INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S AUDITREPORT ON SPECIAL PURPOSE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TO THE PARTNERS OF
Clean Max Charge LLP

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Audited Financial Statements of **Clean Max Charge LLP** (the "LLP"), which comprise the Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025 and the related Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Special Purpose Statement of Changes of Equity for the period ended March 31, 2025 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as the "Special Purpose Audited Financial Statements"). The Special Purpose Audited Financial Statements have been prepared by the Management of the LLP on the basis stated in Note 1 to the Special Purpose Audited Financial Statements.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid special purpose financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the LLP as at March 31, 2025, and its Profit, total comprehensive income and the changes in equity for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Audited 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 LLP 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 special purpose financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Audited Financial Statements

The LLP's Partners are responsible with respect to preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Audited Financial Statements in accordance with the basis stated in Note 1 to the Special Purpose Audited Financial Statements for the purpose set out in last paragraph below. The Management's responsibility includes preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent and designing, implementing and maintaining adequate internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Audited Financial Statements.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose Audited 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 Special Purpose Audited 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 Special Purpose Audited 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 but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the LLP's internal control.
- 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 LLP'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 Special Purpose Audited 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 LLP to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Special Purpose Audited Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Special Purpose Audited Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Special Purpose Audited Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Special Purpose Audited 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 Special Purpose Audited 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.

Restriction on use

This Special Purpose Audited Financial Statements has been prepared for purposes of providing information to the Parent to enable it to prepare its consolidated financial statements. As a result, the financial information is not a complete set of financial statements of the LLP**.**

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

Santosh T. Shinde
Partner
Membership No. 133613
UDIN: 25133613BMHZZU3174
Place: MUMBAI
Date: 22nd May, 2025

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CLEAN MAX CHARGE LLP
LLPIN: AAR-4329
Special Purpose Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2025
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
A. ASSETS			
I. Non Current assets			
(a) Property Plant and Equipment	2	210.36	216.67
(b) Capital work-in-progress		227.27	-
(c) Income tax assets (net)		0.30	0.01
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	3	-	4.93
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Other non-current financial assets	4	4.50	-
(f) Other non- current assets	5	38.84	40.77
		481.27	**262.38**
II. Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	0.41	3.70
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	1.22	0.41
(iii) Other balances with banks	8	15.04	-
(iv) Other financial assets	9	4.03	6.31
(b) Other current assets	10	2.29	2.60
		22.99	**13.02**
Total assets		**504.26**	**275.40**
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	208.57	71.49
(b) Other equity	12	40.04	53.50
		248.61	**124.99**
I. Non Current liabilites			
(a) Long term borrowings	13	164.54	-
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	3	16.78	-
Total		**181.32**	**-**
II. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Short-term Borrowings	14	3.73	144.57
(ii) Trade payables	15		
a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		5.55	2.01
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	64.78	3.48
(b) Other current liabilities	17	0.27	0.35
		74.33	**150.41**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**504.26**	**275.40**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these special purpose financial 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: 22nd May,2025

For and on behalf of Partners of
CLEAN MAX CHARGE LLP
LLPIN: AAR-4329

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd

(Authorised representative)
Pramod Deore
Body Corporate Designated Partner Nominee
DPIN: 08599306
Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd May,2025

Kuldeep Jain
Designated Partner

DPIN: 02683041
Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd May,2025

CLEAN MAX CHARGE LLP
LLPIN: AAR-4329
Special Purpose Profit and loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Particulars	**Notes**	**For the the year ended 31st March, 2025**	**For the year ended 31st March, 2024**
A. Income			
(a) Revenue from operations	18	35.15	12.32
(b) Other Income	19	0.46	-
Total Income		**35.61**	**12.32**
B. Expenses			
(a) Operation & maintenance expenses		5.62	3.10
(b) Other expenses	20	2.37	4.10
		7.99	**7.20**
C. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation (EBITDA) (A - B)		**27.62**	**5.12**
D. Finance costs	21	11.91	14.02
E. Depreciation and amortization	2	7.46	5.22
F. Profit / (Loss) before exceptional item (C - D - E)		**8.25**	**(14.12)**
G. Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		21.71	(4.93)
Total tax expense / (credit)		**21.71**	**(4.93)**
H. Loss after Tax (F - G)		**(13.46)**	**(9.19)**
I. Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(13.46)**	**(9.19)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these special purpose financial 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: 22nd May,2025

