreciation for the year	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2024
Plant & Machinaries									
Common Infra - Pipaliya	-	389.19	-	389.19	-	14.79	-	14.79	374.40
	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freehold Land	6.77	3.90	-	10.67	-	-	-	-	10.67
	1.24	55.28	(49.75)	6.77	-	-	-	-	6.77
Total	6.77	393.09	-	399.86	-	14.79	-	14.79	385.07
	1.24	55.28	(49.75)	6.77	-	-	-	-	6.77

Footnote

(i) The Company is not holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988).

(ii) Figures in italics pertains to previous period.

Note 2b

Capital work in progress

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Capital work in progress	15.04	302.38
	15.04	302.38

	As at 31st March, 2024				
Amount in CWIP for a period of	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in Progress	15.04	-	-	-	15.04
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-

	As at 31st March, 2023				
Amount in CWIP for a period of	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in Progress	302.38	-	-	-	302.38
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-	-

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024
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Note 3

Deferred tax asset

Deferred tax liabilities:

Property Plant and Equipment and Right to use

Deferred tax assets:

Allowance for doubtful debts

Unutilised tax business losses

Note 4

Trade receivables

Unsecured

Considered good

Considered doubtful

Less: Allowance for doubtful debts

Note 5

Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with bank

Current accounts (Refer note no. 5(a))

5(a) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period.

Note 6

Other current financial assets

Unbilled Revenue *

* Classified as financial asset as right to consideration is conditional upon passage of time.

Note 7

Other current assets

(unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise)

Prepaid expenses

Advance to supplier

Indirect taxes recoverable

As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
---------------------------	---------------------------

-10.72	-
-10.72	-

0.62	-
14.16	-
14.78	-
4.06	-

As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
---------------------------	---------------------------

77.85	129.80
2.48	-
80.33	129.80

(2.48)	-
77.85	129.80

As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
---------------------------	---------------------------

0.26	8.19
0.26	8.19

As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
---------------------------	---------------------------

0.71	36.13
0.71	36.13

As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
---------------------------	---------------------------

0.01	-
9.73	-
21.38	12.00
31.12	12.00

Note 8
Equity Share capital

Authorised:
10,000 equity shares (PY 10,000) of Rs. 10/- each

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares:
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each
1,000 equity shares (PY 1,000) of Rs. 10/- each

Footnotes:

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
	0.10	0.10
	0.10	0.10
	0.01	0.01
	0.01	0.01

8 (a) Reconciliation of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year
Equity shares issued during the year - fresh issue
Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year

For the year ended 31st March, 2024		For the year ended 31st March, 2023	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1,000	0.01	1,000	0.01
-	-	-	-
1,000	0.01	1,000	0.01

8 (b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholders:
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited and its nominee
Shiva Wind Turbine Private Limited

As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023	
No.	% of holding	No.	% of holding
800	80.00%	800	80.00%
200	20.00%	200	20.00%

8 (c) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of the shareholders:
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited and its nominee

As at 31st March, 2024			As at 31st March, 2023		
No.	% of holding	% Change in holding	No.	% of holding	% Change in holding
800	80.00%	Nil	800	80.00%	Nil

8 (d) Details of rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the equity shareholders:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having at par value of Rs.10/- per share. Members of the Company holding equity share capital therein have a right to vote, on every resolution placed before the Company and right to receive dividend. The voting rights on a poll is in proportion to the share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company held by the shareholders. The Company declares dividends in Indian rupees. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to their shareholding.

Note 9
Other equity

Retained earnings
Opening balance
Profit/ (Loss) for the period
Closing balance

For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
3.03	(0.08)
(12.12)	3.11
(9.09)	3.03

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:
9(a) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company.

Clean Max Vayu Private Limited**CIN:U40106MH2021PTC364216****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024***(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)***Note 10 Other non-current liabilities**

Deferred revenue

As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
307.45	301.51
307.45	301.51

Note 11 - Short term Borrowings**Unsecured loans**

Loan from related party*

As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
88.74	33.91
88.74	33.91

*Loan from related party represents short-term borrowing from Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited which has no repayment schedule and no interest is payable on the same.