For and on behalf of Partners of
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CLEAN MAX CHARGE LLP
LLPIN: AAR-4329
Special purpose cash flows statement for the year ended 31st March, 2025
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

	Particulars	For the the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Loss before tax	**8.27**	**(14.12)**
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation	7.46	5.22
	Finance cost	11.91	14.02
	Operating (Loss) / Profit before working capital changes	**27.64**	**5.12**
	Changes in working capital		
	Adjustments for decrease / (increase) in operating assets:		
	Trade receivables	3.29	(3.70)
	Other financial current assets	-	(6.31)
	Other assets	0.02	(41.89)
	Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
	Trade payables	64.84	2.00
	Other current liabilities	(0.08)	0.27
	Cash generated from / (used in) operations	**95.71**	**(44.51)**
	Income taxes refund / (paid)	(0.31)	(0.01)
	Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities (A)	**95.40**	**(44.52)**
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment	(228.42)	(155.53)
	- Current capital	-	71.48
	Movement in restricted bank balances (net)	(15.04)	-
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(243.46)**	**(84.05)**
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from issue of equity shares	137.08	-
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	164.54	-
	(Repayment) / Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)	(140.84)	142.95
	Interest paid	(11.91)	(14.02)
	Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	**148.87**	**128.93**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.81	0.36
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	0.41	0.05
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (Note 2)	**1.22**	**0.41**

Note:
The above cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - Statement of Cash Flows

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these special purpose financial 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: 22nd May,2025

For and on behalf of Partners of
CLEAN MAX CHARGE LLP
LLPIN: AAR-4329

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd
(Authorised representative)
Pramod Deore
Body Corporate Designated Partner Nominee

DPIN: 08599306
Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd May,2025

Kuldeep Jain
Designated Partner

DPIN: 02683041
Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd May,2025

CLEAN MAX CHARGE LLP
LLPIN: AAR-4329
Special purpose Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2025
(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

A. Partners capital

Particulars	Equity share capital
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	**0.01**
Partners capital infused during the year ended 31st March,2024	**71.48**
Balance as at 31st March,2024	**71.49**
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	**71.49**
Partners capital infused during the year ended 31st March, 2025	**137.08**
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**208.57**

B. Other Equity

	Reserves and surplus		
	Capital Reserve BTA	**Retained earnings**	**Total other equity**
Balance as at 1st April,2023	**-**	**(0.19)**	**(0.19)**
Add : Reserves & Surplus infused during the year	62.88	-	62.88
Loss for the year ended 31st March,2024	-	(9.19)	(9.19)
Balance as at 31st March,2024	**62.88**	**(9.38)**	**53.50**
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	**62.88**	**(9.38)**	**53.50**
Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025	**-**	**(13.46)**	**(13.46)**
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**62.88**	**(22.84)**	**40.04**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these special purpose financial 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: 22nd May,2025

For and on behalf of Partners of
CLEAN MAX CHARGE LLP
LLPIN: AAR-4329

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd
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Pramod Deore
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DPIN: 08599306
Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd May,2025

Kuldeep Jain
Designated Partner
DPIN: 02683041
Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd May,2025

Note 1.1

GENERAL INFORMATION

Clean Max Charge LLP (the "LLP") incorporated on 26th December, 2019, is engaged in generation and sale of power.

The Special Purpose financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025 were approved by the Partners and authroised for issue on 22nd May, 2025.

Note 1.2

SIGNIFICANT 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

These Special Purpose Audited Special Purpose Financial Statements comprising the Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025 and the related Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income) together with selected explanatory notes thereon (together hereinafter referred to as the "Special Purpose Audited Special Purpose Financial Statements" have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). This Special Purpose Audited Special Purpose Financial Statements has been prepared for purposes of providing information to Cleanmax Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited to enable it to prepare its combined Special Purpose Financial Statements. As a result, the special purpose financial statement is not a complete set of Special Purpose Financial Statements of the LLP.

The Special Purpose 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 LLP 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.

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 LLP 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 conincides with the tranfer of control and the LLP has a present right to receive the payment.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and other incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer or on account of change in law. Revenue also excludes taxes or other amounts collected from customers in its capacity as an agent. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount or consideration payable to the customer, the entity estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods /services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Interest income
Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Contract Balances:
A trade receivable represents the entity's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of consideration is due and the amount is billable.

Unbilled revenue represents the revenue that the entity recognizes where the PPA is signed but invoice is raised subsequently.

Advance from customer represents a contract liability which is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

(d) Foreign currency
The functional currency of the LLP is Indian Rupees which represents the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. These Special Purpose 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 LLP'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.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current income taxes are recognized in the restated combined statement of profit and loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognized outside profit and loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Special Purpose 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 LLP expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

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 LLP 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.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

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 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(g) Financial Instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value with the exception for trade receivables which are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial instrument are adjusted to fair value, except where the financial instrument is measured at Fair Value through profit or loss, in which case the transaction costs are immediately recognized in profit or 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.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
On initial recognition, the LLP can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not to be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:
- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the LLP manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the LLP's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends recognised in the statement of profit and loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

Impairment of financial asset
The LLP applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset not designated as at FVTPL.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the LLP always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses using the simplified approach permitted under Ind AS 109.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the LLP in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the LLP expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The LLP estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument through the expected life of that financial instrument.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the LLP has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

Derecognition of financial asset
The LLP 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
Initial recognition
All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit and loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement
Financial liabilities 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.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are carried at fair value with net changes in fair value, including interest expense, recognised in the restated combined statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
The LLP derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the LLP'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.

Fair value measurement
When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

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.

(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

All items of property, plant and equipment, including freehold land, are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment other than freehold land are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning.

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:

The depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on a monthly straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset or as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or as appropriate based on independent technical evaluation of the asset.

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

An asset’s carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset’s carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the sale proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within the statement of profit and loss. Repairs and maintenance cost are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(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 entityed 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.

(n) 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.

(o) 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 Special Purpose 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.

(p) Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the entity's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.
Based on the nature of products / activities of the entity and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents the LLP has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

(q) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose 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.

(r) Critical accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements pertain to:

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

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

Note 1.3
New and amended standards

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On August 12, 2024 and September 09, 2024, MCA issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024 introducing following changes:
i) Ind AS 117: Insurance Contracts was introduced and Ind AS 104: Insurance Contracts was withdrawn. This was accompanied with consequent amendments in other standards.
ii) The amendments clarify accounting treatment for a seller-lessee involved in sale and leaseback transactions, and introduced some related illustrative examples. The above amendments have been considered by the entity in preparation of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information. The amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Note 1.4
New and amended standards issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), vide notification dated 7th May 2025, has issued amendments to the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. These amendments primarily relate to Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates and Ind AS 101 – First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025.

These changes provide guidance on assessing currency exchangeability, estimating spot exchange rates when currencies are not exchangeable, and related disclosures.

The Company is evaluating the impact of these amendments. Based on initial assessment, no material impact is expected.

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Note 2a : Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block
	As at 1st April, 2024	Addition	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 1st April, 2024	Depreciation for the year	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
Freehold land	34.40	0.44	-	34.84	-	-	-	-	34.84
	-	*34.40*	-	*34.40*	-	-	-	-	*34.40*
Plants & Machineries	187.49	0.71	-	188.20	5.22	7.46	-	12.68	175.52
	-	*187.49*	-	*187.49*	-	*5.22*	-	*5.22*	*182.27*
Total	**221.89**	**1.15**	**-**	**223.04**	**5.22**	**7.46**	**-**	**12.68**	**210.36**

Footnote :
(i) The LLP is not holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988).
(ii) For details of pledged assets refer note 12.

Note 2b: Capital work-in-progress

Name of asset	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Capital work-in-progress	227.27	-

Footnotes:
(i) Borrowing cost of Rs. 38.53 millions (Rs. 13.87 millions as on 31st March, 2024) directly attributable to the acquisition and construction of the asset has been capitalised.