Note 12 - Trade payables

(Unsecured, considered good)

a) Total outstanding dues of creditors from micro and small enterprises (Refer note 29)

b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises

As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
-	-
1.55	3.01
1.55	3.01

Note 13**Other current financial liabilities**

(at amortised cost)

Payable for property, plant and equipment

As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
119.26	132.69
119.26	132.69

Note 14**Other current liabilities**

Deferred Revenue

Statutory obligations

As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
13.37	12.57
0.06	11.57
13.43	24.14

Clean Max Vayu Private Limited**CIN:U40106MH2021PTC364216****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024***(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)***Note 15 - Revenue from Operations**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Revenue from Projects	14.66	-
Sale of operation and maintenance services	4.95	-
	19.61	-

Note 16 - Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Profit on sale of land	-	3.79
	-	3.79

Note 17 - Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Rent Expense	0.05	0.05
Rates and taxes	0.12	-
Legal and professional fees	0.43	0.05
Insurance charges	0.13	-
Support fees	0.10	-
Allowances for doubtful debts	2.48	-
Payments to auditor (Refer note 17 (a))	0.03	0.01
Filing and stamp duty charges	-	-
	3.34	0.11

17 (a) Payments to auditor

- Statutory audit	0.03	0.01
	0.03	0.01

Note 18

Finance costs	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Interest expense on:		
- delayed payment of taxes	0.03	-
	0.03	-

Note 19

Earnings per share (EPS)	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Basic and diluted		
Profit/Loss after tax (Rs. In Millions)	-12.12	3.11
Number of equity shares (Nos.)	1,000	1,000
Earnings per share (Rs.)	(12,120)	3,110

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Note 20: Financial Instruments**20.1 Capital management**

The Company's objectives for managing capital comprise safeguarding the business as a going concern, creating value for stakeholders and supporting the development of the Company.

The Company has obtained unsecured borrowings from Parent Company.

As part of this review, the management considers risks associated with the Company that could result in erosion of its total equity.

The capital structure of the company consists of net debt and total equity.

The gearing ratio at the end of the year is as follows

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024 (Rs. In Millions)	As at 31st March, 2023 (Rs. In Millions)
Debt (i)	88.74	33.91
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	0.26	8.19
Net Debt (A)	88.48	25.72
Total capital (ii)	(9.08)	3.04
Capital and Net debt (B)	79.40	28.76
Net Debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio% (A/B)	111%	89%

(i) Debt is defined as Non current borrowings (including current maturities) and current borrowings.

(ii) Capital is defined as Equity share capital and other equity.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no significant breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings in the current year.

20.2 Categories of financial instruments

All the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company are recognised at amortised costs. The Company considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair value.

20.3 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risk notably credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's focus is to ensure liquidity which is sufficient to meet Company's operational requirements. The Company monitors and manages key financial risks so as to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The policies for managing each of these risks are summarised below:

20.3.1 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is from trade receivables amounting to Rs. 77.85 millions as at 31 March, 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 129.80).

Credit risk has been managed by the Company through continuous monitoring of its outstanding trade receivable balances and regular followups with customer wherein balances are outstanding for more than 60 days. No significant credit risk has been perceived on recoverability of trade receivables since trends during the year reflect ageing of trade receivables as 90 days or less.

Bank balances are held with reputed and creditworthy banking institutions.

20.3.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the expected cash flows or fair value of a financial instrument could change owing to changes in market prices. Market risks are primarily composed of foreign exchange risk and price risk. There is no significant risk to the Company on this account.

20.3.3 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in exchange rates. The Company does not have any foreign exchange transactions during the year and also there is no unhedged foreign currency exposures outstanding as at the reporting date.

20.3.4 Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in net assets value (NAV) of the financial instruments held.

There is no price risk applicable to the Company as it does not hold any investments in other companies.

Clean Max Vayu Private Limited**CIN:U40106MH2021PTC364216****Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024***(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)***20.3.5 Liquidity risk**

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

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities with agreed repayment and realisation periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay and realise.

Particulars	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at 31st March, 2024			
Borrowings	88.74	-	88.74
Trade payables	1.55	-	1.55
Other financial liability	119.26	-	119.26
	209.55	-	209.55

Particulars	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at 31st March, 2023			
Borrowings	33.91	-	33.91
Trade payables	3.01	-	3.01
Other financial liability	132.69	-	132.69
	169.61	-	169.61

20.3.6 Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to interest rate risk because company borrows funds at prevailing interest rates.