The ageing details of Capital work in progress is as under:

As at 31st March, 2025	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	227.27	-	-	-	**227.27**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31st March, 2024	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

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Note 3 - Deferred tax asset

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property Plant and Equipment and Right to use	(21.71)	(35.66)
	(21.71)	**(35.66)**
Deferred tax assets:		
Unabsorbed depreciation	4.93	40.59
	4.93	**40.59**
Deferred tax (liability) / asset (net)	**(16.78)**	**4.93**

Note 4 -Other non-current financial assets
(at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Balance with bank held as margin money	4.50	-
	4.50	**-**

Note 5 -Other non-current assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Prepaid common-infra charges	38.84	40.77
	38.84	**40.77**

Note 6 - Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Unsecured considered good	0.41	3.70
Unsecured considered doubtful	1.99	1.73
	2.40	5.43
Less : Allowance for doubtful debts	(1.99)	(1.73)
	0.41	**3.70**

Note 7 - Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Balances with bank		
Current accounts	1.22	0.41
	1.22	**0.41**

The LLP has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period.

Note 8- Other balances with banks

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Escrow account [Refer footnote 8(a)]	6.04	-
Balance with bank held as margin money and others	9.00	-
	15.04	-

Footnote:
8(a) The balance in escrow account is with ICICI Bank which has restrictions on its usage.

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Note 9 - Other financials assets

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2025**	**As at 31st March, 2024**
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0.31	-
Unbilled Revenue*	3.72	6.31
	4.03	**6.31**

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

Note 10 - Other current assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2025**	**As at 31st March, 2024**
Prepaid expenses	-	0.37
Prepaid common-infra charges	1.79	1.65
Advances to supplier	0.50	0.50
Indirect taxes recoverable*	0.00	0.08
	2.29	**2.60**

*The figures are less than the denomination disclosed, the figures do not appear.

Note 11 - Partners capital

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2025**	**As at 31st March, 2024**
Partners Capital		
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited	154.33	52.90
Kuldeep Jain*	0.00	-
Cargill India Private Limited	54.24	18.59
	208.57	**71.49**

*The figures are less than the denomination disclosed, the figures do not appear.

Note 12 - Other Equity

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2025**	**As at 31st March, 2024**
Capital reserve on BTA		
Opening	62.88	-
Add : Additional during the year	-	62.88
	62.88	**62.88**
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(9.38)	(0.19)
Loss for the year	(13.46)	(9.19)
Closing balance	**(22.84)**	**(9.38)**
Total	**40.04**	**53.50**

Note 12(a) - Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the LLP.

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Note 13 - Long-term Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Secured loans		
Term Loans (Others) (refer footnote 13(a) to 13(h))	115.11	63.64
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings	(3.69)	(63.64)
Unsecured loans		
Loan from related party (Refer note 13(i) to 13(k))	53.12	-
	164.54	-

Footnote 13

13(a) Details of term loan:	**Loan 1**	**Loan 1**
(i) Outstanding balance as at period end (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	-	63.64
(ii) Rate of interest	Linked with FBLR 15.5% plus spared	
(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at period end	Repayment on 12 Month Equal Installment.	-

13(b) Security and charge Loan 1:
First and Exclusive charge on all existing and future book debts, current assets, fixed assets including intangible assets, movable assets and stock of the Borrower. Equitable Mortgage of Solar Power Project Land situated at Talegaon BK, Telhara Taluka, Akola District, Maharashtra. (Security to be perfected within 4 months from the date of
execution of the Facility Agreement) Exclusive charge on the Bank Accounts of the Project/ SPV and charge on all the rights andentitlements arising from Project related agreements/ arrangements including but not limited to Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and including assignment of payment security given by the Off takers. “Off takers” shall mean customers/clients, for goods supplied and/or services rendered by the SPV to such customers/clients. Assignment to the Lender and charge on insurance contracts and insurance proceedspertaining to the Project / SPV.

13(a) Details of term loan:	**Loan 2**	**Loan 2**
(i) Outstanding balance as at period end (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	116.82	-
(ii) Rate of interest	Applicable rate of interest on this Facility is fully floating interest rate payable monthly linked to ABFL Long term Reference Rate (LTRR) + Spread of -ve 10.40%.	
(iii) Terms of repayment of term loan outstanding as at period end	Repayable in 79 Instalments payable quaterly from June 2024 to Dec 2043	

13(b) Security and charge Loan 2:
The Facility together with interest, liquidated damages, costs, charges, expenses and all other monies whatsoever payable by the Borrower shall be secured by:

Note 14 - Short-term Borrowings (At amortised cost)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Unsecured		
Loan from related party [refer foot note 14(a)]	0.04	80.93
Secured		
Current maturities of long term borrowings	3.69	63.64
	3.73	**144.57**

Footnote 14(a) :

Short-term borrowings constitutes unsecured loan from Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Pvt Ltd (CMES) which has no repayment schedule and no interest is payable on the same.

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Note 15 - Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	5.55	2.01
	5.55	**2.01**

15 (a): 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:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
Interest on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid along with the principal payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable on delayed payments	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable for the earlier years	-	-
Amount of Interest payable on last years interest outstanding	-	-
Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		
- Principal	-	-
- Interest	-	-

Note 16 - Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Payable for property,plant and equipments	64.77	3.48
Interest accrued on borrowings	0.01	-
	64.78	**3.48**

Note 17 - Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Statutory obligations	0.27	0.35
	0.27	**0.35**

*The figures are less than the denomination disclosed, the figures do not appear.

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Note 18 - Revenue from operations

	For the the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Revenue from operations	35.15	12.32
	35.15	**12.32**

Note 19 - Other Income

	For the the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Interest on Fixed Deposit	0.46	-
Interest on income tax refund*	0.00	
	0.46	**-**

*The figures are less than the denomination disclosed, the figures do not appear.

Note 20 - Other expenses

	For the the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Rent	0.03	-
Rates and taxes*	-	-
Legal and professional fees	0.69	1.94
Insurance Charges	0.38	-
Payments to auditor (Refer note 20(a))	0.05	0.06
Support Fees	0.29	0.06
Allowances for doubtful assets	0.25	1.73
Filing and stamp duty charges	0.05	0.30
Office and maintenance expenses*	-	-
Cash discount	0.19	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.44	0.01
	2.37	**4.10**

*The figures are less than the denomination disclosed, the figures do not appear.

Footnote 20(a) :

Payments to auditor		
- Statutory audit	0.05	0.06
	0.05	**0.06**

Note 21 - Finance costs

	For the the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Interest expense on-		
- Interest expense on term loan measured at amortised cost (Refer note 21(a))	11.79	13.99
Other borrowing costs	0.12	
- delayed payment of Taxes*	0.00	0.03
	11.91	**14.02**

Footnote 21(a) :

Finance cost		
Interest expense on term loan measured at amortised cost		
- on borrowings from bank and others	11.70	13.99
- on borrowings from parent company	0.01	-
- due to effective interest rate adjustment as per Ind AS 109	0.08	-
	11.79	**13.99**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Note 22 : Income Taxes

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

Particulars	For the the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Profit /(Loss) before tax	8.25	(14.12)
Enacted income tax rate in India	34.94%	34.94%
Income tax expense calculated at 34.92%	2.88	(4.93)
Effect of items on which no deferred tax is created	18.83	-
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**21.71**	**(4.93)**

Note 22.2
The tax rate used for the year ended 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2025 at 34.94%. The reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

Note 22.3 Deferred taxes
The following table provides the details of movment of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

For the the year ended 31st March, 2025

Item of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities			
Property, plant and equipment	(35.66)	13.95	(21.71)
Deferred tax assets:			
Unamortised borrowing cost	-	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation and Carried forward losses	40.59	(35.66)	4.93
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	**4.93**	**(21.71)**	**(16.78)**

For the year ended 31st March, 2024

Item of deferred tax asset/(liability)	Opening Balance	(Charge)/Credit in P&L	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities			
Property, plant and equipment	-	(35.66)	(35.66)
Deferred tax assets:			
Unamortised borrowing cost	-	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation and Carried forward losses	-	40.59	40.59
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	**4.93**	**4.93**

Note 23 : Related Party Disclosure

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

Ultimate Holding Company	BGTF One Holding (DIFC) Limited
Name of Related party	**Relation**
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited	Partner
Kuldeep Jain	Partner
Cargill India Private Limited	Partner
Dowing Gridco Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Key Management Personnel	Kuldeep Jain Pramod Deore

(b) Transactions with related parties during the period

Particulars	For the the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited		
Unsecured loan received	4.55	247.46
Unsecured loan repaid	85.43	168.13
Secured loan received	53.07	-
Capital contribution	101.43	52.89
Purchase of O & M	2.46	1.58
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	199.49	6.19
Interest Expense	0.01	-
Cargill India Private Limited		
Capital contribution	35.65	18.59
Revenue	35.15	-
Cash Discount	0.19	-
Dowing Gridco Private Limited		
Common Infra charges	-	36.45