Note 21 : Income Taxes

21.1 The income tax expense for the period can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Profit before tax	-16.18	3.68
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax expense calculated at 25.17%	-4.07	0.93
Effect of items on which no deferred tax is created	0.01	(0.36)
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	-4.06	0.57

Note 21.2

The tax rate used for the year ended 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2023 is at 25.17%%. The reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

Note 21.3 Deferred taxes

The following table provides the details of movment of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

For the year ended 31st March, 2024

Item of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>			
Property, plant and equipment	-	-10.72	-10.72
Unamortised borrowing cost	-	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation and Carried forward losses	-	14.16	14.16
Allowance for doubtful debts	-	0.62	0.62
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	4.06	4.06

For the year ended 31st March, 2023

Item of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>			
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Unamortised borrowing cost	-	-	-
<u>Deferred tax assets:</u>			
Unabsorbed depreciation and Carried forward losses	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	-	-

Note 22 : Related Party disclosure

(a) Name of the Related Party and Description of relationship

Ultimate Holding Company	BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited
Parent company	Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited
Fellow subsidiaries (with whom the company has related party transactions)	CMES Jupiter Private Limited
Shareholders	Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited Shiva Wind Turbine Private Limited
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Kuldeep Jain (Director) Mr. Pramod Deore (Director)

(b) Transactions with related parties during the period:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	-	-
Short term loan taken during the year	128.83	152.47
Short term repaid during the year	74.00	120.00
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment (including CWIP)	12.60	76.57
Support Fees	0.10	-
CMES Jupiter Private Limited		
Deferred Revenue	36.13	36.13

Note: The above transactions are exclusive of GST.

(c) Outstanding Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited		
Short term borrowings	88.74	33.91
Payable for property,plant and equipments	103.44	88.82
CMES Jupiter Private Limited		
Deferred Revenue	42.63	36.13

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024
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Note 23 - Key Ratios

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	For year ended 31st March, 2024	For year ended 31st March, 2023	Change (%)
Current Assets	109.94	186.12	-
Current Liabilities	222.98	193.75	-
Ratio	0.49	0.96	-48.96%

The ratio has decreased due to increase in short term borrowing.

b) Debt Equity ratio = Total debt divided by Total equity where total debt refers to sum of current & non current borrowings

Particulars	For year ended 31st March, 2024	For year ended 31st March, 2023	Change (%)
Total Debt	88.74	33.91	-
Total Equity	(9.08)	3.04	-
Ratio	(9.77)	11.15	-187.62%

The ratio has decreased on account of increase of new borrowing taken during the year.

c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt services divided by Total interest and principal repayments

Particulars	For year ended 31st March, 2024	For year ended 31st March, 2023	Change (%)
EBIT	-16.15	3.68	-
Total interest and principal repayments	0.03	-	-
Ratio	(538.33)	-	0.00%

d) Return on Equity Ratio / Return on investment Ratio = Net profit/(loss) after tax attributable to owners of the Company divided by Total equity attributable to owners of the Company

Particulars	For year ended 31st March, 2024	For year ended 31st March, 2023	Change (%)
Net profit/(loss) after tax attributable to owners of the Company	-12.12	3.11	-
Average Equity attributable to owners of the Company	-3.02	1.49	-
Ratio	4.01	-	0.00%

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory - NA as no Inventory and purchases of goods

f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Sales divided by average trade receivables

Particulars	For year ended 31st March, 2024	For year ended 31st March, 2023	Change (%)
Sales	19.61	-	-
Average Trade Receivables	103.83	129.80	-
Ratio	0.19	-	0.00%

g) Trade payables turnover ratio = purchases divided by average trade payables

Particulars	For year ended 31st March, 2024	For year ended 31st March, 2023	Change (%)
Purchases	17.63	-	-
Average Trade Payables	128.26	3.01	-
Ratio	0.14	-	0.00%

Clean Max Vayu Private Limited

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

h) Net Working Capital Turnover Ratio = Sales divided by average Working capital whereas net working capital= current assets - current li

Particulars	For year ended 31st March, 2024	For year ended 31st March, 2023	Change (%)
Sales	19.61	-	-
Current Assets (A)	109.94	186.12	-
Current Liabilities (B)	222.98	193.75	-
Net Working Capital (A-B)	(113.04)	(7.63)	-
Average Working Capital	(60.34)	(4.47)	-
Ratio	(0.32)	-	0.00%

i) Net profit ratio = Net profit/(loss) after tax divided by Net Sales

Particulars	For year ended 31st March, 2024	For year ended 31st March, 2023	Change (%)
Net Profit after tax	-12.12	3.11	-
Net Sales	19.61	-	-
Ratio	(0.62)	-	0.00%

j) Return on Capital employed =Earnings before interest and taxes(EBIT) divided by Capital Employed