(c) Outstanding Balances as at year end

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Private Limited		
Short term borrowings	0.04	80.93
Trade Payables	5.03	1.85
Long term borrowings	53.07	-
Interest Payable	0.01	-
Payable on purchase of property, plant and equipment	62.61	-
Dowing Gridco Private Limited		
Advances to supplier	0.12	0.12
Cargill India Private Limited		
Unbilled Revenue	3.72	-

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Note 24 - Key Ratios

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	Change (%)
Current Assets	22.99	13.02	
Current Liabilities	74.33	150.41	
Ratio	0.31	0.09	244%

The ratio has been increased due to increase in current assets and decrease in current liabilities

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	Change (%)
Total Debt	168.27	144.57	
Total Equity	248.61	124.99	
Ratio	0.68	1.16	-41%

The ratio has increased due to increase in borrowing taken during the year.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	Change (%)
EBITDA	27.62	5.12	
Total interest and principal repayments	-152.75	128.93	
Ratio	(0.18)	0.04	-550%

The ratio has increased due to increase in EBITDA during the year.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	Change (%)
Net profit/(loss) after tax attributable to owners of the Company	(13.46)	(9.19)	
Average Equity attributable to owners of the Company	90.66	(0.09)	
Ratio	-0.15	102.11	-100%

The ratio is decreased due to in decrease in losses and increase in equity infusion.

e) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory
The above ratio is not applicable as the Company as the Company has no inventory.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	Change (%)
Sales	35.15	12.32	
Average Trade Receivables	2.06	1.85	
Ratio	17.06	6.66	156%

The ratio is increased due to increase in sales

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	Change (%)
Purchases	5.62	3.10	
Average Trade Payables	3.78	1.01	
Ratio	1.49	3.07	-51%

The ratio has been decreased due to increase in purchase

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	Change (%)
Sales	35.15	12.32	
Current Assets (A)	22.99	13.02	
Current Liabilities (B)	74.33	150.41	
Net Working Capital (A-B)	(51.34)	(137.39)	
Average Working Capital	(94.37)	(68.79)	
Ratio	(0.37)	(0.18)	106%

The ratio has decreased due to increase in current liabilities during the year.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	Change (%)
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax	-13.46	-9.19	
Net Sales	35.61	12.32	
Ratio	-0.38	-0.75	-49%

The ratio has increased due to decrease in losses during the year.

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024	Change (%)
Net profit after tax(A)	(13.46)	(9.19)	
Finance Costs (B)	11.91	14.02	
Total Tax Expense (C)	-	-	
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	(1.55)	4.83	
Total equity (E)	248.61	124.99	
Less: Capital Reserve on Business Combination (F)	-	-	
Less: Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (G)	-	-	
Total debt (H)	168.27	144.57	
Capital Employed (I)=(E)-(F)-(G)+(H)	416.88	269.56	
Ratio (D)/(I)	-	0.02	-100%

The ratio has increased due to increase in capital employed

k) Return on Investment = Income from investment divided by the closing balance of the investment

Not Applicable

Note: 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 25 : Financial Instruments

25.1 Capital management
The LLP’s objectives for managing capital comprise safeguarding the business as a going concern, creating value for stakeholders and supporting the development of the LLP.
The capital structure of the LLP consist of Partners capital and other equity. The LLP also has obtained borrowings from its parent company.

The management reviews the capital structure on a quarterly basis. As part of this review, the management considers risks associated with the LLP that could result in erosion of its total equity.

Gearing Ratio
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, 2025**	**As at 31st March, 2024**
	(Rs. In Millions)	(Rs. In Millions)
Debt (i)	168.27	144.57
Less:Cash and cash equivalents	1.22	0.41
Net Debt (A)	**167.05**	**144.16**
Total capital (ii)	248.61	124.99
Captial and Net debt (B)	**415.66**	**269.15**
Net Debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio% (A/B)	**40%**	**54%**

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

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2025.

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

25.3 Financial risk management

The LLP's activities expose it to a variety of financial risk notably credit risk and liquidity risk.
The LLP's focus is to ensure liquidity which is sufficient to meet LLP's operational requirements. The LLP 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:

25.3.1 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the LLP.
Bank balances are held with reputed and creditworthy banking institutions.