Particulars	For year ended 31st March, 2024	For year ended 31st March, 2023	Change (%)
Net profit after tax(A)	(12.12)	3.11	-
Finance Costs (B)	0.03	-	-
Total Tax Expense (C)	(4.06)	-	-
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	(16.15)	3.11	-
			-
Total equity (E)	(9.08)	3.04	-
Total debt (H)	88.74	33.91	-
Capital Employed (I)=(E)-(F)-(G)+(H)	79.66	36.95	-
Ratio (D)/(I)	(0.20)	0.08	-350.00%

The above Non-GAAP measures presented may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. Further, it should be noted that these are not a measure of operating performance or liquidity defined by generally accepted accounting principles and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies.

Note 24 - Trade Receivables

Trade Receivables Aging Schedule (outstanding for following period from due date of payment)							
Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at 31st March 2023							
(i) Undisputed, considered good	-	1.93	45.40	32.99	-	-	80.32
(ii) Undisputed, considered doubtful	-	-	-2.48	-	-	-	-2.48
Total	-	1.93	42.92	32.99	-	-	77.84

Trade Receivables Aging Schedule (outstanding for following period from due date of payment)							
Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at 31st March 2023							
(i) Undisputed, considered good	-	129.80	-	-	-	-	129.80
(ii) Undisputed, considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	129.80	-	-	-	-	129.80

Note 25 - Trade Payable

As at 31st March, 2024

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule						
Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	1.18	0.40	-	-	1.58
Total	-	1.18	0.40	-	-	1.58

As at 31st March, 2023

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule						
Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2-3 Years	> 3 Years	Total
(i) Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	3.01	-	-	-	3.01
Total	-	3.01	-	-	-	3.01

Note 26

Operating Segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief operating decision maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments has been identified as the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Company operates only in one business segment i.e. "Sale of Solar Power" which is reviewed by CODM and all the activities incidental thereto are within India, hence Company does not have any reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

Information about major customers:-

There are no customers from whom the Company has earned more than 10% of its total revenue.

Note 27 Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR")

The Company is not required to spend amounts on account of CSR as per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 28

There are no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Note 29 - Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
(i) (a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(b) Interest on above	-	-
(ii) The amount of interest paid along with the principal payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the year	-	-
(iii) Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments	-	-
(iv) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years	-	-
(v) Amount of Interest payable on last years interest outstanding	-	-
(vi) Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		
- Principal	-	-
- Interest	-	-

Note 30

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	For the year ended 31st March, 2023
Borrowings at the beginning of the period (current and non-current borrowings)	33.91	1.43
Proceeds from short term borrowing (net)	54.83	32.48
Changes due to effective interest rate	-	-
Borrowings at the end of the period (current and non-current borrowings)	88.74	33.91

Clean Max Vayu Private Limited

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Note 31 : Other Regulatory Disclosures relating to borrowings and loans

- a) The Company has not given Loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties, that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- b) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- c) No funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 32 Going concern

As at 31 March 2024, the company current liabilities have exceeded the current assets by Rs.113.04 millions on account of Short-term borrowings from parent company and payable for capital purchase to parent company amounting to Rs.208.00 millions. Further deficit in meeting its current obligations will be met through capital infusion by Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited (Parent Company). Management is confident of its ability to generate future cash inflows from operations so that it would be able to meet its obligations on due dates. On these considerations, these financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

Note 33

Disclosures required under schedule III

- i. The Company has no relationship and transactions with struck off companies.
- ii. The Company has not any entered in scheme of arrangement under section 230 to 237 of Companies Act 2013.
- iii. The Company does not have any 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.
- iv. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the companies (Restriction on number of layer) Rules, 2017.

Note 34

- (a) Previous years figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.
- (b) Wherever the figures are less than the denomination disclosed, the figures do not appear.

For and on behalf of the Board

Clean Max Vayu Private Limited

CIN: U40106MH2021PTC364216



Nikunj Ghodawat

Director

DIN: 07721006

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21st May, 2024



Promod M. Deore

Director

DIN: 08599306

Place: Mumbai

Date: 21st May, 2024