25.3.2 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 LLP on this account.

25.3.3 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 LLP 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.

25.3.4 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 LLP as it does not hold any investments in other companies.

25.3.5 Liquidity risk

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

The LLP's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents. The LLP believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Any shortfall will be financed by way of short term loan from the Parent Company.

The following tables detail the LLP'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 LLP can be required to pay and realise.

Particulars	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at 31st March, 2025			
Borrowings	3.73	164.54	168.27
Trade payables	5.55	-	5.55
Current financial liabilities	64.78	-	64.78
	74.06	**164.54**	**238.60**

Particulars	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at 31 March, 2024			
Borrowings	144.57	-	144.57
Trade payables	2.01	-	2.01
Current financial liabilities	3.48	-	3.48
	150.06	**-**	**150.06**

Note 26

There are no contingent liabilities as at the year end 31st March, 2024 and 31st March 2025.

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Note 27 - Trade Receivable

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule						
Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 1 year**	**1 - 2 Years**	**2-3 Years**	**> 3 Years**	**Total**
As at 31st March, 2025						
(i) Trade receievables	-		2.40			2.40
(ii) Allowance for bad debts		-0.26	-1.73			-1.99
Total	**-**	**-0.26**	**0.67**	**-**	**-**	**0.41**

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule						
Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 1 year**	**1 - 2 Years**	**2-3 Years**	**> 3 Years**	**Total**
As at 31st March, 2024						
(i) Trade receievables	-	5.43				5.43
(ii) Allowance for bad debts		-1.73				-1.73
Total	**-**	**3.70**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.70**

Note 28 - Trade Payable

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule						
Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 1 year**	**1 - 2 Years**	**2-3 Years**	**> 3 Years**	**Total**
As at 31st March, 2025						
(i) Undisputed - Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)		-				-
(ii) Undisputed - Others		5.55				5.55
Total	**-**	**5.55**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5.55**

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule						
Particulars	**Not due**	**Less than 1 year**	**1 - 2 Years**	**2-3 Years**	**> 3 Years**	**Total**
As at 31st March, 2024						
(i) Undisputed - Micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME)	-					-
(ii) Undisputed - Others	-	2.01				2.01
Total	**-**	**2.01**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.01**

Note 29
Revenue from contracts with customers

	As at 31st March, 2025	**As at 31st March, 2024**
Unbilled Revenue		
Opening	6.31	-
Revenue recognised during the period	35.15	12.32
Progress bills raised		
- Out of opening asset	6.31	-
- Other than above	31.43	6.01
Closing	**3.72**	**6.31**

Note 30 - Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	As at 31st March, 2025	**As at 31st March, 2024**
Borrowings at the beginning of the year (current and non-current borrowings)	144.57	1.62
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	164.54	-
Proceeds from long term borrowings - Parent Company	-	-
Repayments of non-current borrowings	-	-
Proceeds from short term borrowing (net)	(140.84)	142.95
Borrowings at the end of the year (current and non-current borrowings)	**168.27**	**144.57**

Note: 31
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure
LLP is not required to spend amounts on account of CSR as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013.

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(Currency: Indian Rupees in Millions)

Note: 32
For the year ended 31st March, 2025, the LLP's current liabilities have exceeded the current assets by Rs.51.36 millions on account of Short-term borrowings from parent company amounting to Rs 3.73 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 - Other Regulatory Disclosures relating to borrowings and loans
a) The LLP 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 LLP 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 LLP ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

c) No funds have been received by the LLP from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the LLP 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 34 : Disclosure required under Schedule III
i. The LLP has no relationship and transactions with struck off companies.
ii. The LLP has not any entered in scheme of arrangement under section 230 to 237 of Companies Act 2013.
iii. The LLP 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 LLP 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 35
(a) Previous years figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

For and on behalf of Partners of
Clean Max Charge LLP
LLPIN: AAR-4329

Clean Max Enviro Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd
(Authorised representative)
Pramod Deore
Body Corporate Designated Partner Nominee
DPIN: 08599306
Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd May,2025

Kuldeep Jain
Designated Partner
DPIN: 02683041
Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd May,2025